"All the News
That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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VOL. L...NO. 16,102. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1901.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. } Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE WEATHER.

Showers; southwesterly winds.

FAST GETTING PROOF OF POLICE COLLUSION

Indictments Expected in Spite of Inharmonious Inquiry.

TWO CAPTAINS MENTIONED

Reported That the District Attorney Objects to Methods of Justice Jerome and Mr. Moss.

Police Captains Watson Vredenburgh and John F. Flood will be indicted next week by the Grand Jury for neglect in failing to suppress poolrooms and disorderly houses in their precincts, unless the present plans of Justice Jerome and Assistant District Attorney Schurman are changed.

The indictments will be the result of Justice Jerome's judicial inquiry in the case of "The people of the State of New York against Edward G. Glennon and others," growing out of the confession of Edgar A. Whitney, the poolroom tipster.

Whitney's statement implicating Devery, Glennon, and several poolroom people in a conspiracy to warn poolrooms of impending raids has not been corroborated. The inquiry is now being directed solely against Vredenburgh and Flood.

A prominent county official, fully conversant with the proceedings before Justice Jerome, declared yesterday that Frank Moss's revelations of police corruption were premature; were made without opportunity being afforded the District Attorney to corroborate Mr. Moss's discoveries on account of the latter's vanity and desire to have for himself all the credit for the disclosures.

This immediately gave rise to reports that the District Attorney was not working in harmony with Mr. Moss and Justice Jerome, and that friends of the District Attorney felt that should no arrests, indictments or convictions result from Justice Jerome's secret inquiry, the Public Prosecutor would be blamed and censured therefor, whereas he had had in reality to take up the effort to obtain legal evidence against the police officials accused by Mr. Moss, handicapped by the publicity which had been given to the accusations.

Mr. Moss and Justice Jerome denied that they were not in perfect accord with the District Attorney's representatives, Messrs. Garvan and Schurman, who are assigned to the inquiry.

When these reports were circulated attention was called to the fact that dissensions of the sort now alleged to exist between those interested in suppressing police corruption had caused the Committee of Fifteen to cease its operations against gamblers and gambling house protection when so much prominence was given to Justice Jerome and his methods.

Deputy Commissioner Devery resumed the discharge of his official duties at Police Headquarters yesterday, and presided with characteristic individuality at the trials of delinquent policemen.

THE ACCUSED OFFICIALS.

Capts. Flood and Vredenburgh, "Wardman" Dwyer, and Sergt. Sheils Involved, It Is Said.

Police Captains Watson Vredenburgh of the Oak Street Station and John F. Flood of the "Tenderloin" Precinct, together with Sergt. and Acting Capt. Shiels and "Wardman" Dwyer of the latter precinct, will, in all probability, be indicted for neglect of duty next week by the Grand Jury as a result of Justice Jerome's secret inquiry in the case of "the People of the State of New York against Edward G. Glennon and others."

Practically no corroboration of Edgar A. Whitney's confession implicating Glennon and many others in a conspiracy to notify poolrooms of prospective raids, and mentioning Deputy Commissioner Devery's name in the same connection, has been obtained by Justice Jerome, Frank Moss, and Assistant District Attorney Schurman.

During the course of the secret proceedings, however, it developed that a poolroom had been conducted at 33 Park Row for some time, in Capt. Vredenburgh's precinct, and that a disorderly house at 148 West Thirty-third Street did business for some time and was not closed by the Tenderloin police. Laura Moret, the proprietress of this place, who was arrested by Parkhurst Society agents, has mysteriously disappeared.

Deputy Assistant District Attorney Garvan and Capt. Vredenburgh visited the poolroom at 33 Park Row together on Wednesday. Mr. Garvan was much annoyed at the Captain's failure at that time to capture an individual escaping with a book in which the District Attorney believed there were evidences of betting.

On the day Frank Moss and Parkhurst Society Agent Dillon sent the false tip over the Police Department wires that caused the quick emptying of thirty or forty poolrooms, Capt. Vredenburgh in person received the tip at his station house. Shortly thereafter a man, said to be a precinct detective attached to the Oak Street Station, was seen to enter De Lacy's, and immediately the patrons of the place filed out and the employes walked down into the restaurant below carrying books and other portable paraphernalia of the place.

Sergt. Shiels was examined yesterday. He was in charge of the Tenderloin station at the time Superintendent McClintock of the Parkhurst Society complained of the Moret woman's place. Sheils and "Wardman" Dwyer went to the house, saw the cook, and told her a complaint had been made about the place. They threatened to drive the patrol wagon around and move the furniture into the street. This was on July 20th. Neither of the policemen went back after that time until Frank Moss had the Moret woman arrested on Aug. 9 by Parkhurst agents.

Justice Jerome examined the report book of the West Thirtieth Street Station yesterday. It is said that there was no police report of the existence of the poolroom at 109 West Thirty-seventh Street, which was raided on Wednesday. Capt. Flood said yesterday when he was told of the raid by "Wardman" Dwyer, upon his arrival at the Criminal Courts building, that he never heard of any poolroom at that address.

The $500 bail of the Moret woman, Justice Jerome said yesterday, had been paid to the City Chamberlain by Barnet Marcus, her bondsman, who said the Moret woman had gone to Europe. Marcus offered himself as bondsman for some of the prisoners taken in the Thirty-seventh Street raid on Wednesday, but the District Attorney refused to accept him.

DISCORD AMONG INVESTIGATORS.

Frank Moss and Justice Jerome Not Considered to be Working Harmoniously with Mr. Philbin.

Rumors of a lack of harmony between Justice Jerome and Frank Moss on one hand and District Attorney Philbin on the other, were rife in the Criminal Courts Building yesterday. In fact little else was talked about in connection with Justice Jerome's "judicial inquiry before the issuance of warrants."

Mr. Philbin, according to an official who has been keeping in close touch with Justice Jerome's investigations, did not believe that much legal evidence would be brought to light by the investigation, and attempted corroboration of Edgar A. Whitney, the poolroom tipster's confession. At the most, Mr. Philbin, it was said, expected only indictments for neglect of duty, a misdemeanor, to result against Capt. Vredenburgh, Capt. Flood, and possibly some of the latter's subordinates.

Mr. Philbin's position was described by this official to be that of the prosecuting officer of the county directing a proceeding about which he had not been consulted before hand, and for the results of which he would be held responsible. As this official put it:

"The revelations were premature. But for Mr. Moss's vanity and desire to obtain all the credit for the disclosures, much more legal evidence might have been secured. If Mr. Moss had consulted the District Attorney before making public his reports and moral evidence against the police, it might have been possible to get some corroboration of the matters which, under present conditions, is well nigh impossible.

"Before Whitney made his confession Mr. Moss himself expected no practical results from his disclosures. However, after Whitney made his confession it was referred to the District Attorney, and if there were no results from the investigation of the admitted accomplice's statement, the District Attorney would receive censure for the failure to get indictments or convictions."

Frank Moss, when told of these statements, said:

"I'm accustomed to such criticisms. They have no more effect on me than water does on a duck's back. Our primary object in these revelations was to stop the violations of the law and to protect our society from blackmailers. We did not start out feeling that we would be able to cause the arrest of any high police officials. Whitney's confession has led us into matters we did not expect to touch on when we started out. Nothing, however, has happened to discourage us, and we are going right on.

"There is no friction between the District Attorney's office and myself. Mr. Philbin's assistants, Messrs. Schurman and Garvan, are co-operating with us, and everything is harmonious."

Justice Jerome, when seen and told of the rumors and statements, said:

"No amount of adverse criticism will deter us in this investigation. We will pursue it to the end. We have not made any promises as to results. We are in harmony as to methods and object, and criticisms won't interfere with the investigation at all."

Mr. Philbin himself said yesterday afternoon:

"I have received no report of important evidence or disclosures by the investigation from my assistants who were present today. If anything important had come up I think I would have been notified."

JUSTICE JEROME'S INQUIRY.

Sergeant Sheils of the "Tenderloin" Precinct and Sergeant Schulum Testify—Sheils Is Amused.

Sigmund Neftelburg, said to be a friend of certain gamblers, was subjected to a lengthy examination by Justice Jerome yesterday afternoon during the course of his judicial inquiry. Neftelburg's presence under subpoena gave rise to the report that he would make startling revelations about the policy shops of the city.

On the contrary, Neftelburg, who was formerly a Parkhurst agent, was called in relation to a portion of Whitney's confession, in which the latter states that he had given money to Neftelburg to be given to Superintendent Edward J. Reardon of Capt. F. Norton Goddard's Anti-Policy Society.

Reardon, when before Justice Jerome some days ago, emphatically denied that he had ever received a cent from Whitney directly or indirectly. Neftelburg yesterday, according to a Parkhurst agent, substantiated this statement, and admitted that he had kept the money himself. Reardon has been active in recent raids of the Parkhurst Society and the Anti-Policy Society.

Other witnesses before Justice Jerome yesterday were Sergeant Sheils of the "Tenderloin" Precinct, and Sergt. Schulum of the East Fifth Street Station, who was briefly examined. Sheils was before Justice Jerome for nearly two hourse. When he came out he wore a broad smile. "They asked me a lot of questions, but they didn't amount to anything," he said.

A VOLUNTEER WITNESS.

Krumm, Who Was Before the Lexow Committee, to Testify.

Charles Krumm, who testified against the police before the Lexow committee, went before Justice Jerome yesterday and volunteered to give testimony against the police in the present investigation. He stated that he knew as much about police corruption as any man in New York. He was told to be on hand to-day. After his talk with Justice Jerome, Krumm, who kept a concert hall in Chrystie Street previous to the Lexow investigation, said:

"Yes, I offered to testify against the police. They have hounded me for years. I was once wealthy. I owned tenement houses and had a nice bank account. Now I don't own two bricks. The police have brought me to this pass, and I will get even if I can. When I was in Chrystie Street Glennon was the same as my landlord. He called regularly for his rent.

"Devery was the Captain of the Eldridge Street Station then. I have records of the payments I made in my books. To-night I will look up these matters, and will be prepared to tell an interesting story. When before Justice Jerome I expressed my willingness to tell all I knew, provided I was assured that the investigation was in earnest and that the indictment of some police officials was really aimed at. I wanted to be certain of this. I was not a willing witness before the Lexow committee, but I will tell all I know without reservation now."

Krumm was the complainant against Wardman Jeremiah Levy. He remained in business but a short time after the Lexow investigation. He declares that he was driven out of business, and out of the city for a time, by police persecution. It is not

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NINE INJURED IN CRASH ON DEAD MAN'S BRIDGE

Trolley Car Dashed Into Another at Coney Island Creek.

Both Were Crowded and Passengers Were Panic-Stricken—One of Them Says Motorman Was Asleep.

Nine Brooklyn people are known to have been injured last night in a rear-end collision between trolley cars on the trestle over Coney Island Creek, which from the many ghastly occurrences which have occurred upon it has come to be known as Dead Man's Bridge.

Car 614 of the Third Avenue Division of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, in charge of Motorman Thomas Anderson of 191 Fifty-ninth Street, bound for Coney Island, was going at a terrific rate across the bridge when it crashed into Car 693 of the Fifth Avenue Division, throwing it from the track. Both cars were crowded. The dashboards were crushed like paper where they met, and every window in both cars were broken.

Rain was pouring down at the time, and all the lights went out. The passengers were terror-stricken, and many, screaming, leaped from the cars upon the skeleton framework of the bridge. One of the wounded passengers, John J. O'Brien of 102 Bergen Street, declares that Car 614, on which he was, had hardly passed the old Brooklyn city line when Motorman Anderson sat down on his stool, and that gradually his head sank lower and lower upon the dashboard as the car ran faster and faster. He says the motorman did not change his position once, and is satisfied from his view of his back that he was sound asleep, and that this caused the accident.

Sergt. Sheehan, with a dozen policemen from the Coney Island Station, and Dr. Schenck with an ambulance from the Emergency Hospital there, quickly reached the scene and succeeded in allaying the panic. It was ninety minutes, however, before the damaged cars could be moved from the track.

In the meantime the injured people had been transferred to the Sea Beach Station terminus of the road, where their hurts were temporarily dressed by Dr. Schenck, and all were then sent to their homes in coaches provided by claim agents of the railroad company, who had reached the spot before the sufferers were brought in. The injured, so far as the list was obtained, were as follows:

Thomas F. Anderson, motorman of Car No. 614, had cuts on face and shock; Charles Anderson, 260 Forty-ninth Street, conductor of Car No. 693, right leg wrenched; John J. O'Brien, twenty-two years old, of 102 Bergen Street, passenger on Car No. 614, right knee, foot, and wrist injured; Samuel P. Foley, twenty-seven years old, of 1,391 Third Avenue, conductor of Car No. 614, contusions of left thigh and cuts on the head and face; Elizabeth Muir, twenty-three years old, of 28 Windsor Place, Brooklyn, contusions of the left elbow and sprain of left leg.

Nellie Burns, twenty-one years old, of Kensington Walk, Coney Island, contusions of body and right leg wrenched; Ray Hamilton, eighteen years old, of 279 Bergen Street, cuts on head and face, principal injury caused by her teeth striking side of car; James Laffen, 150 Bond Street, Brooklyn, sprained right ankle and cuts on hands.

THEY CAN SHOOT IN CHICAGO.

Policemen There Challenge Force of New York and San Francisco to Pistol Match.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Policemen of Chicago are so proud of their skill with the revolver that the following challenge has been sent to New York and San Francisco:

We hereby challenge the police forces of New York and San Francisco to a three-cornered pistol shooting match under the following rules:

Ten men teams; distance, 50 feet, 100 feet, 125 feet, and 150 feet; two scores of five shots per man at each distance; each five shots to be fired within one minute; total scores at all distances to determine the winner; weapon to be the standard weapon of Police Departments in the cities in question, barrels limited to six inches; any kind of open sights, and any kind of trigger pull; American standard ring target, adjusted to the various distances as follows:

Fifty feet, two-inch bull's eye; 100 feet, four-inch bull's eye; 125 feet and 150 feet, eight-inch bull's eye. The match to be shot on some Saturday before Oct. 1, to be mutually agreed upon, and to be for The Chicago American Trophy, presented by W. R. Hearst.

THOMAS J. FORD,
President Chicago Police Shooting Club.

THE ARMY'S CRACK SHOT.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT CLEMENS, Mich., Aug. 15.—Private Schmidt of Company D, Fourteenth United States Infantry, now camped at the rifle range near this city, yesterday made a score at shooting 600 yards that broke the record of the whole army. The target was a dummy man. Nineteen out of twenty of his shots took effect in such parts of the dummy that if it had been a living body, they would have caused instant death, while the twentieth shot would have inflicted a serious or fatal wound.

Schmidt's achievement is said to be not only unparalleled in United States Army rifle shooting records, but also without precedent in similar practice anywhere in the world.

ASBURY PARK WATER CARNIVAL

Spectacle Witnessed by 25,000 Persons—Pretty Electrical Effects.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 15.—The boat boys who traffic on Wesley Lake gave their annual water carnival this evening, and the pretty spectacle was enjoyed by 25,000 spectators, who occupied points of vantage on both sides of the lake.

There were nearly 100 boats in the parade. Each craft was decorated and illuminated, and fireworks and Greek fires were burned as the procession moved up and down the lake. The Ocean Grove Festival Chorus occupied a grandstand on the south bank of the lake, and, led by Prof. Tali Esen Morgan, sang a number of patriotic songs and selections from oratorios.

The electrical effects were unusually pretty. There were strings of vari-colored electric lights reaching from a high tower to the shore, and between the two bridges a model of the yacht Constitution, composed of hundreds of incandescent lights, was shown.

American Day at Asbury Park.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 15.—American Day was observed here to-day by thousands of Junior American Mechanics, who came to the Park in special trains from Newark, Jersey City, Elizabeth, New Brunswick, Camden, and Philadelphia. In former years the young patriots paraded, but this feature was cut out of to-day's celebration, the 5,000 visitors putting in the day on the beach.

Baltimore Bank Increases Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 15.—The stockholders of the Citizens' National Bank of this city, at a meeting to-day, decided to increase the capital stock from $500,000 to $1,000,000. Present stockholders will have the privilege of subscribing to the new stock up to one-half of their present holdings. In addition to doubling the capital the premium realized on the new issue will increase the surplus and undivided profits from $800,000 to about $1,700,000.

Pennsylvania Railroad's Triple Terminals
at West 23d Street, Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, accommodate travel to and from all sections of Manhattan.—Adv.

IMPORTANT CAPTURES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Col. Martin Cabrera a Prisoner—A Number of Officers and Men of Malvar's Command Surrender.

MANILA, Aug. 15.—Second Lieut. Walter S. Grant of the Sixth Cavalry, while scouting with a detachment near Taal, Batangas Province, has made what the military authorities consider to be the most important capture since Aguinaldo was made prisoner. He captured Col. Martin Cabrera, his Adjutant, and six other insurgents. Cabrera had been growing in power for some time. He controlled all the insurgents in Southern Batangas, and also those westward of the City of Batangas.

Col. Panganiban, a Captain, and twenty men, with twenty-six rifles and considerable ammunition, have surrendered to Lieut. Smith of the Twentieth Infantry, near Luzos. They formed a portion of Gen. Malvar's command. After having taken the oath of allegiance they were released.

Capt. Policarpio, a Lieutenant, and five men from the Sixth Company of Malvar's command, surrendered to Col. Baldwin, refusing at the same time payment for their rifles and revolvers, and saying that they surrendered for peace, and not for money.

Lieut. Evans reports that he has not seen or heard of any insurgents recently on the Island of Mindoro. He reports burning a camp, however, and he succeeded in capturing thirty tons of rice. He says the people in the valley back of Naujan reside in the richest farming country of the island. The district is thickly settled, and plentifully supplied with cattle and rice.

Gen. Chaffee is greatly pleased with these reports from Batangas and Mindoro.

CROWDED YACHT DISABLED.

Passengers on the Zella in Great Peril by Her Dismasting Off Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 15.—The sloop yacht Zella, Capt. William Somers, took a party of visitors out yachting this afternoon, and they came very near not getting back. The yacht had gotten in the middle channel, about a mile off the inlet wharf, and was just going about when a heavy gust of wind dismasted her, carrying everything by the board.

The boat came very near going over, but the anchors were put out and she was made fast. The bar was only fifty feet from where the accident occurred and, had the anchors failed to hold, the yacht would have been dashed to pieces and all on board lost, as a heavy sea was running.

On board the yacht were R. S. Hopkins, F. Shelborn, F. W. Gordon, J. J. Mealy, and Mrs. H. T. Johnson of Philadelphia; Mrs. Hannah Rook, Mrs. Clarence Moyer, and James and Grant Bargess of Rochester, N. Y.; the Misses Grace Trueston, Minnie Stiles, and Jennie Montgomery of Richmond, Va.; Jennie and Elizabeth Elliott, Fred Reese, Mrs. Bertha Larkins, and Samuel Stausbury of Baltimore; Nelson Edwards, William Merriman, W. O. Jones, F. W. Gordon, and Philip Meany of Pittsburg.

The yacht Pittsburg, Capt. Samuel Monroe, came in with a party, and after landing her passengers she put out to the Zella and towed her ashore. A purse was given to Capt. Monroe, which he distributed among the crew.

PREACHED A "DOLL" SERMON.

Evangelist Charles H. Yatman's Illustration of His Missionary Work.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 15.—A congregation numbering 3,000 listened to a "doll" sermon preached this morning in the Young People's Temple by Evangelist Charles H. Yatman, who explained that the sermon grew out of his missionary journeys throughout the world.

There were ten dolls used, a couple, male and female, for each of the five races of the world. They represented the American Indian, the Malay, Caucasian, Mongolian, and African. The dolls were carried to the platform by four young ladies, followed by four more with banners bearing Bible texts.

Mr. Yatman made a few remarks in reference to each, and related his experiences as a missionary among the various races. Next week he will deliver his candle, chemical, bottle, and cup sermons.

HE SLAPPED MRS. NATION.

To Cure Him of the Nicotine Habit She Had Grabbed at His Cigar.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 15.—While Mrs. Carrie Nation was taking a trip on one of the St. Lawrence River boats to-day she tried to cure passengers of the nickotine habit, taking cigars and cigarettes from some of them by force and using her eloquence on others. She made a grab for a cigar in the mouth of Eugene Foley, a shoe salesman of Clayton, and he slapped her in the face with his open hand. She then discontinued her crusade and watched the scenery. Foley afterward apolgized.

Mrs. Nation delivered lectures this afternoon and evening at Glen Park, under the management of a local saloonkeeper. She did not know of her manager's trade until she arrived here. After recovering from her surprise, she said she was glad he was what he was, as she wanted to reach that kind of people. But few people attended her lectures.

CURIOUS X-RAY REPORT.

Karl Wambold of Chicago Thought to Have a Double Heart.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—According to a report given out to-day at the X-ray laboratory, Karl Wambold has two healthy hearts. It was said that the X-ray to-day proved his possession of the double organ.

The right heart is said to perform its functions as properly as the left heart, against which it presses slightly, and both are as free from disease, apparently, as any normal heart.

SCHLEY IN WASHINGTON.

Will Consult with Attorneys Who Are to Appear in His Case.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Rear Admiral Schley arrived in the city to-night on business in connection with the coming court of inquiry asked by him in regard to the Santiago campaign. He was accompanied by Mrs. Schley. He declined to make any statement bearing upon the work soon to be begun by the court.

During his stay here the Admiral will consult with Jeremiah Wilson and his other attorneys as to the conduct of the case.

It is expected his presence will be required here for several days.

Gen. Tracy Not to Act for Sampson.

Gen. B. F. Tracy, ex-Secretary of the Navy, yesterday denied the report sent out from Washington that he had been asked to act as one of the counsel for Rear Admiral Sampson before the coming court of inquiry.

Mrs. Delpit Now Wants Divorce.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Aug. 15.—Through her attorneys, Messrs. Taillefer & Herbert, Mrs. Delpit has entered an action in the Practice Court here for separation as to bed and board from her husband, Mr. Delpit, who is at present in Maryland, and has been given leave to proceed in forma pauperis. After Delpit failed in his divorce suit, he agreed to pay her $20 a month, but on his departure to the United States violated this agreement. Her lawyers explained that this action is preliminary to one in the American courts to recover possession of the children. No difficulty in the new action is anticipated, as Delpit has abandoned his wife.

NEWPORT EXCURSION, Sunday, Aug. 18th, via LONG ISLAND R. R. and STEAMER from Greenport. See Excursion column.—Adv.

THE SOUTH STORM SWEPT

Great Destruction of Property Near New Orleans

A NUMBER OF LIVES LOST

Extent of Damage to Shipping Unknown, but Many Vessels Have Sunk and Grave Fears for Others Are Entertained.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 15.—The storm which has been sweeping the gulf coast westward from Pensacola during the past two days has prostrated telegraph and telephone wires to such an extent that news from the outlying sections is hard to get.

The greatest fears have been entertained for the safety of the people living at Port Eads, at the mouth of the Mississippi River, and for the ships that started for sea just before the storm began. The wires to Port Eads have been prostrated since Tuesday night at 8 o'clock, but The Picayune has a statement from a man who left there at 2 o'clock yesterday. He is at Buras, sixty miles down the river from here, and the furthest point with which there is wire communication at the present time.

This man describes the storm which swept the Port Eads section as a tidal wave, similar to the one which resulted in such awful loss of life in 1893. He says all the people living on the east bank of the river have moved up to the "Jump," fifteen miles from the mouth of the river.

The house of a man named Cobden, half a mile above the Quarantine station, was swept away, and the fifteen members of the family, including nine children, were drowned. The quarantine buildings were badly damaged, but no one injured. The big towboat Chamberlain was driven high and dry in the marsh, but her crew are safe.

The Government boat General Reese is believed to be lost. Capt. O'Brien's house was swept away, but he was on the boat.

The piledriver at Port Eads was sunk. The steamboat Buras was driven ashore near the lighthouse, and later it was reported that she had sunk. Her crew were believed to have been saved.

The tugboat Velasco went down to Pass a l'Outre, which is the eastern mouth of the river, with two barges. When last seen she had her decks awash, and is believed to have gone down. If this boat and her barges have been lost, twenty more people have been drowned.

There are numerous reports of individual casualties all along the river from Buras down to the Passes.

All the steamers which started for the sea on Tuesday remained inside the passes until last evening, and then went out safely, among the number being the Cromwell liner Proteus and the British transport Mechanician, which was the object of the supposed Boer plot a few days ago.

Not a single vessel has passed up the river since the storm began, and great fears are entertained for those which are expected.

There is serious apprehension concerning the Cheniere Caminada and Grand Isle sections on the South Louisiana coast west of the Mississippi River, where 2,000 lives were lost in 1893 by the tidal wave. Up to this writing no word has been received from that section, which is largely inhabited by fishermen, mostly Chinese and Malays. A number of Summer residents are also there.

Up to last midnight everything seemed to be safe at the Mississippi coast towns, Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Biloxi, Mississippi City, and Ocean Springs, but since then not a word has been heard from them. All wires are down, but no great fear is entertained. The only reports of damage so far received are of destroyed bathhouses and uprooted trees.

There has been much damage done at Shelbach, a settlement on Lake Borgne, which is east of this city and connects with Lake Pontchartrain. All the buildings there have been swept away. There are reports of fatalities among the fishermen, but the exact loss of life is not known. A tidal wave swept over the land there, as it did nine years ago.

In the City of New Orleans and its suburbs there has been considerable damage. At Milneburg, one of the lake resorts, the railroad pierhead, running out into the lake for a distance of a thousand yards, has been destroyed and all light buildings demolished. The big buildings on shore withstood the gale. There was no loss of life.

The steamer Neptune, tied up to the pierhead, was pounded to pieces, and sank.

At West End the lake rushed over the revetment and destroyed nearly all the buildings there. The big dancing pavilion at Lake View was pounded to pieces by wreckage washed up by the waves. The shell road to West End has been under three feet of water, and Bucktown, a gambling resort at the end of the revetment, has been swept away. It was at the mouth of a canal, and the sweep of water into the canal from the lake carried everything before it.

The Old Basin Canal, coming into this city on Toulouse Street, overflowed its banks, inundating the entire Second District. A thousand men have been put to work on it, and are raising its banks.

A coal float of twenty-four barges belonging to the Monongahela Coal Company, and anchored at Coalport, nine miles above the city, had a rough experience, and every tug in the harbor was sent there to save the barges. Six of them, with an aggregate capacity of 6,000 tons of coal, sank. The towboat Henry Marx, belonging to the Inter-State Transportation Company, pounded a hole in her bottom at Graetna this morning and sank.

MOBILE, ALA., ISOLATED.

No News Received Since 6:30 Last Evening—Summer Resorts Were in the Storm's Path.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 15.—The tropical storm, which has been raging along the Gulf coast for two days, has to-night completely cut off the city of Mobile, Ala., from the outside world. It is known that considerable damage has been done along the water front in Mobile, but whether there has been loss of life or not is mere conjecture. Nothing has been heard from the country south of Mobile since the time when the last wire to Mobile failed.

At half-past four o'clock this afternoon the Western Union office in Mobile was abandoned, the water at that time being three feet deep in the operating room. At noon the river had overflowed the cotton wharf and Front and Commerce Streets. Water Street was flooded, and rowboats had been employed to take out members of the Cotton Exchange.

At 6:30 P. M. communication was obtained with Mobile for a few minutes. The Associated Press operator there had made his way to the operating room in a boat. He took up his position on top of the switchboard, several feet above the flooded office, and, detaching the wire from its place in the board, sent this message:

"Am on top of the switchboard here with a lineman. The water is over three feet deep in this room and it is still rising. The wind is blowing at the rate of fifty miles an hour and we look for worse things to-night. The business district is deserted—"

Here the wire failed, and nothing more could be heard from the operator, although the most persistent efforts were made.

The water at 3 P. M. was reported as high as in the great flood of 1893, although the wind was not as high as then. From Mobile to Fort Morgan is a distance of thirty-five miles, and on both sides of the bay Summer resorts and Summer homes are located. These were, it is believed, in the direct path of the storm. The telegraph line to Fort Morgan runs around the bay through the country, and covers eighty-five miles before it reaches the Government reservation.

It is feared that there has been some loss of life on the islands in Mississippi Sound, just outside the bar, below Fort Morgan. These islands, which are inhabited by French fishermen, rise only four or five feet above the water under ordinary circumstances, and were the scene of great loss of life in 1893.

According to advices received, there are wash-outs on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad near Chefmenteur, Lake Catherine, Lake Lookout, and Rigolets. Twenty miles of Louisville and Nashville track through the Tensas Swamp, west of Mobile, are reported under water.

All trains have been abandoned for the present.

Several bridges are reported out of plumb.

Weather Official Marbury said to-night: "Port Eads report on the weather conditions has been missing two days, and that from Mobile twenty-four hours. This storm will probably move up the Mississippi Valley, and then eastward to the Atlantic Coast. Atlanta is likely to get a touch of it in heavy rains or high winds to-morrow. Emergency warnings were sent to-day to over 100 towns in Alabama, indicating heavy rains and high winds for to-morrow."

The Western Union Company has gangs of men and special engines waiting at several points to move toward Mobile as soon as the tracks are clear of water. It is possible that they may restore communication from this end within twenty-four hours, but from reports received of damage done between New Orleans and Mobile, it is believed that several days will elapse before the wires are all restored.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 15.—The office of the Division Superintendent of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad reports that the passenger train which left Montgomery at 11 o'clock to-day is tied up at Magazine Point, six miles north of Mobile, and cannot enter the city.

From Magazine Point into Mobile the railroad parallels the Mobile River. Passenger trains leaving here to-night will not attempt to go further south than Flomaton.

All railroad wires are down and details of the damage to railroad and other property are not obtainable.

VESSELS IN THE STORM'S PATH.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 15.—The hurricane signal is flying as a warning to shipping, but the Weather Bureau since this morning has been emphatic in its statement that the storm would strike inland to the east of Galveston. The tide here to-night is normal.

The Mallory Line steamer Nueces, which was due from New York yesterday, has not arrived.

The steamer Ceres left here on Aug. 8 for Rotterdam with a cargo of wheat.

The steamer Alnmere, which left here for Havre with 168,000 bushels of wheat on Aug. 9, may have encountered the storm.

On Aug. 10 the steamer Penare sailed for Havre with 161,000 bushels of wheat and miscellaneous cargo; the Enidwen, with 198,367 bushels of wheat for Antwerp, and the Blodwen, with 153,005 bushels of wheat for Rotterdam.

Two steamers sailed on Aug. 12. The Selma, with a full cargo of wheat for Hamburg, sailed in the morning, and the Harrison Line steamer Orion, with a full general cargo for Liverpool, sailed at noon.

The steamers which sailed on Aug. 10 and 12 are almost certain to have encountered some portion of the storm.

MUCH DAMAGE IN TENNESSEE.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 15.—The rise in the Tennessee River continues here. The rainfall has continued uninterruptedly for the past eighteen hours.

High water is doing much damage throughout East Tennessee, and probably in the coal regions.

A body of water covering about fifty acres, and from ten to thirty feet deep, rests against a railroad embankment at Coal Creek. It is feared that the embankment will break, and this would mean the loss of much property.

The houses in the railroad section of this town are flooded. A number of branch roads and side tracks for coal mines are reported washed away.

All the trains are late to-day on account of the flood damage. A cave-in occurred near Loudon, on the Southern's main line, last night, delaying all trains until nearly noon to-day.

DRAFT OF PROTOCOL SIGNED.

PEKING, Aug. 16.—The Ministers of the Powers have signed the preliminary draft of the protocol in order to bind their Governments and to prevent further exchanges. They expect to sign with the Chinese plenipotentiaries next Tuesday.

ON THE BACK OF A BULL.

Asbury Park Women Rode One and Lives to Tell the Tale.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 15.—Mrs. Dora McElroy, a skilled horsewoman who thought she could ride on the back of an angry bull, is now nursing injuries that will keep her in bed for some days. It was only due to good luck that she escaped alive from her adventure.

She is from Asbury Park, N. J., and is visiting some relatives who live on a farm at Sherman, near here. Priding herself on her skill with horses, she conceived the notion of surprising her friends by a spectacular ride on the back of the big Jersey bull at the farm. She made friends with him, so that he would come to a stone wall and have his muzzle stroked and eat dainties from her hand. While he was doing this last night, she stepped on the wall and sprang from it upon his back.

Terrified by the unaccustomed burden, the animal reared on his hind legs. Mrs. McElroy grasped his horns and hung on. Her frightened friends shrieked to her to cling to the horns for her life. Then she, too, became thoroughly terrified. The bull pawed and plunged and dashed about the field, but could not unseat his rider. At last, bellowing with rage, he dashed over the gate bars and sped down the road. She clung to him for more than a mile until her strength was gone. Then she was thrown violently, but fortunately landed in a clump of bushes, which not only broke her fall, but hid her from the bull. He, after pawing up the ground for a while, as though eager to crush out the life of something, trotted back along the road. She was found later by her friends, unconscious, severely bruised, and suffering greatly from the shock.

S. B. NEWBERRY DIVORCED.

His Wife, Ambassador White's Daughter, Gets a Decree in Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Aug. 15.—Mrs. Clara White Newberry, daughter of Andrew D. White, United States Ambassador to Germany, and wife of Spencer B. Newberry, who was Professor of Chemistry at Cornell University while Mr. White was President of that institution, obtained an absolute divorce from her husband here to-day.

Mr. Newberry is now at the head of the big Portland cement plant at this place. No order was issued as to alimony.

Ex-Gov. Stone of Missouri Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15.—The condition of ex-Gov. William J. Stone is reported to-night to be very serious. He has been sick for almost a month with an acute case of dysentery, which yielded very slowly to treatment and only recently have the attending physicians and nurses felt that he was on the fair road to recovery. He was seized with a severe at tack of indigestion to-day, which discounted the recent progress toward recovery and gave his friends new cause for alarm.

A Centre of Activity.
The West 23d Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad is convenient to the shopping, hotel, and theatre sections of Manhattan.—Adv.

CRESCEUS IS WINNER AND RECORD BREAKER

Great Trotter Beats The Abbot and World's Best Race Time.

THE OLD CHAMPION DISTANCED

Crowd of 20,000 Saw the World's Fastest Harness Horse Take Special Match at Brighton Beach.

Cresceus, the fastest trotting horse in the world, yesterday clinched his claim to the title of champion of the trotting turf at the Brighton Beach race track by not only beating his chief rival, the ex-champion, The Abbott, but also by distancing that pretender, and in the same race reducing the world's record to 2:0[illegible]¼. It was truly a great contest and the attendance was worthy in every way of the occasion, for with the setting of the new world's race record, there was set also a new record for the attendance at a New York trotting meeting. Estimates of the crowd that gathered to witness the most important match race for harness horses that has ever been decided in the history of the American trotting turf, varied amazingly, but beyond question, the largest crowd that ever gathered at the famous running racetrack in the twenty odd years of its existence was present yesterday, and that, too, in the face of threatened rain and the actual presence of gloomy weather early in the day.

As a matter of fact there were many persons who contemplated attending the big harness contest who were so doubtful of the race taking place that they hesitated to start on the trip to Brighton Beach, but there were also many thousands who took no heed of the weather conditions and were on hand so early that while the managers of the meeting were discussing the question of a postponement the crowd arrived and decided the matter offhand. There were turnstiles yesterday, but the official figures have not yet been announced, and a conservative estimate of the crowd put the gathering at not less than 20,000 people, while outside there was such a mob as no race in recent times has drawn.

IMMENSE CROWD SAW THE RACE.

Drawn by the fame of the great trotters who were matched to struggle for the title of champion of the trotting turf, people who evidently had never before been on a race track were on hand, some of them so unaccustomed to the usages of the race track that they actually dropped into the gate ticket boxes the race track badges they had just paid for. Thousands among the crowd had but vague ideas of what to expect, and every heat of the preliminary races brought the spectators to tiptoe in the belief that Cresceus and The Abbot were out and engaged in the race that caused the immense gathering. Taken all in all, the crowd was as remarkable as was the race of the day, and when time shall have clouded the memories of the champion's trot, the race unquestionably will be described in a manner that will put to shame the traditions of the old-times races on the Long Island tracks of forty to fifty years ago.

When the rivals for the championship were actually engaged in their great struggle there was such enthusiasm as probably no other race in the United States has aroused. No persons in the immense grand stand remained seated, while the crowded public stand looked for the time as if a riot were in progress there. In the field the line of carriages and coaches stretched from the paddock turn to the head of the quarter straight swarmed with spectators, who had ventured into the field in the hope of finding places for a better view than that to be had from the lawn of the grand stand enclosure. Even far away in the "dead head" stands, built in the back yards of the cottages beyond the back stretch, there were such crowds as no patron of the Brighton Beach race course ever saw before.

CRESCEUS SET A RACE RECORD.

When Cresceus, finishing the first heat of the great match, set a new mark for the race record, held formerly by himself, there was such an outbreak of enthusiasm as to make the air tremble with the volume of sound. The result of the race was greeted with another outburst of the same character, though this abated when the bulk of the crowd came to understand that the distancing of The Abbot by the new champion meant the end of the race.

As a turf contest the match fully deserved the attendance that it drew, for never before has such a contest been held. There were present yesterday visitors from even the most distant points in the country, and these cheerfully paid the advanced fees that alone would guarantee the comfort of a seat. Though the racing of the afternoon began at 1 o'clock, and the chief event of the afternoon was not called until 3 o'clock, the crowd began to gather shortly after noon, and arrivals were pouring in steadily until after the first heat of the great special had been trotted, the late comers thus missing the only part of the race that was worth seeing, for it was in the first heat that the race record was reduced and that there was a horse race, Cresceus easily racing away from his rival in the second heat and winning in a jog, with The Abbot several lengths outside the distance flag.

The early comers also had every opportunity to become familiar with the horses, for through the greater part of the afternoon the two great trotters were out on the track at intervals, jogging around in their warming up, both being on the track at the same time on several occasions, while even during the contesting of heats of the minor events one or the other of the champions was out.

Two entire races were finished before the championship match was called, though after each heat of the preliminary races the crowd expectantly awaited the announcement that the fastest trotters that the world has ever known would appear for their Titanic struggle. It was after the advertised hour that the champions were called to the post.

CRESCEUS ALWAYS FAVORITE.

Betting on the match had been in progress throughout the afternoon. Straight through this Cresceus was the favorite, and a strong one at that. At one time the betting in the auction pools showed a tendency to support The Abbot, and pools of $100 for Cresceus to $70 for The Abbot were sold; but as the time for the race drew near Cresceus grew in favor, and the last pools were at the rate of $150 for Cresceus to $50 for The Abbot. The auction betting, however, was chiefly by the horsemen, the general public being content to bet on a smaller scale with the bookmakers, who laid odds on the heats. George H. Ketcham, owner and driver of Cresceus, backed his own horse; but both Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell, owner of The Abbot, and E. F. Geers, driver of the ex-champion, declined to back The Abbot, as, though they believed he would trot a great race, they did not believe he was at his best. None of the Hamlins, from the Village Farm, where The Abbot was bred, was present to see the race.

There was a short delay while the champions scored for the start, there being one recall, but at the second attempt the word was given and away the horses went. Cresceus, on the pole, drew out to the front at once and went steadily away from The Abbot, who, with the disadvantage of the outside place, had to go a bit wide on the paddock turn, but immediately dropped in behind his famous rival and trotted steadily two lengths behind, Geers evidently being determined to make a waiting race of it and to husband the strength and speed of his horse for a rush at the finish.

Around the first turn they went, both trotting with the steady, level stroke of the born trotter, and neither making even the slightest sign of a fault in action, while as for a break, such a thing seemed impossible as the horses went on. The crowd watching the race waited in silence until the first quarter pole had been passed, few among the spectators seeming to have any idea of how fast the champions were going until the quarter had been finished and the official timer swung out the announcement that the first fourth of the heat had been done in 0:30¾. Then the cheer that had greeted the perfect start was repeated with interest, and had hardly died away when the horses were past the half mile, Cresceus still two lengths in front and going with the regularity of a machine, while the bay horse behind him still seemed to be trotting at his ease and awaiting the time when he should go on and make his effort for the heat.

NEW CHAMPION IN THE LEAD.

The time hung out for the half mile—1:01¼—revived the cheering, both horses then seeming to be going so easily and steadily that the horsemen among the crowd began to grow excited over the prospect of a new world's record, the pace telling plainly that the race record would be beaten if the clip carried was held up, while there was a chance that all records might be eclipsed.

There had been not the slightest change in the positions of the horses to that point, Cresceus still having two lengths the advantage, while it looked as if Geers, with the Abbot, was content to hold his place, at that distance in the rear. The tactics of the drivers led many among the spectators to predict that Geers would win the heat with The Abbot, whose electrical burst of speed when called on was familiar to them. The admirers of Cresceus, however, refused to believe that any horse could catch Cresceus going as he was.

With the partisans of each full of confidence awaiting the finish the champion and the ex-champion swept around the last turn, and ere the shouts that had greeted the time for the half mile had died away, the three-quarters had been done, with Cresceus the same two lengths in advance, and trotting as steadily as if he were jogging at a three-minute gait, and The Abbot going in the same true style behind him. The time again was displayed, 1:32¼, for the three-quarters, and once more the cheering arose, with a roar of anxiety and excitement attending it. Hot as the pace had been to that point, it was not until the stretch was reached that the struggle for the heat really began.

CHAMPIONS IN THE STRETCH.

Then it was that Geers called on The Abbot, and then it was also that Ketcham, who had carried a stiff gait into the last quarter in the hope that he could make the Abbot stop or break, had to bring into play something more than the wonderful speed that Cresceus possesses. Ketcham had profited by watching Geers drive other races at the meeting, and with the advantages of the pole, and the lead of two lengths that he had maintained through the heat, he was fortified against strategy on the part of Geers. Geers began to close with The Abbot before they were well into the stretch, and was close enough up to take advantage of any mistake that Ketcham might make, but Ketcham made none.

The driver of Cresceus neither swung in to the straight on the pole nor went wide, but took the new champion just far enough out to leave so little room that The Abbot could not come inside and pass him and just far enough out to compel The Abbot to lose several yards if he went to the outside. Then, settling to the brush home, Ketcham sent Cresceus on at the same smooth and steady clip that he had carried through the race.

Geers took in the situation in an instant, and, doing the best he could under the circumstances, went out only far enough to give The Abbot a straight way to the wire, and then, leaning far forward, with his whip out and dangling over The Abbot with more of threat than punishment in the move, went on with a rush. Cresceus, however, had a rush left, too, and Ketcham promptly used it, The Abbot getting to the sulky wheel of the new champion only and never getting further forward, for when he had closed that far Cresceus began to draw away again, and in the last furlong plainly had the heat won.

Geers persisted just long enough to satisfy himself that Cresceus really had speed enough to hold The Abbot safe and then ceased even the slight use of the whip that he had made, and, finishing on his horse's courage, began to drop back.

CRESCEUS FIRST IN RECORD TIME.

Ketcham, looking behind, saw that he had the heat safe, and he, too, eased up, Cresceus finishing in a jog through the last fifty yards, but even then breaking the world's race record of 2:05, made by himself only a few weeks ago, by finishing a mile in 2:03¼, the fastest mile ever trotted in a race and time that just exactly equaled the record held by The Abbot when he was the world's champion last season, though The Abbot made his championship mark in a race against time.

The cheering that had been a steady accompaniment of the horses as they went around the course broke out in increased volume as the great trotters finished, Cresceus first with just about a yard and a half between the rear of his sulky wheel and the nose of The Abbot, and, with women joining with men in the applause, 20,000 voices were raised in greeting to the turf king who had so gallantly proved his claim to the title. The cheering was renewed when the official time was displayed, for it did not require the announcement made a minute or two later to inform the crowd that a new world's race record had been established.

After the heat there was practically no betting, the race being conceded to Cresceus by all except a few of the most hopeful of The Abbot's admirers, the few who still thought The Abbot had a chance basing their belief on the fact that Geers had not driven out for the first heat, after he found he was beaten, and arguing that as The Abbot had had a comparatively easy heat, he might come back fresher than Cresceus. All these hopes and arguments were without foundation, however, for the second heat was no race at all.

The horses, as in the first heat, scored twice before a start was made, Cresceus on the pole then going away and racing out into the lead again.

THE ABBOT DISTANCED.

On the first turn The Abbot seemed to swing out as if he intended to go outside and race after Cresceus, but just as he swung out Geers took him to the inside again with a rather sudden turn, and the twist, at the speed that the horse was carrying, took him off his feet into a break. Cresceus went on alone, and had a lead of a half furlong before The Abbot settled into a trot again, Geers seeming to take his time about sending the horse on again and dropping so far back that the only question for the heat was whether or not The Abbot would be able to save his distance.

Cresceus went on in the same steady level trot that he had carried from the start, and drew further and further away, until at the head of the stretch it was plain that unless Ketcham eased up, the champion must distance the ex-champion. The crowd hoped in vain that Cresceus would be pulled back, but Ketcham evidently had decided that he had better make the race an easy win while he could. Though Cresceus was well within his powers through the last three-quarters, he went fast enough to hold his advantage over The Abbot, and jogging home in 2:06¼, still was so far in front that the distance flag caught The Abbot at least half a dozen yards behind it.

That ended the champion's race, and there were horsemen present who were inclined to believe that the end was just what Geers wanted after he found that he could not win. On this argument it was said that the break by The Abbot was in no way a disappointment to Geers, who was not inclined to give The Abbot a hard losing race. Short as was the champion's competition, it seemed to satisfy the crowd, but there was another outburst of enthusiasm when it was announced that Ketcham would send Cresceus an extra mile in an exhibition, with a view to breaking the race record for three heats.

In this trial Cresceus was accompanied by running horses, and easily accomplished his task, but as the race with The Abbot ended with the second heat, the third mile can rank only as an exhibition, though it gave Cresceus the distinction of having gone the three fastest heats ever trotted—2:03¼, 2:06¼, and 2:05.

Cresceus now is the holder of the world's championship in so many ways that even if The Abbot should come around to his old form and should beat Cresceus, the stallion still will hold many world's best records. The records now held by the great stallion are the fastest mile in a race and against time, and the fastest two and three heats, while the fact that he is a stallion would give him claims, even should The Abbot beat him.

After the race Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell expressed himself as perfectly satisfied with The Abbot's performance, saying it was even better than he had anticipated, as it took the greatest heat ever trotted to beat his horse. At the same time he said that The Abbot was not at his best, as he had not recovered entirely from his recent sickness. Trainer Geers had nothing to say beyond that The Abbot was not in his best form and had been beaten by a great horse. The Ketcham party was jubilant but not vainglorious. Though nothing was agreed on, there was talk at once of a return match, the details of which will be talked over within the next few days.

The remainder of the races were interesting throughout, and several heats ended in sensational finishes. All Right took the Hiram Woodruff Stakes after a five heat race, while the other events were of four heats each, Sphinx S. winning the Brighton Stakes after a hot fight with Carmine, and Toggles taking the 2:10 trot from King Chimes. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—The Hiram Woodruff Stakes, 2:20 class, trotting, three in five heats, purse $2,000.

G. W. Baum's Neva Simmons, b. m., by Simmons-Neva, by Squire Talmadge, (Price)..........1 1 2 2 1
W. F. Steele's Allright, b. g., by Enright-Fannie T., (Hyde)..........4 6 1 1 2
The Arden Farm's Helen Grace, r. m., by Blue Dawn-Annie Stevens, (Andrews)..........2 2 3 *
George Dresch's George Smith, b. g., by St. Vincent-Ella Short, (Weigle)..........3 4 4 *
Alexander Maclaren's Quoddy Girl, b. m., by Domineer, (Kelly)..........8 3 5 *
E. T. Bedford's General Shafter, gr. g., by Hawpatch, (Snyder)..........5 5 6 *
I. L. Goff's Leonora, b. m., by Mendocina, (J. Dickerson)..........7 7 7 *
G. B. Gaines's Roommate, b. g., by Rumor, (Rites)..........6 8 †

*Ruled off. †Drawn.

Withdrawn—Mart Demarest's Free Silver, J. C. McCoy's Baron Belt, A. T. Miller's Aldine Medium, and John O'Hagen's Hullman.

Time—2:13¼; 2:11¼; 2:11¾; 2:11½; 2:11½.

Pools—Neva S., $100; Helen Grace, $65; field, $100.

SECOND RACE.—The Brighton Stakes; 2:10 class; pacing; three in five heats; purse $2,000.

Smathers & Shaffer's Sphinx, ch. g., by Sphinx-Winnie S., by Pascas, (Spear)..........4 1 1 1
E. E. Frost's Carmine, b. s., by Symbaleer-Dauntless Bess, by Lock, (Golden)..........1 2 6 2
F. O. Ceideburg's Little Squaw, blk. m., by Kewanee Boy-Pet, by Walter, (Erwin)..........2 7 2 *
H. A. Beale's Dan L., b. g., by Judge Craven-Emma Bell, by Ganymede, (J. Dickerson)..........6 4 3 *
W. H. Sturgis's Sophia, b. m., by Anderson Wilkes, (Lindsley)..........7 3 4 *
G. W. Leavitt's Ituna, b. m., by Bourbon Wilkes, (Carpenter)..........3 5 7 *
J. E. Hubinger's Tom Calhoun, ro. g., by Fred S. Wilkes, (Foote)..........5 6 5 *

*Ruled off.

Withdrawn—C. S. Hendrickson's Timepiece and R. L. Davis's Dan Patchen.

Time—2:07¼; 2:08¼; 2:09¼; 2:09¼.

Pools—Carmine, $250; Sphinx, $95; field, $75.

THIRD RACE.—Special match, trotting championship, three in five heats; purse $12,000.

George H. Ketcham's Cresceus, ch. s., 7 years, by Robert McGregor-Mabel, by Mambrino Howard, (Ketcham)..........1 1
John J. Scannell's The Abbot, b. g., 8 years, by Chimes-Nettie King, by Mambrino King, (E. F. Geers)..........2 *

*Distanced.

Time—	Quarter.	Half Mile.	Three-quarters.	Mile.
First heat	0:30¾	1:01¼	1:32¼	2:03¼
Second heat	0:31¾	1:02½	1:35	2:06¼
Third heat	0:30½	1:01¼	1:34	2:05

Third heat was an exhibition mile against time by Cresceus, accompanied by running horses, to finish three heats against the world's record for three heats, 2:07½, 2:06, and 2:06. The performance by Cresceus, 2:03¼, 2:06¼, and 2:05, is faster than the record, but it does not constitute a race record, though it does take precedence as the fastest consecutive three heats.

Pools—Cresceus, $500; The Abbot, $175.

FOURTH RACE.—2:10 class; trotting; three in five heats; purse $1,500.

Charles E. Clark's Toggles, br. s., by Strathaway-Fly, by Pasha, (Clark)..........4 1 1 1
W. C. Floyd-Jones's King Chimes, b. g., by Chimes-Queenie King, by Mambrino King, (Davis)..........1 2 5 2
James Golden's Temple Wilkes, b. g., by Kentucky Wilkes-Miss Pilot, by Pilot Mambrino, (Golden)..........2 5 3 ro
Henry Schumlback's Sister Alice, b. m., by Baron Wilkes-Beulah Medium, by Happy Medium, (Kenney)..........7 3 2 ro
Theodore Pope's Little Dick, br. g., by Harry Plummer, (Pope)..........3 4 6 ro
Santa Rosa Stock Farm's Janice, b. m., by William Harold, (Sanders)..........6 8 4 ro
Alex McLaren's Wistful, b. m., by Wedgwood, (Kelly)..........5 7 7 ro
W. F. Steele's Tom P., b. g., by Combat, Jr., (Hyde)..........8 6 dr.

Time—2:11¼; 2:09¾; 2:10; 2:14½.

Pools—Toggles, $100; Sister Alice, $100; field, $65.

Entries for Brighton Beach Trots.

FIRST RACE.—2:18 class; trotting; purse $1,500; three in five heats. A. B. Hutchings's Ashby L., Scott Hudson's Alice Carr, J. J. Ryan's Bettine, P. Lafferty's Ballerton, Parkway Farm's El Milagro, Louis Streuber's Eula Mac, John T. Donovan's Effie G., Nutbourne Farm's Governor Roosevelt, T. M. Linscott's Hydrastine, M. J. Sinnott's Hickorywood, Smathers & Shaffer's Iva Dee, Parkway Farm's Jantina, W. N. Tiffany's Juno T., A. B. Hutchings's Leola B., John E. Turner's Maurine, W. G. Durfee's Maggie McKinney, Float Jolly's Neighbor Girl, F. C. Olney's Oneonta, Smathers & Shaffer's Pettigrew, James Mallon's Tidemark, W. F. Steele's Tom P., Uncle Sam's Stable's Uncle Sam, and B. O. Van Bokkelen's Vic Scheller.

SECOND RACE.—The John H. Shults Stakes for three-year-olds; trotting; purse $2,000; three in five heats. J. H. Thayer's Carrie Bel, the Ketcham Farm's Crescent Route, Maple Valley Farm's Dupuytren, East View Stock Farm's Direct Light, John E. Turner's Erirange, Oakhurst Farm's Melton, George W. Leavitt's Nelly Boca, Palo Alto Stock Farm's Rowellan, David Cahill's Willie Herr, and J. E. Hubinger's Starch.

THIRD RACE.—2:08 class; pacing; purse $1,500; three in five heats. W. F. Erwin's Bell Boy, W. K. Smith's Bernice, Dick McMahon's Carmelita, M. E. McHenry's Dan Patchen, J. B. McKenny's George, Kelly & McDowell's Martha Marshall, Dick McMahon's Major Marshall, W. F. Steele's Paul Revere, Fulmer & Hoag's Patsy K., W. H. Moffatt's Sidney Pointer, and R. D. Berry's The Bishop.

THOMPSON IS GUILTY.

Havana Postmaster Convicted of Embezzlement and Sentenced to Fine or Imprisonment.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow has received a cablegram from the Inspector General of Posts in Cuba, Mr. Fosnes, stating that the trial of E. P. Thompson, formerly Postmaster at Havana, has been concluded.

Thompson was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of $400 or serve six months in prison. He was accused of causing to be issued in his own behalf, while Postmaster, four money orders of $100 each, preserving his own due bills for the amount instead of cash. It was further charged that, on learning of the coming investigation, he replaced the due bills with $400 from remittances he had just received, postponing the entry of these remittances until after the inspection, when he withdrew the $400, substituted his due bills, and entered the remittances.

The case of Thompson is regarded at the Post Office Department as the least reprehensible of all those growing out of the Cuban postal investigation. The officials say that the other cases will probably be ready for trial within a month or six weeks, and that all the evidence wanted from this country has been forwarded to Havana, except that of witnesses who refused to testify.

POPULATION OF CANADA.

Increase of 503,827 in Ten Years According to New Census.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Aug. 15.—The population of the Dominion of Canada, according to the census returns, which will be given out tomorrow, is 5,337,166, an increase of 503,827 over the census of 1891. These returns are not authorized by the Census Commissioner, but they are understood to be those which the department will give to the public.

Token by provinces, the increases will be as follows: Quebec, 132,434; Ontario, 53,657; Manitoba, 92,212; Northwest, 79,300; Yukon and unorganized district, 43,113; British Columbia, 92,000; and maritime provinces, 11,000.

In a number of instances, such as in the Yukon and the unorganized districts, the department has made an estimate, as the returns have not yet been received. The result is disappointing, and the only explanation is that the returns for 1891 were padded.

According to the returns, Ontario will lose about five members and the maritime provinces three or four. Manitoba ought to increase its representation by three members, and the Northwest, including Yukon and British Columbia, ought to bring the representation up to about what it is now—213 members in all.

Elbert C. Roosevelt's Competency.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Supreme Court Justice Dykman has appointed M. J. Tierney of New Rochelle a Commissioner to inquire into the competency to manage his own affairs of Elbert C. Roosevelt, a wealthy resident of New Rochelle, who is alleged to be an incompetent person.

Mr. Roosevelt will contest the inquiry. The petition was made by Annie J. Roosevelt of Pelham Manor, the mother of the young man. She says that for over two years he has been incompetent to manage his affairs by reason of habitual drunkenness and neglect of business.

Actions at Funeral Land Him in Asylum

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 15.—Nelson Palmer was committed to the insane asylum at Trenton a few days ago from Perth Amboy for various unbecoming acts. Chief among these was a habit of attending all funerals in Perth Amboy and informing the relatives as they stood about the grave that the dead person had gone to Hades. Naturally the bereaved friends resented such an intimation, so the man was sent to the asylum.

James E. Bedell Released.

OSSINING, N. Y., Aug. 15.—James E. Bedell, the New York forger, whose pardon was announced a few days ago by Gov. Odell, was released this afternoon. His brother and nephew were here waiting for him. He thanked Warden Johnson, and then the other officials of the prison. He attired himself in clothing brought by his brother, and took a train for New York.

FAST GETTING PROOF OF POLICE COLLUSION

Continued from Page 1.

thought that he can tell very much of importance against the present police authorities.

THE EFFECT OF THE RAIDS.

Mr. Moss Believes Disclosures Recently Made Will Have Great Influence Upon the Coming Election.

Frank Moss talked yesterday concerning the effect of the revelations of police collusion with poolroom proprietors, as shown by the disclosures of himself and Agent Dillon, and the confession of Edgar A. Whitney.

"There are many men in the city," said Mr. Moss, "whose attention is so concentrated on their business and personal affairs that they needed something almost sensational to rouse them to a fitting sense of their civic duty and to revive their interest in municipal affairs.

"This, to my mind, is one of the chief benefits to be derived from the recent exposures," he continued. "Raids on gambling houses and poolrooms demonstrate, as nothing else can, the open violation of the law with the knowledge and consent of the police authorities.

"These exposures will have a great influence upon the coming election. Those persons profiting by the protection of crime are not wanted as candidates, no matter what the party may be. It is not a question of party. It is a fight against machine rule, for one machine is as bad as another. The work we are doing is waking people up to a realization of this fact.

"If indictments result, or convictions are had from these exposures, we shall be pleased, but if nothing more than the arousing of public sentiment is accomplished, we shall be satisfied."

TOOK BRIBES, IT IS SAID.

Law and Order Society Officials Accused of Accepting $100 to "Protect" Slot Machines.

The so-called Law and Order Society, the Rev. Frederick B. Russell, President, again came into prominence yesterday as a result of the crusade against the police. The Rev. Mr. Russell was accused by a newspaper of having authorized the society's Secretary, Alvin E. Smith, to accept a bribe of $100 as an agreement not to molest an owner of slot machines who was looking for "protection." The owner of the machines, according to the story, was a newspaper man in disguise, who passed himself off as "J. S. Patterson of Philadelphia," desirous of planting his machines in various saloons in the Borough of the Bronx.

"Patterson" had his dealings with Treasurer Smith and Inspector James L. Forbell. These did not feel that they should act without consulting the Rev. Mr. Russell, and in company with "Patterson," they met the President in McGurk's saloon at 110 Third Avenue. From this point on the stories as told by Mr. "Patterson" and the officers of the society differ. "Patterson" says that Mr. Russell bound himself to fulfill any contract which Smith might make, and agreed, in consideration of $100, not to interfere with the slot machines.

When a reporter called at the office of the society at 34 Park Row, Mr. Russell was not in, but Messrs. Smith and Forbell were interviewed.

"We knew that the man who wanted protection for himself and his machines was a reporter," said Smith. He seemed so anxious and asked so many questions. We led him on to see how far he would go, but at no time had we any intention of taking the money. When we took him up to see Mr. Russell, we were hoping that Mr. Russell would devise some means to get rid of the man, for he had bothered us very much.

"It seems incredible that our motives can be doubted," continued Smith, while Forbell nodded assent. "For five years we have been waging a war against vice in this community, and as recently as four years ago we raided several gambling dens on Herkimer Street, Brooklyn. Since then we have instigated the raiding of several dives here in New York City."

Russell is the editor of The State Sentinel which indorsed Detective Bissert after he had been indicted. The State Sentinel has also editorially upheld Devery, Flood, Diamond and other Police Captains.

"The statement that we accepted bribes in this office is a lie," said Mr. Forbell. "There is not a man connected with this society who would take a bribe from a dive-keeper or anyone else. We have been offered bribes many times, and have always refused them. Sometimes people come in here, and in order to test us offer us bribes, but we invariably refuse them."

The Rev. Mr. Russell, it was explained, was a very hard man to see, as he was very busy and found time to drop into his office only now and then.

RAID PRISONERS GET BAIL.

Justice Jerome Fixes $2,000 as the Surety for 37th Street Captives.

The three prisoners taken in the raid of Parkhurst society agents under Superintendent McClintock on the poolroom at 109 West Thirty-seventh Street Wednesday were yesterday admitted to bail in $2,000 by Justice Jerome.

The bonds of Jacob A. Fish and Henry Mann were signed by Samuel Werner of 344 Seventh Avenue. Charles Wilson's surety was Henry Walz of 309 Seventh Avenue.

Justice Jerome, after the arraignment, was asked if there would be any new developments in the police situation during the day. He looked out at the sky dubiously and then repeated Deputy Commissioner Devery's remark of the day before, when asked if he had been recalled from Saratoga:

"It looks as if we're goin' to have a storm."

MR. PHILBIN IN POLICE COURT.

Visits Essex Market to Study East Side Criminal Life.

District Attorney Philbin, for the purpose of studying certain phases of social life on the east side, went to the Essex Market Court unexpectedly yesterday, and sat for a time on the bench with Magistrate Cornell.

One of the cases which excited the lively interest of the District Attorney was that of Wolf Kaminsky of 69 Forsyth Street, charged with abandoning his wife and four small children. Mrs. Simon of the United Hebrew Charities told Magistrate Cornell that her organization had been contributing to the family's support since 1899, and that three weeks ago the society gave Mrs. Kaminsky $5, of which amount Wolf took $4.

Mrs. Simon declared that unless Kaminsky went away or was made to assist in the support of his family, the society would withdraw its aid. Kaminsky stood before the bar and wept and ran his fingers through his hair during Mrs. Simon's recital.

"That's a common sight in this court," remarked the Magistrate, directing Kaminsky to pay $5 a week to his family or go to prison.

Upon his return to his office the District Attorney declared that he had taken the trip in fulfillment of his long-entertained intention of going to the court to observe certain sociological conditions.

J. J. Corbett Subpoenaed.

James J. Corbett, the ex-pugilist and saloon keeper, was said yesterday to have been subpoenaed to appear before Justice Jerome to-day, and tell of his dealings with the West Thirtieth Street police in regard to the closing by the latter of Corbett's saloon for violations of the excise law. Mr. Corbett said last night: "I have learned that I am to be summoned to-morrow. I do not know what they can want me for."

GEN. GRANT PRAISES POLICE.

Returning from Russia, He Says New York's Force Is as Good as Any in the World.

Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, who for the past few weeks has been visiting in Russia, Austria, and Germany, arrived here yesterday. The General looks the picture of health, and soon after his arrival began making preparations for his return to military duty in the Philippines. He expects to sail from San Francisco on Sept. 1.

Gen. Grant was at one time Police Commissioner of New York. He was seen at his home, 25 East Sixty-second Street, last night, and in answer to a request for a statement of opinion on the charges of corruption in the Police Department said that he was not very well informed on the present situation, but that he thought the Police Department of New York as a whole was a splendid body of men.

"Speaking from my own experience with the force," said Gen. Grant, "I think that the New York police force is as good a one as is to be found in any city in the world."

Referring to his trip abroad, Gen. Grant said:

"I found the feeling of the people of the upper and middle classes in Russia distinctly friendly to the United States. There seemed to me to be little, if any, trade jealousy against the United States on their part, such as is to be found in other Continental countries. The Russians generally appeared to regret the trouble over the sugar tariff. This is due to the fact that they consider America more as a country to buy from than as one to which to export their products.

"The farmers of Russia buy farm implements from us in great quantities, and they regard with the greatest regret any difference between the two countries that seems likely in any way to hamper them. The additional fact that they are able to play us off in competition against the manufacturers of Germany, England, and Austria results very profitably to them."

Gen. Grant said he did not know whether his daughter, the Princess Cantacuzene, would visit America soon or not. Mrs. Grant, he said, would not accompany him to the Philippines.

TENDERLOIN RAIDS BY PARKHURST SOCIETY.

Alleged Proprietors of Five Disorderly Houses Arrested on Warrants by Justice Jerome.

Agents for the Parkhurst Society, accompanied by policemen, descended upon five disorderly houses in the Tenderloin a little after 1 o'clock this morning and arrested the supposed proprietors of each one of them. The arrests were made upon warrants issued by Justice Jerome, although the Tenderloin Police Station was not asked for assistance in the serving of them.

Superintendent McClintock, of the Parkhurst Society, with Assistant Superintendent Hammond and two other agents went to Policeman Reilley, who is on post in West Twenty-ninth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, and told him they had warrants. Two policemen from neighboring posts were called and the raiding was commenced immediately.

The places raided were 116, 118, 127, and 133 West Twenty-ninth Street and 117 West Thirty-third Street. West Twenty-ninth Street is known as one of the most notorious streets in the city.

In each of the houses raided from a dozen to two dozen women were found. None was arrested except the supposed proprietors. The warrants were made out in the names of Smith, Doe, and Robinson families.

One man was arrested. He gave his name as Jacob Benjamin of 1,731 First Avenue. He attempted to prevent the police from entering the Thirty-third Street house. Here the detectives were compelled to force the door down before gaining entrance. When the police got into the hall Benjamin showed fight, but he was overpowered.

The prisoners were taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station and locked up. They will probably be taken to the Criminal Court Building to-day for examination by Justice Jerome. No charges were registered against the women, they being arrested on bench warrants. The charges will doubtless be preferred this morning. The house at 117 West Thirty-third Street is just a few doors from the house at 148, which was raided a few nights ago, and in which raid Laura Moret, who subsequently disappeared, was arrested.

Taking the prisoners to the Criminal Court Building instead of the Jefferson Market Court is a move on the part of Justice Jerome to find out, if possible, if the women paid protection money. He will have them arraigned first, it is believed, for examination and then he and Frank Moss will examine them.

Policeman Charged with Extortion.

Thomas Clancey of 335 East Nineteenth Street, a probationary policeman attached to the East Twenty-second Street Station, was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Olmsted in the Centre Street Court charged with extortion. The complaint alleged that Thomas Clancey had on Nov. 4, 1898, received from John and James Clancey and Michael Mongovan $150 each, for which he promised to get them positions on the police force. The case was dismissed under the statute of limitations.

SHOOTING BY POLICEMAN.

Investigation Begun of Riot on Goerck Street Last Saturday.

Judicial investigation into the riot at Goerck and Rivington Streets last Saturday night, when nearly a score shots were fired while the police were trying to subdue a gang of rowdies, was begun in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday. Thomas Cummiskey, who was shot in the head and leg during the affray, was arraigned on a charge of having assaulted Policeman Frank Burns of the Madison Street Station the night before.

Burns had ordered a party of disorderly young men to disperse, and he alleges that Cummiskey, who was one of them, knocked him senseless with some blunt instrument. Policemen O'Farrell and Corbett were sent out to arrest Cummiskey, and when they found him, they say, the rioting began by friends who tried to rescue him.

Cummiskey, on the stand, testified that he was sitting on the steps of his house, eating sardines with some friends, when the police came up, and that O'Farrell opened fire on him. He says O'Farrell told him later he did it for attacking Burns.

Magistrate Cornell adjourned the case until this morning, when other witnesses will be examined.

Accuses Policeman of Theft.

A janitor of a saloon said in Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning that he saw Policeman O'Neill of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station take $16 belonging to a woman in a Second Avenue saloon, for the theft of which Mary Johnson of 342 Second Avenue was arrested. The policeman denied the story, and the woman was held.

CHICAGO POLICE ON THE RACK.

Chief O'Neill Investigating False Traveling Expense Accounts.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Chief of Police O'Neill's investigation promises to shake the entire force of police and detectives. It is said that there has been for years a systematic robbing of the city by certain officers sent out of the State to bring back criminals, and the exposure of one policeman, who put in a seventy-five-dollar bill for a trip to Cleveland, after the criminal was brought back by another man, has led to this examination of expense accounts.

Certain railways supply detectives and policemen with passes or tickets at reduced rates, in exchange, so it is said, for protection. But the officers have in some cases turned in full bills for mileage. The "rake-off" under such circumstances is liberal. On a few of the Eastern roads the best that detectives can do is to secure half fare, but over a large majority of the railroads they can get free transportation. There is scarcely a Western road that the detective cannot "work."

To New York is a favorite trip for several reasons—because it is 1,000 miles long and because the policeman has a chance to work in a great many "extras." From $70 to $100 is said to be the net profit of a New York trip, not to mention the fun the officer has.

Big Wood Pulp Syndicate Organizing.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Aug. 15.—A syndicate of Ontario and American capitalists is about to undertake the manufacture of wood pulp on a very large scale along the north shore of the St. Lawrence, utilizing for that purpose the 1,000 miles in the Manitou district purchased by Meany & Co. at the recent sale of provincial wood lands. An immense pulp mill, to cost upward of a million dollars, is to be constructed at Sept Isle, where the Stolaf was wrecked last November. This location is chosen because the promoters expect to be able to ship their products from it the whole year round, believing in the possibility of the Winter navigation in the lower St. Lawrence.

MAYOR RESPONSIBLE, SAYS GOV. ODELL

New York Must Settle Its Own Police Troubles, He Declares.

Mr. Murphy Should Be Removed, If Facts Warrant—Political Conferences at Manhattan Beach.

Gov. Odell spent yesterday at Manhattan Beach. Neither he nor Senator Platt came to town. They had as visitors Postmaster Van Cott, President Morris of the Republican County Committee, Internal Revenue Commissioner Archie Saunders of Batavia, Justice James A. Blanchard of the Supreme Court, and Quarantine Commissioner Charles H. Murray.

The Senator and the Governor spent much of the time on the verandas of the Oriental Hotel. Political affairs were discussed with President Morris and Postmaster Van Cott. Much was said about the coming Mayoralty campaign, but both the Senator and the Governor stated last night that no candidates were considered. Each believes that an anti-Tammany candidate can be elected. Who that candidate will be they are not prepared to state. In fact, they profess not to know.

The Governor is still of the opinion that there is no necessity for interference on his part in the situation in New York. He believes that if the properly authorized city authorities do not act that the people will when they cast their ballots in November.

"I don't say," Gov. Odell remarked, "that existing abuses are not sufficient to warrant interference, but I mean that the people of New York have the power to remedy the evil."

"By throwing Tammany out of power?"

"Yes, before that," replied the Governor, "but through the proper authorities."

"Then you believe it is 'up to' Mayor Van Wyck to remove Commissioner Murphy?"

"Yes," he answered, "if the facts warrant it."

"But suppose neither Mayor Van Wyck nor Acting Mayor Guggenheimer should not remove Mr. Murphy?"

"There is no necessity," remarked the Governor, with a smile, "to cross a bridge until we reach it."

Gov. Odell was full of fun and said he had vainly tried to induce Senator Platt to go to Coney Island with him and "loop the loops." "Then," said the Governor, "I endeavored to have the Senator 'boom the booms' of Mayoralty candidates.

"Of course we talked about the coming campaign," continued the Governor. "But no name was seriously considered in connection with the Mayoralty nomination. I have not seen Dr. Seth Low, nor has any one talked to me about him."

"Did you discuss the selection of an Adjutant General to succeed the late Gen. E. M. Hoffman?"

"No," replied the Governor; "nothing was said about that. To tell you the truth, I shall do nothing in that matter for some weeks to come. Gen. Phisterer is doing very well."

During the evening Gov. Odell signed a pardon for Charles Oscar Keller. He has been left a fortune by relatives in Russia, and his term would have expired in about a month.

One of the Governor's visitors was an aged woman, who came all the way from Buffalo. Her son is serving a twenty-year sentence for assault. While expressing sympathy for the mother, the Governor decided that it was not a case for Executive clemency.

Gov. Odell will come to the city to-day, but will return to the beach this afternoon. He expects to go to Newburg to-morrow.

HUNTING THE STAGE ROBBER.

Armed Men Searching the Adirondack Passes for the North Creek Bandit.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 15.—There was but one bandit implicated in the robbery of the Adirondack mail coach near North River yesterday, and not two, as at first reported. In the coach at the time were four men and three women. The women's names could not be learned to-day, but the men were Edward Bernstein and J. A. Laffey of New York, Edward Marquette of Meriden, Conn., and John Case, of Blue Mountain Lake. William Eldredge of North Creek was the driver.

It was in one of the wildest spots of the Adirondacks that the highway robbery took place, directly between the North Creek end of the railroad and Blue Mountain Lake. When the robber first appeared and ordered the occupants of the stage to hold up their hands, the latter thought a joke was being perpetrated on them. They did not wake up to the true state of affairs until four shots from the bandit's rifle had been fired at the horses, killing the leader and wounding another.

As the shots were heard Marquette, who was on the inside, secreted what money he had with him in his trousers, so the thief got only $20 from him. No attempt was made to molest the women. The driver, having in his pockets $400 of the stage company's money, fled at once into the woods, followed by the other men. There they hid, and while they were away the bandit rifled the mail pouch, in which there were no registered letters, and took from a small safe under the driver's seat some valuables.

Not until after the robber had disappeared did the driver and the four men come back to the scene of the attack. Then the whole party proceeded to Indian Lake, the next stop, whence all except Case continued their journey with the driver.

There is no little excitement in the countryside over the affair. Scores of armed men are scouring the mountain passes. It is thought, from the descriptions given by the travelers, that the bandit is a short, thick-set man, who stopped at Dunlap's Hotel night before last and departed yesterday with a fishing rod and rifle.

Search for the man who held up the stage is still going on. A harmless suspect was to-day shadowed for some distance before he proved his innocence. Some berry pickers report that a strange man threatened them with a revolver, but no importance is attached to their story.

Several United States detectives are here to-day, and it is said that they expect to make an arrest immediately. They suspect a stranger who has been dividing his time between North Creek and North River for about twenty days, and who has not been seen since yesterday afternoon.

The officers refuse to tell what his name is. He wore a wide-brimmed slouch hat that attracted much attention, and such a hat, unclaimed, has been found on Coon Hill, the scene of the hold-up. There is also a suspicion that some young men who had been seen loafing in the vicinity of the hill for a few days had something to do with the robbery.

CRUSHED TO DEATH IN TUNNEL.

A bowlder weighing 600 pounds fell from the surface of the rapid transit tunnel work at One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street and Broadway last night into the tunnel, a distance of 120 feet, and struck Edward Moran, twenty-two years old, of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street and Broadway, who was driving a mule car. It crushed him to death.

Fifty men who witnessed the accident were so sickened that they picked up their tools and refused to work for the night. What loosened the boulder from its position near the surface and why it was left so close no one knows.

A man was killed on the same section two months ago.

ON MR. MENIER'S ISLAND.

The Chocolate Manufacturer's Rising Industries on Anticosti.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Aug. 15.—Mr. Menier, who has left for Anticosti, reports that the agricultural exhibit of the island was much admired at Buffalo.

The chocolate manufacturer will soon reap some return for the vast sums of money he has expended on Anticosti. On the steamboat Savoy there has just been brought to Quebec from the island a consignment of canned lobsters, the product of his fishery from May 1 to July 31. It is valued at $40,000 and will be shipped to the French market on the steamship Wassau of the Franco-Canadienne Line. In a short time Mr. Menier will begin to export wood pulp to France on a large scale, having already started the manufacture of that commodity on the island.

The Flying Sulkies!
TO-DAY AND SATURDAY
Last Days of the Seaside Meeting at
BRIGHTON BEACH TRACK
3 Stirring Contests Each Day
TO-DAY'S CARD
2:18 Trot—Big Field of Fast Ones.
Three-Year-Old Trot—The John H. Shults Purse, $3,000.
2:08 Pace—Eight Crack Sidewheelers.
FIRST HEAT AT 2 P. M.
Admission $2. Ladies $1. Field 75c.
MUSIC BY LANDER.
All routes to Coney Island lead to the Brighton Track.

UNIQUE REAL ESTATE SWINDLING SCHEME

Ex-Convict Buys Apartment House for $5,000 and a Mortgage.

Collects Rent for Months in Advance, Pays No Debts, and Then Disappears —Former Owner to Foreclose.

Tenants of the large apartment house at 9 West Ninety-first Street are anxiously awaiting the reappearance of J. Carlysle Raymond, who recently purchased the premises. After collecting several months' rent he disappeared. The house was owned by Edwin H. Brown, a lawyer, until last April, when Raymond appeared and bought the premises. The building is six stories, and accommodates twelve families. Raymond paid $5,000 cash when he purchased the house, and Mr. Brown for the balance of the purchase price took a mortgage. Mr. Brown at once introduced the new landlord to the tenants, and thereafter went to Europe.

The new owner proved a pearl of a landlord. He called on the different tenants, inquiring whether everything was satisfactory, asked whether they wished any alterations made, and wound up by promising to repaint and repaper the entire house from top to bottom. He suggested a number of improvements himself, and promised to begin operations in the Fall, this being the regular time when he had "all of his houses" renovated and touched up.

The tenants were highly pleased with their new landlord, and the latter, seeing that he had gained their confidence, began to operate. He called upon them early in July, and told them that, as he intended going away in August for an extended trip, he would be pleased if the rent for August were paid to him in advance. There was no objection to this, but in August the absent Raymond called again, saying that he had been obliged to postpone his trip until the following month, and if the tenants would be kind enough he would be pleased if they would pay in advance the rent due in September. The man having been properly introduced as the owner, there was no objection even to this second request, and all of the tenants paid up. As a bonus for their kindness Raymond gave a written promise to reduce the rents for the following year and to make no charge for August of 1902. Then Raymond notified the janitor that he had decided not to keep the house, and that he would transfer it back to Mr. Brown.

Nothing has been seen of Raymond since. Investigation showed that he had not only failed to pay the janitor and the help in the house, but that he had raised all of the money possible on the premises, and collected five months' rent out of the tenants for three months' of occupancy. Likewise, he had not paid any bills incidental to the running of the house, and the electric light company cut off the current in the premises and the electric elevators stopped.

A cable was sent at once to Mr. Brown, who is still in Europe, and upon learning the particulars he ordered foreclosure proceedings to be begun at once against Raymond. It is not known as yet how much Raymond cleared above the $5,000 invested in the cash payment, but the matter is being looked into, and in the meantime real estate men have learned another wrinkle in swindling which is entirely new to them.

When the matter was brought to the attention of the police it was learned that Raymond had been guilty of other swindles, and that he had on one occasion served "time" for one of these. The man is remembered in Iselin, where in 1888 he leased a large building, which had been used for a girls' school, and after obtaining six insurance policies on the property, amounting to $35,000, had the luck to have the building burn up. The policies were all in the name of a Mrs. Benton of this city. The house was burned in December of 1888, and Raymond at once put in a claim of $42,000 insurance, claiming that he had lost furniture and pictures worth $7,000 in addition to the building. He said that the fire had been started by a defective flue.

The case looked suspicious to insurance concerns, and detectives were put on it. It was discovered that before the building burned up the furniture and the pictures had been replaced with boxes and cheap chromos, and an accomplice of Raymond's named Leeper confessed that he and Raymond had planned to burn the house. Raymond was convicted in 1889 and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. The case was appealed, however, and Raymond remained in jail at New Brunswick. On the new trial Raymond withdrew his plea of not guilty, and was sentenced in 1891 to three years and six months in State prison. He served this term.

As soon as he got out of prison he bought a tract of land in New Jersey from Senator Platt, but the mortgage which he gave in part payment was foreclosed. His next escapade was the exchange of a house in West Thirtieth Street for a tract of land in Babylon, the other principal to the deal being George Croker, a brother of Richard Croker. Mr. Croker found that instead of being the owner of the city property Raymond was only a lessee, and he brought suit at once for $7,500. Raymond settled the matter, and was released by transferring to Mr. Croker's executrix, Mrs. Elizabeth Jenkins, three houses in West Fifty-third Street.

ST. LOUIS' TYPHOID RATE.

Attributed to Lack of Sufficient Water to Dilute Drainage.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15.—The impurities in the St. Louis water supply, it is confidently asserted by Chicago experts, come from Kansas City, some 350 miles distant, as rolls the Missouri. According to the disclosures thus far made of the intentions of the Chicago experts, tests are to be made and vital statistics examined to show the connection between the typhoid death rate of St. Louis and those of Kansas City and Missouri River towns on one hand and of Peoria and Illinois River on the other.

Dr. Teichman forwarded Thursday to City Counselor Schnurmacher a letter, calling attention to the increase of typhoid fever in this city in the past three weeks, and suggesting that a meeting be held immediately to arrange for the commencement of work under the appropriation of $25,000, which will become available in a few days. Dr. Teichmann states in his letter that the number of cases of typhoid fever reported to the Board of Health has shown a rapid increase of late. Week before last twenty-three cases were reported and last week forty-six cases.

The cause of the increase in typhoid, according to the City Chemist, is the fall in the volume of Missouri River water and the consequent lack of dilution for the Illinois River impurities.

Crawford Oxfords
For Men & Women, $3.50
Low shoes for hot weather wear are sensible.
They allow the air to circulate freely around the feet.
They keep them cool and comfortable.
For Summer foot comfort Crawford Oxfords are ideal.
Every pair guaranteed to give satisfaction or your money back.
Stores
Men's Shoes Only:
825 Broadway (12th St.), Manhattan
262 West 125th Street, Manhattan
433 Fulton Street, Brooklyn
Men's and Women's Shoes:
150 West 125th Street, Manhattan
Nassau, cor. Fulton St., Manhattan

Remember those broken lots of suits—quite a number of them left.
You know what they used to sell for, $12.50 to $18.
Lots of 'em you can wear late into the fall—
Can't get such a fall suit at the price—$9.75.
WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

RACE GLASSES
If you go to the races you might as well see them at their very best. The celebrated Goerz Trieder or the Zeiss will surely please you.
HAHN J. W. & Geo. H. Hahn, 26 East 23d St. One easy step down.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Hudson Valley Railroad Company

BALLSTON, N. Y., Aug. 15.—In the Hudson Valley Railroad Company, articles of incorporation of which were filed to-day in the Saratoga County Clerk's office, there will be united the Glenns Falls, Sandy Hill and Fort Edward Street Railway Company, the Stillwater and Mechanicsville Street Railway Company, the Greenwich and Schuylerville Electric Railroad, the Saratoga Traction Company, and the Saratoga Northern Railway Company. All but the last are constructed and in operation. The principal office of the new concern, which is capitalized for $2,600,000, will be in Waterford. Addison B. Colvin is the President.

Reported Mr. Hays Has Resigned.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—It is reported that C. M. Hays, President of the Southern Pacific, has resigned. The retirement of President Hays is said to be due to the curtailment of his powers since the transfer of the road to the Harriman interests. President Hays is under contract with the Southern Pacific for five years at an annual salary of $55,000. He could not be seen to-day, and his secretary declined to affirm or deny the report.

BRIEF RAILROAD ITEMS.

The Lackawanna Railroad and the City of Newark, N. J., practically have agreed on the terms of the contracts under which the elimination of grade crossings by the Lackawanna in that city is to be effected. The only item which has not yet been agreed upon is the amount to be borne by the city toward the cost of the work. The engineers of the Lackawanna are now engaged in making the necessary final surveys and plans.

Roswell P. Miller, Chairman of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, who returned to this city yesterday from the West, denied the report, printed recently, that he had had a conference at Chicago with President Hays of the Southern Pacific, Senator Clark of Montana, and two or three others regarding the projected San Pedros, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad. The conference was said to have been held to foster harmony between the interested roads.

Robert M. Gignoux, on behalf of Hayward Brothers and the Wakefield Company, manufacturers of patent car seats at Wakefield and Gardiner, Mass., began suit yesterday in the United States Circuit Court against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company to restrain it from the use of a certain style of car seat used on lines of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road, which the plaintiffs claim is an infringement on patented seats made by them.

TO OUST ROADS IN HOBOKEN.

Common Council Wants Tracks Removed from Seventeenth Street.

The Hoboken Common Council is taking steps to oust the New Jersey Junction and the Erie Railroad from Seventeenth Street, where they have parallel tracks. The matter was brought to the attention of the Council by Street Commissioner Bayer, who complained that the company had, without authority from any one, built an ice bridge at Seventeenth Street.

One of the main questions involved is whether the governing body of any city can, by resolution, convey to any corporation the right to occupy public property. The resolution on which the two railroad companies base their claim was passed in 1896, but the contention is now made that they can hold no rights or privileges under that resolution, as the only way in which such rights and privileges could be conveyed is by ordinance.

Station Agent's Account Short.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 15.—Thomas A. Packer, station agent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at South Cranford, has been missing from his home for several days. J. C. Epler, traveling auditor of the Lehigh Valley, has made an investigation of Packer's accounts, that shows several discrepancies. It is alleged that Packer is short to the extent of about $200. The books of several shippers were found not to tally with the station books.

JOLIET STEEL MEN OBEY STRIKE ORDER

Unanimous Decision Reached After Six-Hour Session.

THREE THOUSAND MEN OUT

Workers Had Contract Similar to That of South Chicago Employes, Who Refused to Stop—Tighe to Go to Milwaukee.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 15.—The four lodges of the Amalgamated Association employes of the Illinois Steel Company at the Joliet mills by a unanimous vote decided to-night to obey the strike order of President Shaffer. The conference was in session from 8 o'clock this afternoon until 9 o'clock to-night before the decision was reached.

The steel mills were closed at noon, to enable the members of the association to attend the meeting, which was called by National Assistant Secretary Tighe after his arrival here this morning. He was accompanied by Vice President Davis of the Fourth District. Both men presented the side of the association to the local members. It was argued that in order to secure the organization of non-union workers in the East it was esential that the Western men would have to join the strike movement.

Mr. Tighe also appealed to the fealty of the men in the association. He urged them to be men and stand by their union. His remarks were received with enthusiasm and presaged the vote that followed.

This action will close the entire steel plant here, throwing out of employment nearly 3,000 men. Fires will be drawn to-night.

The Joliet men had the same contract with the Illinois Steel Company as the South Chicago workers, who last night refused to listen to the arguments of Secretary Tighe. Mr. Tighe will leave for Milwaukee to-night.

QUIET DAY IN PITTSBURG.

President Shaffer Issues Statement—Reported Trust May Get Republic Iron and Steel.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 15.—Once more there are efforts afoot to settle the strike being waged against the United States Steel Corporation by the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers, but their success is problematical. Neither side will admit that there has been a single step toward bringing about a reapproachment or that there is any prospect of an exchange of peace proposals.

B. M. Caldwell, formerly a mill owner of Mingo Junction, is known to have conferred with the strike leaders with a view to sketching a basis of settlement, which he plans to place before the officials of the Steel Trust. He is believed to be the man who conferred with President Shaffer for more than two hours at the strike headquarters to-day, although the latter said that he had not seen Mr. Caldwell for months.

Both sides vigorously denied that they had either made overtures or received proposals, but it is known positively that the plan is under consideration. Mr. Caldwell is acting independently, and does not represent either the manufacturers or the men. No statement from him was obtainable, and no line on the terms that have been considered can be had. It is believed here that under certain circumstances the contending sides could be brought together and a settlement effected, but whether such will be the case remains to be seen.

President Shaffer in a significant statement, made at noon to-day, said that personally he was for peace and that he was fighting only because he was on the defensive and forced to fight. Meantime the contest between the two great interests is being waged with vigor and slightly varying fortune.

The Steel Trust seemed to be somewhat stronger at the Lower Union Mill of the Carnegie Company, in this city, although the strikers are still working hard to cripple or close it. The corporation also added to the force at Wellsville and announced that at last it had the plant running to its full capacity. It had been anticipated that the day would show some move on the part of the American Tin Plate Company toward opening one or more of its plants with non-union men, but nothing was done and there were no attempts at extensions in other directions.

Three hundred men employed at the seamless tube plant at McKeesport, an auxiliary of the National Tube Company, threw down their tools and joined the strikers. It is said that they quit because they would not handle non-union-made material. The plant is largely engaged in the manufacture of projectiles for the United States Government. During the day the strikers kept a close watch on the plants that are being operated with non-union men and also kept alert pickets around the Carnegie plants and the works that are completely closed down. There were few developments, and, except in the instances enumerated, there have been no changes in the general situation. Good order was general throughout all the strike districts.

President Shaffer did not appear until shortly often noon, when he issued the following statement to the public:

"I will say officially the Amalgamated Association has submitted no proposition to the Steel Corporation, nor has the Steel Corporation offered any proposition directly to the Amalgamated Association. We have not heard from the corporation officially since our last conference in New York. I will say, however, that certain men, formerly connected with the Amalgamated Association, are interfering in this matter, and interfering with our fight. They had better keep out of it or they will get the worst of it. Personally, I wish the fight were settled, but now that we are forced into a fight and called upon to defend ourselves, we are fighting on successfully. I know of no plan for a settlement, and can assure you that no representative of the Steel Corporation has been to these headquarters.

"The statement in a morning paper that there is a movement to depose me and that we are not working in harmony is a lie. It is more than false—it is a lie."

Mr. Shaffer did not name the men whom he charged with unwarranted interference in the affairs of the organization, but ex-President M. M. Garland is believed to be one of the number.

The local strike leaders are very anxious to secure a reversal of the vote by which the South Chicago men remained at work, and some of them seem confident that something will be accomplished.

It is reported that the United States Steel Corporation is negotiating for the absorption of the Republic Iron and Steel Company. There have, it is said, been a number of conferences between prominent stockholders in the two companies, and that the terms of purchase have been practically agreed upon. The Republic plant is a large one, and its purchase would add greatly to the commercial strength of the Steel Corporation. No statement as to the terms is obtainable.

Youngstown advices say that the officials of the American Steel Hope Company have asked the strikers to attend a meeting to-morrow, at which they propose to lay before them the terms offered at the manufacturers and strike leaders' conference. The Amalgamated officials are opposed to the meeting and will forbid the men to attend.

President George Powell of the International Tin Plate Workers' Protective Association was in conference with the Amalgamated officials to-day. It was stated that they discussed the report that the American Tin Plate Company was to import black tin plates from Wales. President Powell declined to talk when he left the strike headquarters.

The five local lodges of the Amalgamated Association at McKeesport have made an appeal to the local merchants for financial aid, and collectors are going about in behalf of the strikers. They say that they are meeting with liberal responses. President George E. Holloway of Enterprise Lodge stated to-day that since the strike began thirty-seven lodges had been formed in United States Steel properties by the Amalgamated Association.

The strikers are stirred up by the report that the Demmler tin plant is to be started with non-union men from Monessen. The plant has been fenced in with high boards and barbed wire.

GROTON BRIDGE MILLS CLOSED.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The Groton Bridge Company of Groton, which was recently absorbed by the big United States Steel Corporation, posted a notice to-day to the effect that the mills will be closed down indefinitely Saturday night. Men have been put to work to remove some of the machinery, and all the material on hand will be shipped to other plants of the corporation.

Manager Landon says the plant will be closed for at least three months, but he is of the opinion that they will be reopened again, though he can give no positive assurance of this. The plant employs 400 men and for fourteen years has been the sustaining industry of Groton. Most of the employes have built houses for themselves, and if the mills are removed, it will be a severe blow to the men. Until the time the plant was absorbed by the corporation, the plant had all the work it could handle.

LOOKING FOR ARBITRATION.

Mr. Gompers Said to be Willing to Resume Negotiations.

A statement from Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, is printed in the current issue of the official organ of the federation, and is in part as follows:

> The iron and steel workers of America are face to face with the giant trust of our time. Many have been the inquiries from the outside public as to whether our affiliated organization, the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel and Tin Workers, could not have avoided this conflict.
>
> We answer without hesitation that the present contest could have been avoided with but one result, and that, the dissolution of the organization of the workers, and with it the destruction of the scale of prices. Then reduction after reduction of prices would have been inevitable, until the lowest possible point had been reached.

After referring to the negotiations for a settlement, Mr. Gompers says that the ultimate object of the officials of the United States Steel Corporation was the weakening and probable destruction of the steel workers' organization. He ends by declaring that the Amalgamated Association will receive the support and sympathy of all the trades unions.

It was stated yesterday by a member of the American Federation of Labor that Mr. Gompers is ready to return to New York as soon as the officials of the United States Steel Corporation may show any signs of a willingness to arbitrate. Secretary Ralph M. Easley of the National Civic Federation, who was here for a day or two in the interests of arbitration, but could not find an opening, has gone to Pittsburg, it was said.

Pressed Steel Car Plant Stops.

JOLIET, Aug. 15.—The strike among the employes of the Pressed Steel Car Works has closed the plant. The management today posted an ultimatum that unless the men, number between 400 and 500, shall return to work next Monday the plant will be closed indefinitely. There are rumors that if the affairs shall reach a crisis the plant may be moved elsewhere. Men for two weeks have been trying the piece-work schedule, but claim it means a great reduction in wages. They assert they will not return.

Bellaire Furnaces Out.

BELLAIRE, Ohio, Aug. 15.—There was no change in the Wheeling district strike situation to-day, outside of the shutting down of the Bellaire mill. At that plant the bottoms were dropped out of the furnaces at midnight and all work was discontinued.

Steel Strike Affects Cotton Planters.

SHARON, Penn., Aug. 15.—The cotton planters of the South are beginning to feel the effects of the steel strike, according to advices received here. The closing of the mills of the Steel Hoop Company cuts off their main supply of cotton ties, and they seem willing to pay any price in order to have a sufficient supply when the time comes to move cotton. The steel hoop company's largest mill, situated at Youngstown, is idle, and the workmen say they are determined not to return to work.

OPERATIONS OF SAVINGS BANKS.

Anti-Trust League Wants to Know How Funds Are Used.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The joint committee of the Anti-Trust League and District Assembly No. 66 of the Knights of Labor to-night adopted a resolution for a thorough and immediate investigation of the operations of certain savings banks in New York, Boston, Pittsburg, and other money centres, "to discover whether the managers of those institutions are using the funds of depositors in an unlawful manner, for the furtherance of stock gambling and labor-crushing schemes of the organizers of the Steel Trust and other outlaw corporations."

A preamble to the resolution recites that "Morgan-Carnegie-Rockefeller Steel Trust has announced that it has raised a pool of $200,000,000 to keep up the stock market price of the United States Steel Corporation shares to aid them in breaking the steel strike."

BUFFALO CHESS TOURNAMENT.

BUFFALO, Aug. 15.—The tournaments of the New York State Chess Association were continued to-day, with the following results:

Master Class.—Fourth Round—Delmar drew with Napier. Fifth Round—Delmar defeated Marshall, Napier defeated Howell, Pillsbury defeated Karpinski. Sixth Round—Pillsbury defeated Delmar, Howell defeated Karpinski, Marshall vs. Napier adjourned. Pairing in the seventh round—Pillsbury vs. Napier, Howell vs. Marshall, Delmar vs. Karpinski.

General Tournament—First Class—Waller defeated Luce, Swaffield defeated Underwood, Searle defeated McMartin, McMartin defeated Dixon, Dixon defeated Waller, Underwood defeated McMartin. Second Class—Lyon defeated C. W. Wood, J. S. Wood drew with Orvis, J. S. Wood defeated C. W. Wood. All the games are finished in this class, Curt of Brooklyn taking first prize, Boehm of Buffalo and Lyon of Rochester dividing second and third. Barber and Gould of Buffalo have finished their games in the third class and divide first and second prizes.

The scores at the end of the sixth round of the master tournament are:

Pillsbury, won, 5½; lost, 1½; Howell and Delmar, each, 3, 3; Napier, 2½, 1½; Karpinski and Marshall, each, 1, 4. In the first class of the general tournament Swaffield leads with five wins, one loss; Thornton and Weeks each have four wins, one loss. In the seventh round of the master class Pillsbury defeated Napier, Delmar defeated Karpinski, and the Marshall-Howell game was adjourned.

ASPHALT COMPANY LAUNCHED.

Ex-Senator Towne Chief Stockholder in Beaumont Concern.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 15.—The charter of the Central Asphalt and Refining Company, with a capital stock of $2,000,000, was filed in the Secretary of State's office to-day. The principal stockholder is ex-Senator Charles A. Towne of Duluth, Minn.

The other incorporators include Martin Howard, Frederick W. Short, George F. Culmer, James A. Fullenwider, all of Chicago, Stephen W. Scott of Beaumont, Texas, and Henry J. Hopkins of Buffalo.

The purpose of the corporation is to erect and operate a large refinery at Beaumont and to manufacture asphalt and other products from the crude oil by the refining process.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Partly cloudy, preceded by showers on coasts.

For to-day showers and thunderstorms are indicated in New England and generally to the southwestward to the Middle Gulf coast. For to-morrow, fair weather, with rising temperatures, is indicated for the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, with probably rain in the Middle Atlantic and New England States.

The winds on the lower lakes and the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will continue fresh southwesterly to-day. On the South Atlantic Coasts the winds will be fresh south to southeast, probably increasing.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh southwesterly winds and showers to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		—TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	72	72	72
6 A. M.	72	73	73
9 A. M.	74	76	80
12 M.	77	77	85
4 P. M.	78	79	85
6 P. M.	76	78	81
9 P. M.	75	76	77
12 P. M.	..	76	75

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	78½
Weather Bureau	74
Corresponding date 1900	76
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	73

The barometer registered 30.02 inches at 8 A. M. and 29.88 inches at 8 P. M. yesterday. The humidity was 82 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 76 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 79 degrees at 7 P. M., and the minimum 79 degrees at 1 A. M.

SETH B. HOWES'S WILL SURPRISES FRIENDS

Shows that Circus Man Had a Daughter They Did Not Know Of.

She Lives in New York City and Is Left Valuable Property—Testator's Romantic Career.

The discovery, after many years, of the existence of a daughter hitherto unknown to the public, of Seth B. Howes, the late well-known showman of the village of Brewster, in the Township of Southeast, Putnam County, N. Y., has created no end of comment in the village and throughout the neighborhood for miles around, where Mr. Howes was known by almost everybody, from the oldest citizen to the youngest street urchin in the place.

Mr. Howes died on May 16 last. In his will, which was recently filed and probated, he bequeaths valuable real estate in Chicago and in Putnam County, N. Y., to Julia H. Boisse, whom he characterized as his "dear daughter." As intimate friends of the family assert that they had never heard of this daughter until the provisions of the will were made public, there has been much headshaking and whispering in consequence. Inquiries on the subject are usually met with the statement that it is "just another one of the mysteries about old Seth Howes."

It was learned last night that Mrs. Julia Boisse is the wife of Prof. Lewis Boisse of 137 East Seventy-third Street, this city. Mr. Howes had been married twice. His first wife died, and the daughter, Julia, then a child, was taken abroad to be educated. Prof. Boisse married her in Paris. There is also another daughter by the first marriage. Prof. Boisse was for many years instructor of French in the Berkeley School. About a year ago he resigned that position and has since been Secretary and Treasurer of the Non-Inflammable Wood Company, at 1 Madison Avenue. Prof. Boisse is a Frenchman, but has lived in this country many years. For many years Prof. Boisse has been a Warden of the Holy Sepulchre Church, in Seventy-fourth Street. He was for some years President of the French Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. He has, also, for many years been a prominent supporter of the Church du St. Esprit, in East Twenty-seventh Street. There was at one time talk of ordaining him as minister of that church.

Mr. Howes left property variously estimated at from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000. Common gossip had it that he was even richer than that, but no exact estimate of his wealth is determined, much of it being tied up in real estate of variable and uncertain value, and a large part being in various stocks and railroad bonds. Although a great traveler, he built a magnificent mansion at Southeast, where he lived during the later years of his life.

Mr. Howes began life as a circus rider and acrobat, and his wife had been connected with the circus also. A daughter, who married the Rev. Frank Heartfield of Southeast, is also mentioned in the will for a considerable amount of property. Mrs. Howes is made the residuary legatee, and gets the use of the mansion Morningthorpe, in which Mr. Howes lived up to the time of his death, together with the use of all of the books, furniture, and bric-a-brac.

This property upon her death is to revert to a grandnephew, Leander Townsend Howes, Jr., son of the Rev. Reuben Wing Howes second, now residing at 40 West Ninth Street, in this city. Similar disposition is made of other lands and property owned by the testator in the town of Southeast. He leaves to his nephew, Seth Howard Howes, $5,000, and to each of his grandneices $2,000.

MRS. BOISSE LIVES IN THIS CITY.

That Mr. Howes did not believe in allowing anything to be left to chance in the making of his will is also evident from a clause in which, after giving to the Milltown Rural Cemetery Association a large parcel of ground and some valuable stocks, he specifies that the Trustees of the cemetery shall expend annually $150 of the net income of the real estate devised in annual improvements and adornments with vases, shrubs, or other ornaments as they may see fit, of the grounds known as the Howes plot, "formerly purchased by myself and brother, Jacob O. Howes, where my father and mother lie buried, and of the lots adjoining the above, purchased and selected by me individually for the interment of myself and wife, and on which my mausoleum is erected. And that they have the walks and driveways bordering said grounds and lots kept in good order, and at the proper season have said grounds and lots adorned with flowers and shrubs." It further states "that the devise is made upon the condition that the Chairman or President of the Trustees be himself the caretaker of the keys of my mausoleum and of the mausoleum itself. And that he see to it that no one is interred in said mausoleum, except myself and wife. Also that the inside granite door and grating are always kept fastened with three locks when not opened for interments or for inspection, to see that it is clean, safe, and in proper order, or for the purpose of putting proper inscriptions on the tables at the opening of the two catacombs when myself and wife are interred."

In the will, which was probated on July 23, in the office of William Wood, Surrogate of Putnam County, at Carmel, N. Y., Mr. Howes gives to his wife, Amy Howes, and to her heirs and assigns forever eight lots in Hyde Park, a village near Chicago, with all improvements on them. Also all the lands in the town of Southeast, Putnam County, N. Y., purchased Sept. 12, 1892, and including Morningthorpe and all other buildings on the property.

His grandnephew, Leander Townsend Howes, Jr., who gets the Morningthorpe property after Mrs. Howes's death, also gets 100 feet of property on Madison Avenue, Chicago, a lot in Hyde Park, and two lots in Ridgewood, Ill. To his daughter, Mrs. R. M. Heartfield, he leaves property on Cottage Grove Avenue, Chicago, and certain property in Southeast.

In the third clause of the will he says: "I give and devise unto my dear daughter, Julia H. Boisse, and to her heirs forever," certain lots which he describes and which are situated in Chicago. "Also the residence owned by me in Southwest Centre, Putnam County, N. Y., known as Stonehenge, together with all the land inclosed by the fence surrounding the same, including Stonehenge lodge and barn," and certain other lots in Cook County, Ill.

FAMILY KNEW OF DAUGHTER.

It was the third clause which surprised the people of Southeast. That Mr. Howes should have another daughter of whom they had not heard seemed strange to them, and they did not hesitate to say so. On the other hand, members of the family seen yesterday said that they had all along been aware of the existence of this daughter. They declined, however, to make any further comment on the ground that it was a family matter. Mrs. Howes said:

"I am surprised that any one should care anything about this. It was not a surprise to me, and I certainly see no reason for people to gossip about it. As for any further information in regard to Mrs. Boisse, I certainly shall have nothing to say."

The Rev. Mr. Heartfield also said that the family was aware of the existence of this daughter. He added that the will had been probated, and there were no objections on the part of anybody to its provisions.

One of the witnesses to the will said that, while he believed that the immediate relatives knew there was another daughter, it was certainly not known to the people of Brewster, where Mr. Howes and the other members of his family were well known.

"It is a mystery," he added, "but more than that, I do not know. Mr. Howes was a reticent man, and even his best friends did not know a great deal about him and his affairs."

He names as the executors of his will his wife Amy Howes, and his friends Myron L. Pearce and George W. Newcomb, both of Chicago. The will was signed on July 5, 1897.

Mr. Howes's life, from boyhood, was more than usually romantic. A descendant of John de Huse, who as far back as 1605 was stated to have been a large manorial holder in England, he, himself, was for a short time a carpenter's apprentice, but began what may be called his active career in the sawdust of the circus ring. He was born at Southeast, Aug. 15, 1815. When he was about fifteen years old a traveling circus pitched its tents near his home. It was the first show of the kind seen in the neighborhood, and it fired the boys of the village with ambition to emulate the example of the gayly dressed performers at whose feats they marveled. Barns and farm yards became improvised gymnasiums, and, in the open lots and commons, the farmer boys tried to perform difficult feats on the bare backs of raw-boned plow horses.

Young Seth, as he was then known, succumbed to the same fascination as his comrades. He learned to tumble and to ride, and when his brother Nathan A. Howes organized a little one-ring circus to travel through the country, Seth was easily persuaded to join it. In 1841 he performed in the circus in the Bowery on the east side, just above Bayard Street, where, with the Turner brothers, he was a star rider. Unlike the Turners, he did not do somersault feats from his horse, but made a feature of a "Classical Riding Act," in which he posed as Mercury and other mythological figures, while the horse sped about the ring.

He was afterward associated with P. T. Barnum, and in company with him managed Barnum's first traveling show in Europe.

After retiring from the ring he devoted himself to the business affairs of the show. Some years later he went to Chicago, and engaged in the real estate business there, with Paul Cornell as a partner. During this period he and his partner purchased of James Crane of Southeast, then a merchant in Chicago, a tract of land in what is now known as Hyde Park. Later he invested heavily in property within the bounds of the city proper. During a journey through England and France he met Henry Franconi, proprietor of the Great Hippodrome, and conceived the idea of bringing the show to this country. On the 1st of May, 1853, the exhibition opened here, and it was the first Roman hippodrome ever exhibited in America.

Mr. Howes's brother, Reuben W. Howes, was the founder of the Park Bank in this city, and afterward became a member of the banking firm of Macey & Howes, which failed in 1873.

Mr. Howes's home, at Southeast, is a magnificent structure of cut stone. In appearance it suggests an old feudal castle, with great turrets. Many stories abound that illustrate Mr. Howes's peculiarities. Although a wealthy man, a friend who visited him some years ago said that he then kept only one buggy and one horse, and the horse was a very inferior animal. While the house contained much that was rare and beautiful, Mr. Howes would never permit the use of lamps or gas. He clung to candles for illuminating purposes, and on the occasion of a dinner some fifty or more wax candles furnished the light in the dining room.

GEORGE H. PHILLIPS COMPANY.

Petition in Bankruptcy Filed in Chicago and Temporary Receiver Appointed.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—On the request of three creditors of the George H. Phillips Company, a petition in bankruptcy has been filed for the company in the United States District Court. George H. Phillips and two other Directors of the concern filed their consent that the petition be allowed, and the Chicago Title and Trust Company has been appointed temporary receiver.

By reason of the filing of the petition and the appointment of the receiver, the company will be enabled to continue in business. One of the Directors, W. K. Sackett, has been appointed by the receiver to manage the business, and will assume his duties to-morrow.

The three creditors who signed the petition are J. A. Greenlee, H. F. Babbitt, and W. R. Hutchins, whose claims range from $5,000 to $25,000. The statement is nearly complete and the exact condition of the company's Financial Secretary will soon be known.

Since the middle of July, when the tangled condition of the books was discovered, every effort has been made to straighten out the concern's affairs. Expert accountants have overhauled the accounts and have, in some degree, brought order out of chaos. It is estimated that the company's assets will aggregate $250,000, and that the liabilities will not exceed $200,000.

The two Directors who joined with Mr. Phillips in consenting to the filing of the petition are C. B. Moore and W. K. Sackett, and the remaining Director is John P. Collis.

The Record-Herald to-morrow will say:

"Mr. Phillips, when seen last night, made an effort to appear composed, but it was evident that he felt deeply the final step in the disentanglement of his affairs, which had been forced upon him through the action of three of his company's creditors.

"By his own statement the company is insolvent. The liabilities he places at about $200,000, with assets, taken at their face value, amounting to $225,000 or $250,000. Of this he believes $100,000 is in worthless accounts, so that the company will fall short approximately $100,000 in a settlement.

"This Mr. Phillips declares, he will make up to the creditors to the last cent. He says he has lost or given up all his money and real estate, but that accepting the offers of financial assitance, he will resume business individually.

"Voluntarily he proposes to give for the benefit of the creditors every dollar of profit he makes in his transactions over and above $2,500 a year, which he will keep for himself and family."

CINCINNATI WOMAN'S SUICIDE.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 15.—Mrs. Felix Kahn, forty years old, of Cincinnati, left her room early this morning, and going to the porch of the hotel where she and her husband were stopping, jumped to the ground and fractured her skull, dying immediately.

Mr. and Mrs. Kahn came here last Monday. Mrs. Kahn had been suffering from nervous prostration. After her husband had fallen asleep last night, she left the room. When Mr. Kahn awoke he missed his wife, and not finding her in the bathroom, he looked out of the window and saw her lying on the ground.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 15.—Mrs. Felix Kahn was the wife of a wealthy stove founder of this city, living at 3,343 Reading Road, in Avondale, and was one of the most prominent women in that aristocratic suburb. Mr. Kahn, with several brothers, operates a big stove foundry at Hamilton, Ohio. His brothers were hastily summoned to Cincinnati upon receipt of the telegram here to-day announcing her death.

At the home of the family no information could be obtained as to the cause for Mrs. Kahn's action. She had been suffering with nervous prostration and it was thought the sea air would restore her to health. She was forty years of age and was born in Europe.

Hill-Anderson Weddings.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 15.—The Rev. Archibald A. Hill and Miss Mary D. Anderson were married to-day at the Neighborhood House. Mr. Hill is head resident at the West Side Social Settlement of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church in New York and his wife, a Vassar graduate, is well known in social settlement work. They will live in New York.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOFFMAN—R. F. Kolb, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. C. M. Daniels, Buffalo; Norman E. Mack, Buffalo; S. D. Crenshaw, Richmond; Henry Brant, Albany.

GILSEY—William Wallace, Paterson; H. R. Wade, Toledo; E. A. Buckley, Syracuse; E. Lyons, Washington; B. H. Ellington, Richmond, Va.

FIFTH AVENUE—Byron L. Oliver, Los Angeles; G. W. Carroll, Beaumont, Texas; John W. Drew, Boston; A. Montgomery, San Antonio, Texas.

WALDORF—R. Hall McCormick, Chicago; Felix Oppenheim, Paris; Davis Elkins, West Virginia; Samuel Disston, Philadelphia; William Thaw, Pittsburg; A. D. Provand, London; E. S. Cramp, Philadelphia.

HOLLAND—Lorenzo Wilson, Jacksonville; E. E. Chandler, Chicago; Lockwood Honore, Chicago; Remsen Varick, Manchester, N. H.; Erskine M. Phelps, Chicago; Kenneth Lord, Philadelphia.

MANHATTAN—C. S. Pharis, Syracuse; Lloyd Harris, Toronto; I. Ozaki, G. Kitamura, and K. Morishita, Japan; C. E. Rumsey, Pittsburg; W. A. Dick, Pittsburg; T. D. M. Burnside, London.

MURRAY HILL—A. N. Carpenter, Norwich, Conn.; C. M. Austin, Seattle; T. A. Pope, Fort Riley, Kan.; W. L. Burt, Ogden, Utah; S. Gurnsey Lapham, Syracuse; Dr. E. S. F. Arnold, Pine Hill, N. Y.

ALBEMARLE—Edward Bok, Philadelphia; William F. Sellers, Wilmington, Del.; Major Thomas N. Wood, United States Marine Corps; George M. Bispham, Philadelphia.

PLAZA—L. B. Martin, Pittsburg; J. Setzssen, Bonne Terre, Mexico.

NETHERLAND—F. Appleton, Philadelphia; H. E. Hooper, London; A. B. Cody, Chicago; Hugh A. Holmes, Detroit; B. E. Baker, Boston; James G. Graham, Detroit; J. G. Deutsch, Cincinnati.

ASTOR—James Coleman, Washington; K. S. Blanchard, Syracuse; T. M. Wallace, Albany; John S. Bradbury, Boston; Daniel W. Carter, Havana; Wallace Morgan, Philadelphia.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

12:30 A. M.—2,214 Fifth Avenue; Joseph Sherick; damage, $25.

7:50 A. M.—418 East Ninth Street; Harry Market; damage, $300.

11:45 A. M.—415 East Forty-fourth Street; Steifel & Co.; damage, $25.

5 P. M.—1,990 Second Avenue; Joseph Fucito; damage, $10.

8 P. M.—24 Second Street; owner unknown; no damage.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 15.—The plaster-grinding mill of the Alabastine Company, located just outside the city limits, was entirely destroyed by fire to-day, the loss being $60,000, with insurance amounting to $25,000.

25% Discount Now

on prices of our entire range of high class imported fabrics. An excellent opportunity to secure the choice weavings of the standard mills. No reservation of patterns or qualities.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.

Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.

Unlined coats and trousers are now the proper thing—
Quite justly too, for they're as cool as water from a spring;
And now by paying six-and-a-half you choose at our store
From hundreds which were meant to sell at twice that price—and more.

Last week as we were about to ship several hundred fine new suits and unlined coats and trousers to a Pittsburg retail clothier he cancelled the order because of the steel strike and instructed us to sell the goods for his account.

Had the goods reached Pittsburg they would have retailed at $12, $15, and even $18. Now, to sell them quickly we offer them at $6.50 per suit.

$12 TIBET SUITS
$15 SERGE SUITS
$12 CHECK SUITS
$15 FLANNEL SUITS

All now $6.50

$10 COATS AND TROUSERS grey homspuns.
$12 COATS AND TROUSERS Striped and plaid flannels.
$15 COATS AND TROUSERS Smooth check worsteds.

All are brand new and fashionable, are thoroughly reliable and all are intended for late Summer and early Fall wear. They are wonderful values—the greatest we have ever offered.

Striped trousers, beautiful Spring overcoats, full dress and Tuxedo suits, etc. All are marked down now for quick clearance to almost half price.

WE CLOSE SATURDAY AT 6 P. M.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS., 830 BROADWAY. Between 12th and 13th Sts.

SHAMROCK II. IN DRY DOCK

Lines Show a Craft Greatly Superior to Her Predecessor.

LOOKS LIKE THE COLUMBIA

Will Carry More Sail than Constitution and Will Allow Her About Twenty-seven Seconds Over Cup Course.

Robbed of the encircling waters that have for so long kept her secrets from curious eyes, Shamrock II. stood in the dry dock at Erie Basin yesterday, a vision of loveliness that called forth praise for her from even the Anglophobists. In all her surface there was not a sharp nor hard line anywhere, but a beautiful symphony, as it were, of symmetrical, easy-flowing curves ran from bow to stern, from garboard strake to deck rail. She has nothing suggestive of Shamrock I. about her, but resembles Columbia, although her ends are more finely drawn than those of the champion of 1899.

As the grimy waters of the dock receded from her an excellent view was had of her model and lines, which are different from what they were supposed to be, judging from her topsides, where they appeared to be much finer. The flat floor which was suggested from her centre disappeared, and she was found to have a dead rise of about 10 degrees, but the greatest surprise of all is the fullness of her midship section, in which her whole power lies. This fullness of body is carried all through her underbody and is continued forward in long, straight lines. Her bilges, while easy, are low, and give her a much larger displacement than any of the previous cup challengers or any of the defenders. The garboards round in in a graceful curve to the floor of the yacht amidships, but as they curve to the sternpost they turn more abruptly until they finally disappear in the flat counter.

THE YACHT'S DIMENSIONS.

Her draught is about 21 feet 4 inches, which with the fullness of the midship section should enable her to carry an immense spread of sail. But at the same time to do this Designer Watson has had to put ten tons more lead in her keel, so that the apparent advantage gained is lost by the force necessary to drive the bigger body through the water.

After careful figuring, measurement, and calculation it can be stated that the principal dimensions of the new challenger are as follows: Length over all, 137 feet; length on the water line, 89 feet 6 inches; beam, 25 feet 6 inches; draft, 25 feet 4 inches.

The Shamrock has a forward overhang of 21 feet 4 inches, while her after overhang tapes just 25 feet 8 inches.

Nickel steel frames were used in the construction of the Shamrock, while her plating is of what is known as Immadium bronze (an alloy of copper and tin.) There is a larger proportion of tin in the metal than in Tobin bronze.

The plates are rather narrower than those used in the Columbia and Constitution, so there are 9 strakes from keel to sheer plank and 5 strakes from keel to garboard. The depth from garboard to bottom of keel is 13 feet, and the depth of hull proper is 8 feet. Her construction is of the lap straked order, or the raised and sunken system.

The rudder is rather narrow, being only 3 feet wide, and the rudder post rides at an angle of 45 degrees. The rudder head is very long, and like all challengers the Shamrock steers with a tiller, which is made of steel. The rudder frame is a bronze casting, filled with wood, and copper plated. From the heel of the rudder post the bottom of the keel runs straight for 14 frames, then for 4 frames more there is a gentle curve upward to the top of the lower strake, making the total length of the lead 30 feet, as the frames are spaced about 20 inches apart. From this point the forward end of the fin runs in a straight line, or at an angle of 30 degrees vertical for 2 strakes and 2 frames. From here there is an easy curve upward and forward to a point a little forward of the mast step, where it runs in a straight line to the curve of the stem head. This straight line covers 24 frames, or about 40 feet.

The stem head is formed by flanged plating, the rivets being driven through the flanges and plating. The lower part of the stem plate being also riveted to vertical keel plates, and strengthened on top by riveting to what would be known as the gunwale bar, a steel angle iron which is riveted to the deck its entire length, and to the sheer strake of the plating, known as the plank sheer in wooden boats. There are seventy-nine frames in all, spaced twenty inches on centres. At frame seventy-nine there is a bulkhead, to which is fastened the bracing of the forward main sheet traveler. Three feet aft of this comes the after main sheet traveler, which is also riveted to another bulkhead.

The Shamrock's mast is stepped between frames twenty-five and twenty-seven. There are fifty-four frames on the water line, and the forward end of the water line is at the twelfth frame.

At this point are five water line marks, showing where experiments were made with the water line.

THE YACHT'S GOOD CONDITION.

At the butt straps the riveting is crosser, and is staggered longitudinally. There are two rows of crosser riveting on the butt straps. The only break or damage that could be seen on the boat after her long journey, was a rivet which had been started on frame twenty-four, just forward of the mast. Her greatest beam is aft of the mast station, about ten feet, and her greatest body at the mast station.

In general appearance she resembles Columbia, but is much longer and finer at both ends, particularly aft. She is not so flat as Columbia on the floor, in fact, her floors are not flat at all, and show a sweeping curve below the turn of the floors. Her lead is much lower than Columbia's, and is noticeably bulbed forward, and fines aft until at the rudder post it is of the same thickness. She has a very easy entrance forward, easier than that of Columbia or Constitution. She has more sheer than Columbia. Her deck line shows a sweeping curve from stem to taffrail, while in this respect Columbia has a long, straight side. She will increase her water-line more quickly forward than Constitution or Columbia, but she will not gain length so rapidly on the quarter. She will carry a larger said plan than Constitution, and will allow her time in the cup races. From the forward side of the mast to the forward point of measurement, is 75 feet. The mast is 2 feet 3 inches in diameter, and the boom is 112 feet long, making the total base line 189.3 feet. The mast is 156.8 feet long, and buries about 8 feet in the step, and is 3½ feet from the upper side of the boom, and 1 foot from the topsail halyard block to the truck, making the length for measurement 142 feet 6 inches. The gaff is 69 feet. Figuring on this spar plan, she will spread about 14,741 square feet of canvas, and her racing length will be 105.65 feet, and on this measurement she will allow Constitution about 27 seconds over the cup course.

The Erin was taken out of dock at 7:30 yesterday morning, and as soon as she was warped clear, the Shamrock took her place. As soon as she was correctly lined up over her blocks the giant pumps began their work, and the water began to disappear at a rapid rate, and by noon the big dock was dry.

A great many persons came throughout the day to inspect the cup hunter, among them several of the local designers, who expressed the opinion that she would give the defender an awfully close race for the old cup.

The challenger will remain in dry dock until to-morrow afternoon, when she will be floated out. Her racing sails will be put aboard her tender, the steamship Porto Rico, and the pair will go to either Sandy Hook or Tompkinsville.

CUP YACHTS RACE TO-DAY.

The Constitution and Columbia came down through the Sound last night and anchored at City Island. Both are ready for to-day's race, under the auspices of the Larchmont Yacht Club, which may be to windward and return or on a triangular course—which will depend upon the wind.

There was much interest along the Sound last night in the result of the first contest in calm waters. The people representing the Shamrock II. will watch these races with much interest, also. There is no knowing what the weather will be, but the chances are in favor of a light southwest wind.

ATHLETIC GOVERNORS MEET.

Metropolitan A. A. U. Officials Discipline Athletes for Various Offenses.

The Board of Managers of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union held a special meeting last night at the Astor House and cleared up a lot of important business preparatory to the annual meeting of the association.

The report of the Committee on Club Investigation showed that since Sept. 17 last the following clubs have been admitted to the Metropolitan Association: Seventy-fourth Regiment Athletic Association, Buffalo; West Side Branch Young Men's Christian Association, New York; Sixty-fifth Regiment Athletic Association, Buffalo; Greenpoint Branch, Young Men's Christian Association; Mohawk Athletic Club, Flushing; Warren Athletic Club, Jersey City; Central Young Men's Christian Association, Buffalo, and the Valencia Boat Club, Hoboken.

The committee reported unfavorably upon the application of the West Side Ramblers' Club, and decided to return the membership fee accompanying the application.

The report of the Registration Committee was next taken up, and as a result a number of athletes were either suspended from further competition or else reinstated after various periods of idleness.

J. H. Wright and O. F. Luders of the New West Side Athletic Club were suspended for having failed to pay their entrance fees at recent games. The case of P. J. Brennan, who is under similar charges, was held over until later.

William H. Rodenbach was suspended for two months for using abusive and improper language to one of the officials of the P. A. S. games. Rodenbach's sentence was made light by reason of his having apologized to the official in question.

Max Wiley of the Rochester Athletic Club, charged with having wrestled with a professional, was suspended indefinitely.

The various amateur swimmers who were suspended under the rules recently for taking part in unsanctioned swimming contests were reinstated. The men suspended took part in the Larchmont Yacht Club contests, the Captain's Pier Association contests, and the women's contests at the Yorkville Bath. The Yorkville Swimming Bath and the Captain's Pier Association were suspended for two weeks from Aug. 1, for having accepted the entries of unregistered athletes. Both of these defendants accepted the entries of women in contests.

The members of the victorious Pastime Athletic Club basket ball team, which won the championship of the Metropolitan Association, have been ordered to return their championship medals to the Registration Committee. The games played by the Pastime Athletic Club team have been thrown out and the prizes redistributed. First prize and the championship has been awarded to the Mohawk team of Flushing.

The disqualification of the Pastimes came about through the charges made against Alexander Moir of the Pastime team. He was charged with having accepted money for playing, and admitted the charge to the Registration Committee. At the same time Moir returned his medal. After Moir plead guilty to the charge he was promptly declared a professional by the committee, and cannot compete as an amateur in the future.

The matter of building a gymnasium and athletic track in one of the public parks was taken up by the Board and after a lot of discussion a committee was appointed to confer with the proper city officials to find out what could be done in the matter.

It is proposed by the Metropolitan Association to have the gymnasium built and a track constructed in Van Cortlandt Park if possible. The "gym." and track, it is proposed, are to be open to any and all boys of the city.

The committee appointed consists of Messrs. Frawley, Dooling, Boyle, Stiel, Flynn, Nevins and Rubien. They will confer with the city officials at the first opportunity.

Harness Racing Results.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The fourth and last day of the circuit meet here was somewhat marred by rain after a heat of each race had been run, but a large crowd attended to witness the star race of the meet, the free-for-all pace. Coney was ill and scratched, leaving only Royal R. Sheldon, Connor, and Indiana. Summary:

2:18 class, pacing; the Hudson River Purse, $1,500.

Audobon Boy, ch. g., by J. J. Audobon, (Hudson)	1	1	1
Cousin Madge, blk. m., (Benedict)	3	2	2
Lady Bayard, br. m., (O'Neil)	2	3	3
Ed Bennett, ch. g., (Johnson)	*		

*Distanced.

Time—2:09; 2:10¼; 2:11¾.

SECOND RACE.—Free-for-all pace; the Ticonderoga Purse, $1,000.

Royal R. Sheldon, blk. g., by Constantine, (O'Neil)	1	1
Connor, blk. g., (A. P. McDonald)	2	2
Indiana, b. g., (McCarthy)	3	3

Time—2:04¾; 2:06¾.

To beat 2:30.

Whiting, br. g., by Directum, dam Marie, by Nuggett	2:25
Barnadine, b. m., by Hinder Wilkes, dam Luna, by Dictator	2:29
Miss Delmar, b. m., by Delmar, dam Miss McGregor	2:29¼

NEWBERG, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Every favorite was beaten in the three straight heat races at the Newburg Driving Park this afternoon. Summaries:

First Race.—For 2:12 class; pace; purse $500.

Prince A., b. g., by Prince, (Tyson)	1	1	1
Nancy Roy, ch. m., by Fontleroy, (Dudley)	2	2	2
Tyanna, blk. m., (Titlow)	3	*	

*Distanced.

Time—2:20; 2:13¾; 2:14.

Second Race.—For 2:24 class trotters; purse $400.

Carrie E., ch. m., by Alcantara, (Cummings)	1	1	1
Thomas F. Bayard, ch. g., by The Bayard, (Tyson)	2	2	4
Captain Murray, b. g., (Lyman)	3	3	2
Albertina, blk. m., (Doble)	5	4	3
Ralph Stanton, b. g., (Clancy)	4	5	5
Princess May, br. m., (Devy)	6	6	†

†Withdrawn.

Time—2:20¼; 2:23¼; 2:21¼.

Tihrd Race.—For 2:27 class; pace; purse $400.

Hulma, b. m., by Jerome Eddy, (Clark)	1	1	1
Starlight Chimes, blk. h., by Chimes, (Titlow)	2	2	3
Dick R., b. g., (Phalen)	8	6	2
Lizzie B., blk. m., (Burdick)	3	4	9
Strychnine, blk. s., (Roberts)	5	3	6
Nellie Staples, ch. m., (Rosemeyer)	4	9	4
Emily May, b. m., (Van Buskirk)	6	7	5
Flossy, ch. m., (Walsh)	9	5	8
Sheridan Chimes, blk. s., (Sheldon)	7	8	7
March Maid, b. m., (Clifford)	‡		

‡Distanced.

Time—2:20¼; 2:21¼; 2:22¼.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Williams & McAnulty, Scranton, Penn.; L. J. Williams, carpets; Victoria Hotel.
Chapman, T. A., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. Smith, dress and wash goods; Victoria Hotel.
Hirsh, D. F., York, Penn., millinery; Victoria Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. S. McQuay, carpets, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; B. Zimmer, neckwear, 377 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.
Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; F. O. Williams, stationery, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.
Taft, J. H., & Co., London, Ohio; C. L. Sellers, notions; Victoria Hotel.
Stern, H., Jr., & Brother, Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; C. G. Stern, notions and furnishing goods, 15 White Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; H. A. Dutton, silks, 454 Broome Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Kaufman, Straus & Co., Louisville, Ky.; M. Green, notions and dress goods, 443 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Fowler, Dick & Walker, Binghamton, N. Y.; G. Fowler, notions and furnishing goods, 436 Broadway; Grand Hotel.
Sterling, Welch & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; S. H. Cramer, upholstery goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. T. Aitken, gloves; 454 Broome Street.
Manix, J. E., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; J. G. Woods, carpets; 47 Lispenard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Barnum, S. O., & Son, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. Bonney, leather goods and umbrellas; Hotel Savoy.
Rosenbaum & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; W. Rosenbaum, notions, umbrellas, and jewelry; 533 West Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. H. Ertle, notions; 104 Worth Street.
Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; B. Mayer, cloaks and suits; 377 Broadway.
Singer Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; M. Singer, clothing; Hoffman House.
Hart Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; L. Hart, piece goods, 40 Thomas Street; Hoffman House.
Desbecker-Block Tailoring Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. W. Block, woolens, 54 Worth Street; Hoffman House.
Seitz & Manson, Dubuque, Ia.; E. Seitz, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Carney & Co., Columbus, Ohio; M. J. O'Beirne, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Block, J., Waterloo, Ia., dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Long, J. H., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; E. H. Long, dress goods, satines, and linings; Hotel Imperial.
Goldsmith, J., & Son, Trinidad, Col.; M. J. Goldsmith, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Robbins, C. H. & Co., Columbus, Ohio; C. H. Robbins, notions and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; B. Knight, silks; W. L. Shaw, dress goods; 621 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. M. Coutts, linens and white goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.
Horne-Stewart Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; F. E. Stewart, furnishing goods and gloves; S. W. Miller, dry goods; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Kaufman, C. A., Company, New Orleans, La.; I. Kaufman, shoes; 258 Church Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Alburger, Stoer & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. L. Stamate, tailors' trimmings.
Finley, A. H., Jacksonville, Ill.; store; Hotel Lafayette.
Hafter, C., Greenville, Miss.; general merchandise; Hotel Rossmore.
McCleurg, H. C., Wichita, Kan.; Broadway Central Hotel.
Halback-Schroder Company, Quincy, Ill.; F. W. Halback, dry goods; C. Halback, dry goods.
Cohn, S. E., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. Havre, general store; E. Havre, clothing.
Gastner-Knott Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; A. Farrell, dry goods.
Meyers, I., Louisville, Ky.; millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Wertz, L., Louisville, Ky.; millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Brewers Brothers, Moberly, Mo.; J. S. Brewers, dry goods and clothing; W. S. Brewers, dry goods and clothing.
Nugent, B., & Brother, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Lyon, dry goods; Hotel Endicott.
Bemis & Carson, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. T. Carson, clothing; E. M. Bemis, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Garland, T. W., St. Louis, Mo.; cloaks and furnishings; Hotel Gerard.
Robertson, A. B., & Brother, Danville, Ky.; A. B. Robertson, dry goods; A. S. Robertson, dry goods; 46 West Twenty-fifth Street.
Famous, The, St. Louis, Mo.; J. S. Will, dry goods; 365 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.
Waller, C., Dallas, Texas; dry goods.
Gardner, A., Sturgis, Mich., general merchandise; 33 East Ninth Street.
Woodcock, W. P., Danville, Ky.; W. P. Woodcock, merchant tailor; Park Avenue Hotel.
Frank, C. S., Springfield, Ill.; N. O'Donnell, general merchandise; Park Avenue Hotel; W. B. Murray, general merchandise; Hotel Albert.
Strauss & Steiner, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Beatty, general merchandise; E. Duffy, general merchandise; Hotel Marlborough.
Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; A. F. Curtiss, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.
Mara, Ferdinand, Birmingham, Ala.; J. F. Schweizer, dry goods; Rossmore Hotel.
Fischle, Fechheimer, Danville, Ky.; E. T. Smith, clothing; Lexington Hotel.
Fischle, Fechheimer, Franklin, Tenn.; L. W. Buford, clothing; H. E. Tanesil, clothing; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Hughes, B. H., North Bathlinion, Ohio; O. B. J. Hughes, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Nugent, B., & Brothers Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; N. Jones, dry goods; Endicott Hotel.
Fairey & Weeks, Orangeburg, S. C.; W. F. Fairey, general merchandise; Marlborough Hotel.
Mack & Co., Ann Arbor, Mich.; C. H. Schroen, general merchandise; Cadillac Hotel.
Smith, J. E., Jr., Dublin, Ga.; J. E. Smith, Jr., merchant.
Schroski, A., Peoria, Ill.; C. F. Marsh, clothing.
Schley, W. A., Gatesville, Texas, dry goods.
Farmers' Department Store, Rocky Ford, Col.; M. Wetzler, department store.
Fitzgerald Dry Goods Company, Lincoln, Neb.; M. Stevens, dry goods; Imperial Hotel.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, 346 Broadway, New York Life Building.

DANGEROUS USE OF STRONG PURGATIVES.

Pills and bitter waters which act quickly upon the bowels, irritate and destroy the mucuous linings of the stomach and bowels. A continued use of such remedies inflames the stomach and bowels. The use of the genuine imported Carlsbad Sprudel Water is highly recommended because its action is due solely to its solvent and stimulating properties, without irritating the stomach. Best results are obtained when a small teaspoonful of the Carlsbad Salt is added to a tumblerful of the Carlsbad Sprudel Water and taken early in the morning before breakfast.

Obtain the genuine imported article only. Look for name of EISNER & MENDELSON Co., New York, sole agents for the U.S., on bottle

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

A Clear-up Sale of 3.00, 4.00 & 5.00 Summer Shoes.

AT 2.19 PAIR.

They are patent leather, vici kid, enamel and ideal kid.—Plenty of Oxfords.

This is a bargain of most unusual character.

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes Daily at 5 o'clock.
Saturdays at 12 o'clock, Noon.

The Wanamaker Store

Dining-Room FURNITURE in
This AUGUST TRADE SALE

If furniture is needed this Fall, it is flagrant extravagance to let this chance go by.

If the home is not fully furnished at every point, it is wasting a remarkable opportunity if you do not come and see what fine pieces are here, and how surprisingly little are the prices.

Today's particular story is of dining-room furniture.

Next to the parlor, the dining-room is the place where you entertain your friends. Here it is that your best friends come in closest touch with you, and where the good housekeeper is most particular about the appointments.

This August Sale is particularly strong in Dining-room Furniture; and today we bring forward some better offerings than have yet appeared. High-class, well-made, well-finished goods, at reductions never equalled until today:

At $2 from $4—Quartered golden oak Dining Chairs; high back with banister panel; box seat frame; square legs with square stretchers; moulded edge and shaped seat frame with fine cane seat; of best construction and finish, and highly polished. Only a hundred to sell.

At $12.50 from $25—Golden oak Sideboards in quartered oak finish; 6 feet high with swell top base, 44 x 23 in.; two swell front drawers, one lined for silver; long linen drawer; double cupboard; top has three shelves with fluted post supports; French plate mirror, 30 x 18 in., bevel edges; well built and finished.

The following prices show the great value of other pieces throughout the stock. There is not a better assortment of dining-room furniture than this one anywhere in America. The choicest patterns of Colonial design sideboards, in both mahogany and oak, are shown, as well as the best of American original designs.

$3.50, from $4.50—Golden oak, leather seat dining chairs.
$6, from $9—Golden oak, leather seat arm chairs to match.
$2.75, from $4—Golden oak, cane seat dining chairs.
$5.75, from $8.50—Golden oak, cane seat arm chairs to match.
$4, from $6—Golden oak, leather seat dining chairs.
$6, from $9—Golden oak, leather seat arm chairs to match.

Sideboards—

$27, from $44—Golden oak.
$30, from $40—Golden oak.
$30, from $45—Mahogany.
$32, from $48—Golden oak.
$33, from $50—Mahogany.
$35, from $55—Golden oak.
$40, from $65—Mahogany.
$42, from $60—Golden oak.
$45, from $75—Golden oak.
$48, from $62—Mahogany.

Sideboards—

$50, from $70—Mahogany.
$50, from $80—Golden oak.
$55, from $85—Mahogany.
$60, from $85—Mahogany.
$60, from $90—Golden oak.
$60, from $105—Flemish oak.
$65, from $90—Flemish oak.
$65, from $100—Mahogany.
$70, from $110—Golden oak.
$75, from $120—Flemish oak.
$75, from $125—Mahogany.
$80, from $105—Mahogany.
$95, from $135—Mahogany.
$95, from $155—Golden oak.
$100, from $150—Golden oak.
$110, from $165—Mahogany.
$150, from $195—Golden oak.
$250, from $300—Golden oak.

Buffets—

$12, from $16—Golden oak.
$15, from $23—English oak.

Buffets—

$18, from $28—Mahogany.
$20, from $28—Mahogany.
$20, from $30—Mahogany.
$21, from $33—Golden oak.
$22, from $32—Mahogany.
$23, from $35—Mahogany.
$24, from $40—Mahogany.
$25, from $40—Golden oak.
$26, from $42—Golden oak.
$28, from $40—Mahogany.
$45, from $75—English oak.

China Closets—

$17.50, from $27—Golden oak.
$22, from $30—Golden oak, mirror back of top shelf.
$30, from $40—Golden oak.
$30, from $40—Golden oak corner closet.
$40, from $65—Mahogany.
$35, from $55—Golden oak.
$45, from $60—Mahogany, mirror back of top shelf.

China Closets—

$50, from $67.50—Golden oak corner closet.
$50, from $70—Flemish oak, mirror back, glass shelves.
$50, from $70—Mahogany, mirror back.
$60, from $80—Mahogany, mirror back, glass shelf.

Extension Tables—

$18, from $25—Mahogany, 6 ft.
$20, from $28—Flemish oak, 8 ft.
$22, from $32—Mahogany, 8 ft.
$25, from $40—Mahogany, 8 ft.
$28, from $40—Mahogany, 6 ft.
$30, from $45—Golden oak, 8 ft.
$38, from $60—Flemish oak, 10 ft.
$38, from $65—Golden oak, 12 ft.
$45, from $75—Mahogany, 12 ft.
$50, from $75—Golden oak, 10 ft.
$50, from $80—Mahogany, 12 ft.
$55, from $72—Antique oak, 10 ft.
$60, from $100—Mahogany, 10 ft.

Fourth floor.

The Fall FASHION SHOW
Continues

This is such an exhibition as could scarcely have been expected until a month later at least. There was enthusiastic admiration from the throng of visitors to our second floor yesterday; and expressions of immense satisfaction from strangers who get to New York only in August, when other stores have nothing new to show.

The representatives of stores throughout the country probably appreciate this display more than all others. It helps them in knowing what to buy, when certain styles are shown with approval at Wanamaker's.

No store—not even our own—ever had such a brilliant display ready so early. Never before could Summer vacationers to the seashore take away with them the smartest of Fall garments, for their first appearance back home, where of course the new things will be otherwise unknown for weeks to come. Chiefest of the attractions are:

The new Serpentine Skirts.
The new styles in Silk Dresses.
The new Tailor-made Dresses.
The new three-quarter and full length Coats.

In addition to the striking and elaborate garments are many styles that are as smart, correct and new, while perhaps more practical for early wear.

These price-suggestions:

Tailor-made Suits, $16.50 to $90
Walking Suits, $16.50 to $36
Dress Skirts, of cheviot, $5 and $6.50; of velvet, $30 to $67.50
Walking Skirts, $4.75 to $13.50

Second floor, Broadway.

Men's SHIRTS and NIGHT SHIRTS
At Little Prices

We have another good supply of the Shirts that you have been taking away fast as we could get them—the best shirts ever made for

HALF A DOLLAR EACH

Today we have both white and colored sort in quantities that should be sufficient to make a full day's selling—

100 Dozen Percale Shirts—
Plaited bosoms, good colors, detachable cuffs.

150 Dozen White Madras Shirts—
Plaited bosoms, good madras, nicely made.
Either sort at 50c each.

Also fifty dozen

Men's Cambric Night Shirts at 25c Each

Some made plain, others fancy trimmed. Sizes 14 to 19 inches. Regular 50c value.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Boys' Bicycle Clothing

Some Bicycle Suits and separate bicycle trousers are to be closed out quickly.

The boy will wear them almost all year 'round; and many boys who do not ride bicycles prefer these smart clothes—or their parents prefer them for them.

See how little they cost—

One hundred Boys' Bicycle Suits, in sizes for 7 to 11 years; they were marked $5 to $7.50. Today choose for $3 a suit.

One hundred Bicycle Trousers, of fancy mixtures; in sizes for 7 to 16 years. Worth $1.75 to $2.75; today at $1.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Girls' Dresses
at a Little Price

This is the final clean-up of these very handsome white lawn and organdy dresses.

They are choice styles nicely made, and elaborately trimmed with lace, embroidery and ribbon. They are in sizes for 6 to 12 years. Former prices ranged up to $15. Today choose for

Five Dollars Each

Second floor, Ninth street.

French NEGLIGEES
and Dressing Sacques
at Half Price

These are the luxurious yet very practical home wear-things that every tasteful woman loves; and many who enthuse over them deny themselves possession because of the rather high prices which they rightfully demand.

Today the cost is cut in two; and possession is no longer extravagance. Of course the lots are small, and you must be prompt to share them.

At $5.25, from $10.50—Negligees of black albatross, with sailor collar; trimmed with ruffle and edge of white albatross and black embroidery.

At $15, from $30—Negligees of India silk, in solid colors of light blue, pink and lavender; sailor collar, trimmed with white silk, hemstitched.

Dressing Sacques of albatross, in solid colors; some lined, others unlined; trimmed with albatross ruffle and embroidery. Were $4 to $12; now $2 to $6.

Little French Store, Second floor.

Attractive Prices on
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

Several lots of Chemises and Night Gowns, taken from our regular stock, to clean up certain lines.

These hints of garments and prices:

Chemises—

At 75c—Of lawn; skirt length with ruffle round neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, insertion and ribbon. Regular $1.25 value.

At $1.25—Of nainsook; square neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, insertion and ribbon. Regular $1.75 value.

At $1.50—Of nainsook; V neck; yoke of two rows of insertion and lawn, trimmed with lace. Were $2.

At $1.50—Of nainsook; round neck, trimmed with lace; fancy front, trimmed with insertion. Were $2.

Night Gowns—

At 38c—Of muslin; square neck; front yoke of hemstitching and plaits; neck and sleeves trimmed with lace. Regular 50c value.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Men's Summer CLOTHES
At Remarkably Little Prices

The man whose vacation is still ahead need pay little for a very smart and correct outfit of clothing.

Even the men who have only Saturdays and Sundays in the country will want to brighten up their wardrobes when the cost is so little as here and now.

No better or handsomer ready-made Summer clothes are to be had than these lines represented in today's offering:

Men's Coats and Trousers of imported serges, in white grounds, with neat hair-line stripes; double and single-breasted coats; also cream flannels, coats and trousers only; values $15, $18 and $20, now $10.

White Duck Trousers that were sold at $2 to $5, now $1.50.

Men's odd Vests, of cheviots, serges and fancy mixtures, all marked at $1 each.

Men's Trousers, of blue and black serges, light color striped flannels and crashes; were $3.50 to $5, now $2.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Four Stirring Offerings of
UNDERWEAR and Hosiery

It is necessary to close out certain lots of Summer goods quickly; so we have made prices that should clean up the entire collection in a day.

Splendid investment for wear this season or next.

Note the remarkably little prices:

Women's Vests—
10c each, 3 for 25—White cotton vests, fine ribbed; low neck, short or no sleeves; also low neck, no sleeves; fancy trimmed; silk tape through neck.

Women's Stockings—
3 pairs for 50c; worth 38c a pair—Regular made lisle thread stockings, in fast black, cardinal or cadet blue, with white extracted polka dots.

Men's Half Hose—
18c pair, 3 pairs for 50c; worth 25c a pair—Fine gauge imported cotton; extra strong heels and toes; in fast black or tan, and fast black with unbleached feet.

Children's Stockings—
12½c pair; worth 18c—Fine ribbed, fast black cotton stockings; double knees; elastic and durable.

Broadway.

Choice Cotton Dress Goods
At Absurdly Little Prices

Plenty of wearing-time yet this season; but selling-time by our standard is over—except for hurried clean-up which this word announces.

Here are the finest and daintiest Cotton dress goods, made at home and abroad—many at half their value and less, and many will buy them for the present season; many more will pick out dress patterns to lay away for making up next season.

These hints of the new prices today:

At 18c, from 40c—French Printed Organdy Mulls, in exclusive designs, in floral effects on white, tinted and black grounds.

At 20c, from 50c—Silk-figured striped Mousseline, in self-colored pink, light blue, Nile and black.

At 20c, from 45c—Mercerized Sublime Cloths, in self-colored cream, gray, heliotrope, pink, cadet, royal and navy blues.

At 20c, from 35c—Printed Irish Linen Lawns; designs in ring dots, figured stripes and small floral patterns on white, pink, cardinal and black grounds.

At 25c, from 50c—Embroidered dotted Swiss Muslins; designs in self-colors on primrose, heliotrope, old rose, cardinal and black; and black dots on primrose and heliotrope grounds.

At 37½c, from 60c—Silk-figured striped Mousseline, in self-colored pink, light blue and royal blue.

At 37½c, from $1 and $1.50—Embroidered figured Swiss Muslins, in a variety of handsome designs, in figures and stripes on tinted grounds.

Tenth street.

The Campbell Pianos
The Best Pianos Ever Made to Sell for $180

Very many thousands of homes where music is loved and where real musical talent exists cannot afford to buy a Chickering or a Vose. Yet the possessor of quite moderate means may possess a very accurate ear for music; and will not be satisfied with a mean instrument, although not prepared to pay more than a moderate price.

This fact was in our mind when we began, more than a year ago, to search out a thoroughly worthy piano at a low cost.

Today we have a piano which we are proud to recommend. Well constructed, made over a very excellent scale; with a tone never before equaled in a piano at its price.

Fully guaranteed; and sold on easy payments, if you so desire.

Women's GLOVES

For ordinary wear at this season silk or lisle gloves are wanted, and many stores allow their stocks to get broken in sizes. Not so here. All sizes are complete—particularly in black and white.

These two sorts are very popular now:

Kayser Finger-tipped Silk Gloves, at 50c.
Suede Lisle, two-clasp Gloves, at 25c.

For traveling or mountain wear the following are particularly desirable:

Women's one-clasp Cape Gloves, for driving or other out-door wear, $1.

Women's one-button (large pearl) Suede Gloves, Paris point, to use when it is just a little too cool to wear silk gloves, or when the costume requires skin gloves, $1.

Tenth street.

Women's Bathing Suits

We still have a broad variety. Many women have not had their vacation yet; and the bathing suit is a very important part of the apparel for a vacation by the sea.

Styles were never so attractive before; yet prices are quite low. This lot in particular:

At $4—Suits of black or blue mohair, with pretty sailor collar and shield fastened with bow of polka-dot silk; short sleeves. Value $6.

Other Bathing Suits at $2 to $12.

Second floor, Broadway.

25 RECENT NOVELS
At $1 Each

This has been a year wonderfully productive of really good novels. The Summer vacationer has so many to choose from that he or she needs aid for the choosing.

The twenty-five listed below are good, past peradventure.

Jack Raymond. E. L. Voynich.
Elder Boise. Everett Tomlinson.
The Land of Cockayne. Matilde Serao.
The Manager of the B. and A. Vaughan Kester.
When a Witch Is Young. 4-19-69.
Prince Rupert, the Buccaneer. Cutliffe Hyne.
Our Friend, the Charlatan. George Gissing.
The Kidnapped Millionaires. Fred. N. Adams.
The House of De Mailly. Margaret H. Potter.
The Puppet Crown. Harold MacGrath.
Truth Dexter. Sydney McCall.
The Potter and the Clay. Maud H. Peterson.
The Crisis. Winston Churchill.
Days Like These. E. W. Townsend.
Every Inch a King. Josephine C. Sawyer.
The Octopus. Frank Norris.
In Search of Mademoiselle. Geo. Gibbs.
The Column. Chas. Marriott.
Arrows of the Almighty. Owen Johnson.
A Carolina Cavalier. Geo. Eggleston.
J. Devlin—Boss. Francis C. Williams.
Cinderella. S. R. Crockett.
Sister Teresa. George Moore.
Mills of God. Elinor M. Lane.
Her Royal Highness Woman. Max O'Rell.

Book Store, Ninth street.

JAPANESE BRONZES
And Other Fancy Articles Very Much Under-Price

These quaint, curious, and often quite practical things—most of which come from China and Japan---have accumulated in too large lots in some cases, and stock-righting finds them out and hurries them away.

You'd likely pay the full prices very readily a month or two later; but new things demand their space, hence these sharp price-changes today:

Blue and white Vases, 14 and 16 in. high, that were $1.50, at $1.

Fancy Vases that were 75c to $50 each; now 50c to $25.

Bronzes, Vases, Koros and Jardinieres at one-third to one-half off original prices.

Cloisonne cabinet and mantel pieces at one-third to one-half former prices.

Call or Dinner Gongs, in sets of 3, 4 and 6 bells, at $1 to $10; were a third more.

Plaques or wall decorations, in blue and white Owari; also the Imari and Kaga colorings on porcelain; were 75c to $20; now 50c to $10.

Lacquer Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, at 25c and 50c; worth a half more.

Papier Mache Trays, in Japanese designs, at 50c; were 70c.

Fancy articles of antimony, comprising trays, match boxes and stamp boxes; prices, 5c to $1; worth a half more.

Main aisle.

Molasses Jumbles

No need to do without the delicious molasses candies because it is August.

Our candy factory rolls in a heart of cool peppermint that gives a zest to the taffy outside. Then the jumble is neatly wrapped in oiled paper, and there is no stickiness when you eat them.

And, my, how you can eat them!

20c a pound

Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

Brigade Matches for Prizes on the State Range.

TWENTY-FIVE TEAMS SHOT

Seventh Regiment Marksmen Won Both the State and the First Brigade Trophies.

The annual competition for New York State and First and Second Brigade and Naval Militia matches was held at Creedmoor yesterday under the direction of Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, Ordnance Officer, N. G. N. Y., assisted by Major Kirby, Headquarters N. G. N. Y. There were twelve teams entered in the Brigade and Naval Militia matches and thirteen in the State match. The Thirteenth Regiment, heavy artillery, being attached to Headquarters, N. G. N. Y., only shot in the State match. These matches were open to teams of twelve officers and men from each organization, five shots at each distance of 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards. Prizes in the State match, a trophy presented by the State of New York, value $300, in the First and Second Brigade and Naval Militia matches, a trophy presented by the State of New York, value $100. Positions standing at 200 yards, kneeling or sitting at 300 yards, prone at 500 yards, and any at 600 yards. Major Gen. Roe, commanding the National Guard of New York, was an interested spectator during the entire day. The Seventh Regiment won both the New York State and First Brigade prizes, the Twenty-third won the Second Brigade prize, and the Second Naval Battalion of Brooklyn the Naval Militia prize. Results follow:

First Brigade Match.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	500 Yards.	600 Yards.	Aggregate.
Capt. Underwood	20	22	23	22	87
Lieut. Crall	20	22	22	22	86
Sergt. Evans	18	21	22	18	79
Private Phillips	21	21	19	19	80
Private Bovier	20	19	23	17	79
Private Palmer	20	20	22	17	79
Sergt. McAlpin	20	23	22	23	88
Corp. Short	21	22	22	20	85
Lieut. Wiswell	23	23	21	20	87
Corp. Wells	23	20	22	12	77
Private Meyer	20	24	21	23	88
Private Stevens	21	21	25	23	90
Total					1,005

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Capt. Clark	20	21	19	18	78
Lieut. Jenkins	19	21	20	20	80
Lieut. Byers	19	20	22	13	74
Lieut. Bruch	20	20	21	17	78
Sergt. Doyle	20	20	23	21	84
Ord. Sergt. Daube	21	21	23	22	87
Capt. Flack	21	22	18	22	83
Sergt. Corbett	22	21	22	18	83
Lieut. Corwin	22	21	22	18	83
Capt. Wells	21	20	20	18	79
Lieut. Hunter	20	22	22	20	84
Capt. Casey	20	21	18	21	80

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Major Huston	20	20	18	17	75
Sergt. McDermott	20	17	19	17	73
Corp. Buckridge	21	18	19	12	70
Sergt. Corrie	22	23	22	23	90
Sergt. Fields	17	18	20	12	67
Private Dardingkeller	19	18	13	19	69
Private Van Huser	23	21	19	20	83
Private Coughlin	21	20	19	17	77
Sergt. Smith	21	21	21	22	85
Sergt. Lamb	21	25	24	20	90
Capt. De Russig	21	19	16	17	73
Sergt. Loughlin	20	22	21	20	83
Total					935

EIGHTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Col. Duffy	21	17	16	10	64
Lieut. McGuire	19	19	21	13	72
Private Coughlin	18	19	20	21	78
Private Tracey	12	17	18	18	65
Q. M. Herfmuller	17	21	23	21	82
Capt. Evans	21	23	25	23	92
Private Delaney	20	14	20	13	67
Sergt. Mullins	18	20	21	21	80
Private Donellin	19	19	20	15	73
Capt. Kirkpatrick	19	16	14	15	64
Capt. Kerr	22	20	19	19	82
S. Major Boyce	21	19	22	9	71

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Capt. Murphy	21	15	19	12	67
Sergt. Hutcheson	21	21	18	10	70
Corp. Swansky	19	20	21	19	79
Priv. Slesinger	12	20	24	21	77
Corp. Wendel	19	19	19	16	73
Priv. Thomson	19	17	23	11	70
Capt. Haubold	19	19	12	17	67
Capt. Lilliandahl	18	20	15	13	66
Priv. Stripe	17	16	19	22	74
Corp. Johnson	17	17	24	18	76
Agt. Dean	16	17	11	11	55
Corp. Meyer	21	15	14	22	72
Total					846

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Sgt. Stein	19	17	20	14	70
Sgt. Huttelmein	18	14	23	18	73
Sgt. Janson	17	18	16	14	65
Corp. Elroth	12	18	10	17	57
Priv. Laragh	15	18	18	16	67
Sgt. Murphy	17	17	17	15	66
Capt. Cipobari	21	18	19	15	73
Capt. Staubach	16	18	18	15	67
Capt. Jacoby	15	19	21	11	66
Capt. Hiecke	14	17	20	17	68
Sgt. Egan	11	15	12	13	51
Priv. Heisher	14	20	20	14	68
Total					791

NINTH REGIMENT.

Capt. Winteroth	18	11	11	8	48
Capt. Ford	13	19	17	16	68
Lieut. Thierey	13	13	15	15	56
Sergt. Piskons	20	19	24	22	85
Sergt. Harris	14	17	14	8	85
Sergt. Ganley	21	15	14	21	71
Corp. Ganley	17	16	15	20	68
Sergt. Golden	19	16	16	18	69
Private Ingram	18	18	20	17	73
Corp. Fricstone	15	11	13	6	45
Sergt. Montevedi	14	19	17	10	71
Sergt. Kolberger	14	19	17	10	71
Total					760

NAVAL MILITRAY MATCH—SECOND NAVAL BATTALION.

G. M. Ladd	22	18	23	18	81
Ensign Langthorn	13	21	16	15	65
Seaman Morro	17	19	18	14	68
B. M. Hamilton	15	14	8	17	54
Lieut. Hirsh	18	19	16	17	70
Lieut. Com. Ford	20	20	19	22	82
B. M. Montamat	18	21	15	20	74
Lieut. Martoin	21	19	19	11	70
Gun. Hardenburgh	14	15	21	22	72
C. G. M. Free	17	19	16	15	67
G. C. Smith	16	17	19	17	69
Winquest	15	12	18	19	64
Total					836

FIRST NAVAL BATTALION.

G. C. Crawford	18	18	19	12	67
Lieut. York	14	12	17	8	51
Lieut. Barnard	17	6	11	2	36
G. C. Taylor	14	16	10	3	43
Sea. Middlebrook	15	23	12	7	57
Ensign Ginon	14	18	16	18	66
Lieut. Raynor	14	16	20	17	67
Sea. Brandt	19	13	18	14	64
Lt. Com. Craven	13	15	18	5	51
G. C. Wait	19	12	23	15	69
G. C. Male	16	18	15	9	58
C. C. Brigham	11	19	8	16	54
Total					683

SECOND BRIGADE, TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Lt. Dubois	18	18	15	17	68
Capt. Barnum	20	23	22	17	84
Private Lediard	18	18	17	20	73
Lieut. Stafford	18	19	22	18	77
Sergt. Just	22	18	21	17	78
Sergt. Bryant	19	23	21	7	70
Sergt. Cook	19	19	23	22	83
Sergt. Phillip	17	22	20	18	77
Sergt. Todd	23	18	19	20	80
Sergt Oonderdonk	14	18	22	19	73
Capt. Napier	18	19	20	17	74
Capt. Wells	24	22	22	19	87
Total					924

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. Lent	22	20	20	23	85
Capt. Jannicky	18	18	13	18	67
Corp Norton	19	19	20	13	71
Capt. Jackson	19	19	13	18	69
Lieut. Schaeffer	17	19	19	7	62
Sergt. Christoffel	15	15	21	18	69
Lieut. Hoffy	19	22	22	19	82
Private White	19	18	13	20	70
Sergt. Connolly	17	14	14	14	59
Lieut. Nash	16	17	15	16	64
Corp. Wolf	19	19	16	14	68
Capt. Henry	17	21	16	15	69
Total					835

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Capt. Wingate	19	16	24	13	72
Private Shedd	21	17	11	13	62
Sergt. Farrell	17	17	20	13	67
Sergt. Wright	17	14	12	13	56
Sergt. Murray	20	18	15	18	71
Sergt. Wingate	22	18	17	17	74
Lieut. Maurell	15	16	19	14	64
Capt. Claus	15	18	17	13	63
Lieut. Donovan	18	16	12	20	66
Capt. Harding	21	18	19	19	77
Capt. Foote	18	20	22	14	74
Major McComber	18	18	16	18	70
Total					816

NEW YORK STATE MATCH.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Capt. Underwood	21	22	20	15	78
Lieut. Crall	21	20	22	17	80
Sergt. Evans	22	20	21	20	83
Private Phillips	18	20	23	19	80
Private Bovier	21	21	24	15	81
Capt. Palmer, Jr.	21	20	22	21	84
1st Sergt. McAlpin	20	23	24	21	88
Corp. Short	22	23	20	19	84
Lieut. Wiswell	21	25	20	24	90
Corp. Wells	21	18	22	21	82
Private Meyer	21	22	23	21	87
Private Stevens	23	23	23	20	89
Total					1,006

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Capt. Clarke	21	22	23	21	87
Lieut. Jenkins	21	16	23	17	77
Lieut. Byers	18	23	23	24	88
Capt. Bruch	21	22	24	21	88
Sergt. Doyle	24	21	22	24	91
Ord. Sergt. Daube	21	23	23	20	87
Capt. Flack	19	20	20	18	77
Sergt. Corbett	21	21	22	20	84
Lieut. Corwin	19	22	22	16	79
Major Marsh	18	17	19	18	72
Lieut. Hunter	20	24	22	16	82
Corp. Casey	21	22	22	20	85
Total					997

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Major Huston	20	20	20	18	78
Sergt. McDermott	19	20	22	19	80
Corp. Buckridge	20	17	22	16	75
Private Alexander	22	21	15	15	73
Sergt. Corrie	25	23	23	21	92
Sergt. Loughlin	21	21	24	23	89
Sergt. Fields	20	19	18	19	76
Private Dardingkille	20	22	19	15	76
Private Von Heusen	25	22	23	22	92
Private Schrieber	21	19	17	11	68
Sergt. Smith	23	23	24	18	88
Sergt. Lamb	23	24	23	24	94
Total					981

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Lieut. Dubois	18	18	20	21	77
Lieut. Barnum	21	23	24	20	88
Private Lediard	19	16	21	22	78
Lieut. Stafford	17	18	23	15	73
Sergt. Zust	20	19	18	22	79
Sergt. Bryant	20	21	21	16	78
Sergt. Cook	19	20	20	18	77
Sergt. Phillip	20	24	21	16	81
Sergt. Todd	18	17	19	20	74
Sergt. Onderdonk	17	21	22	20	80
Capt. Napier	20	19	23	21	83
Capt. Wells	23	21	23	24	91
Total					959

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT, H. A.

Sgt. McNevin	20	22	19	12	73
Corp. Lewry	21	17	21	20	79
Corp. Clark	20	15	20	21	76
Priv. Dixon	21	20	18	14	73
Priv. Donelly	21	19	16	16	72
Lieut. Penday	18	20	16	20	74
Lieut. Dewey	20	21	24	22	87
Major De Forest	21	19	20	18	78
Capt. Warbasse	20	19	21	20	80
Lieut. Reilly	22	15	18	19	74
Lieut. Becker	18	20	23	21	82
Lieut. Johnston	20	18	22	17	77
Total					925

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Col. Murphy	23	20	19	17	79
Lieut. McGuire	18	20	22	22	82
Priv. Coughlin	19	19	23	20	81
Sergt. Doyle	18	19	18	11	66
Q. M. Herdmuller	19	20	24	19	82
Capt. Evans	19	22	23	22	86
Priv. Delarey	21	12	19	16	68
Sergt. Mullens	21	21	21	21	84
Priv. Donellan	19	20	18	14	71
Capt. Kirkpatrick	12	14	15	16	57
Capt. Kerr	20	20	23	21	84
S. Major Boyle	20	22	23	19	84
Total					924

SECOND NAVAL BATTALION.

B. M. Montant	17	22	20	17	76
L. J. G. Martin	19	20	20	14	73
Sea. Hardenberg	17	20	19	20	76
C. G. M. Free	21	19	19	22	81
G. C. Smith	16	20	17	17	70
C. M. Winquest	49	17	20	11	67
G. M. Ladd	20	22	20	19	81
Ensign Longhorn	21	19	22	21	83
Sea. Morro	16	18	21	20	75
B. M. Hamilton	19	16	22	19	76
Lt. J. G. Hirsh	19	20	19	9	67
Lt. Com. Ford	23	17	17	16	73
Total					898

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

St. M. Stern	22	20	18	18	78
Sergt. Huttelmeir	17	20	17	19	73
Sergt. Ganson	15	19	20	15	69
Corp. Elsworth	14	18	18	13	63
Private Laragh	17	17	21	22	77
Sergt. Murphy	18	20	19	20	77
Capt. Cipolari	20	17	19	16	72
Capt. Staubock	13	19	20	22	74
Capt. Jacoby	21	18	20	19	82
Capt. Henke	19	22	19	22	82
Sergt. Brady	16	19	17	15	67
Private Heisler	20	21	19	18	78
Total					888

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Capt. Haubold	17	19	17	17	70
Capt. Lilliendabe	21	16	21	17	75
Private Stupe	19	19	21	17	76
Corp. Johnson	21	18	21	16	76
Sergt. Dean	15	21	19	6	61
Corp. Meyer	19	19	16	17	71
Capt. Murphy	20	21	23	19	83
Q. Sgt. Hutchison	20	15	23	18	76
Corp. Swansky	19	15	16	13	63
Private Slesinger	19	19	15	19	72
Corp. Wendel	20	21	23	17	81
Private Thomson	17	19	17	18	71
Total					875

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Capt. Wingate	21	17	21	14	73
Private Shedd	19	18	19	19	75
Q. Sergt. Farrell	20	20	16	13	69
Sergt. Wright	16	19	21	16	72
Sergt. Murray	17	17	14	19	67
1st Sgt. Wingate	19	20	19	19	77
2d Lieut. Maxwell	17	19	17	18	71
Capt. Claus	17	17	10	14	58
1st Lt. Donovan	20	22	17	16	75
Capt. Hoiding, Jr.	18	19	21	17	75
Capt. Foote	20	20	23	18	81
Major Macumber	17	20	18	13	68
Total					861

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. Hobbs	19	18	22	15	74
Private White	14	20	15	11	60
Sergt. Connolly	20	17	17	19	73
Lieut. Nash	17	19	15	21	72
Corp. Wolfe	19	18	18	17	72
Capt. Henry	17	18	21	20	76
O. Sergt. Lent	20	23	21	19	83
Capt. Jannicky	16	19	16	10	61
Corp. Norton	17	16	17	16	66
Capt. Jackson	19	16	15	17	67
Lieut. Schaffer	16	17	14	21	68
Sergt. Christoffel	17	22	23	15	77
Total					849

FIRST NAVAL BATTALION.

Lieut. Raynor	17	18	19	24	78
Sergt. Brandt	16	17	23	20	76
Lieut. Craven	19	13	20	16	68
G. C. Wait	20	17	20	21	78
G. C. Neal	17	21	19	21	78
G. C. Brigham	18	18	11	17	64
G. C. Crawford	21	18	14	5	58
Lieut. York	14	13	12	7	46
Lieut. Barnard	5	14	0	14	33
G. C. Taylor	21	17	2	0	40
Sergt. Middlebrook	15	19	9	12	55
Ensign Guion	17	16	18	18	69
Total					743

NINTH REGIMENT.

Capt. Winteroth	20	7	11	7	45
Capt. Ford	19	16	12	12	59
Lieut. Thiedy	16	20	18	13	67
Sergt. Piskos	19	21	18	20	78
Sergt. Harris	16	19	8	14	57
Sergt. Gauley	19	18	15	14	66
Corp. Gauley	17	18	15	8	58
Sergt. Golden	21	12	12	17	62
Private Ingraham	18	11	11	9	49
Corp. Fraston	17	9	19	10	55
Sergt. Montevedi	18	15	14	14	61
Sergt. Kohlberger	16	14	10	4	44
Total					701

TENNIS FOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 15.—With the exception of one match, the National tennis tournament has gone through the second round. One step more brings it to the semi-finals. The Davis-Wright match, which is a day behind, will be played to-morrow. The winner will play Hobart on Saturday. The other third round match will be played to-morrow, the pairings being Ware and Leonard, W. A. Larned and E. P. Larned, Little and Clothier. Those matches will decide the four men to meet in the semi-finals.

The interscholastic has narrowed down to I. C. Wright and E. P. Larned, representatives respectively of Harvard and Princeton preparatory schools. They also will meet to-morrow.

Davis at once showed a more cautious game than he formerly did. Ward, running to the net and cutting the ball off very sharply, took three straight games. The fourth game went to deuce four times, but finally went to Ward, also giving him a good lead of 4—0. Davis took the fifth game, largely by virtue of his excellent service. Though he had a lead in the sixth game, he lost it by his own errors. The next went to Ward at love, making it his set, 6—1.

In the first match, Davis continued his successful tactics in the fourth set, and quickly ran to three love, though the third game went to deuce five times. The fourth Ward took on his opponent's errors, but the fifth went the other way, and Davis had a lead of 4—1. Ward took a brace and pulled out the next two games. He got one more, but Davis then ran the set out 6—4, and the match, 1—6, 6—3, 6—2, 6—4.

The struggle between J. P. Paret and W. J. Clothier was important in that it was to decide who was to meet R. D. Little in the third round. It was a player of great promise against one older and more experienced.

In the first set the play was quite even, though Clothier was continually getting a little the better of it. In the second, Paret won six straight games on exceedingly steady play. The third was largely a repetition of the first, the fourth was harder fought, finally going to Paret. Then, although the older player had taken three straight games in the fifth, Clothier braced. He gradually pulled up, then took the lead, and finally won out,—6—4, 0—6, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4.

Of the other players, only Larned had any difficulty in winning. He had two hard deuce sets with Richard Stevens. Summary:

First Round.—D. F. Davis beat H. Ward, 1—6, 6—3, 6—2, 6—4.

Second Round.—L. A. Ware beat J. Seabury, 6—1, 6—4, 6—2; W. A. Larned beat R. Stevens, 6—1, 7—5; 8—6; E. P. Larned beat W. L. Foulke, 6—0, 6—1, 6—1; R. D. Little beat W. B. Kurtz, 6—1, 6—3, 6—4; W. J. Clothier beat J. P. Paret, 6—4, 0—6, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4; C. Hobart beat L. De Forest, 6—0, 6—3, 6—0.

Interscholastic.—I. C. Wright, (Harvard,) beat R. Le Roy, (Columbia,) 6—3, 7—5, 2—6, 6—3, and will meet E. P. Larned of Princeton to-morrow for the championship.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Boston Won First Game Yesterday—Eleven Innings Played Without Result.

Two interesting games of baseball were played yesterday at the Polo Grounds between the New York and Boston teams, and but one was decided, Boston winning this by the close margin of one run. The second game was a pitchers' battle, Mathewson and Nicols opposing each other again. Nine innings failed to decide the contest, and two extra innings were played without result. The game was then called on account of darkness, each side having made five runs.

Leitner, the New Yorks' new pitcher, made his first appearance yesterday in the first game, and he did fairly well despite the fact that the game was lost. He was hit safely ten times, and struck out three men. Consecutive hitting, however, enabled Boston to score her three runs, each in the third, fifth, and eighth innings. Pettinger pitched an effective game for Boston, the New Yorks making but eight hits and scoring but two runs.

Both teams scored in the first inning of the second game, New York tallying one run and Boston two. With two out, McBride lifted the ball over the right field ropes, and took his time jogging around the bases. Two singles, a sacrifice, and a fly to the outfield brought in Boston's two runs.

McBride hit safely in the sixth inning, and Selbach followed with a drive for two bases. Hickman hit to Tenney and McBride was caught at the plate. Strang's three-base hit scored Selbach and Hickman, Strang coming home on Warner's hit to Demont. Davis was hit with a pitched ball in the seventh inning and scored on Selbach's second two-base hit. Boston, however, scored twice in this inning, a base on balls to Moran, an infield hit by Slagle, a passed ball, and a single by Tenney being responsible for them.

Boston tied the score in the ninth inning. Hamilton batted for Moran and singled to left, and Slagle advanced and Demont scored him by singling. This was Slagle's fifth hit during the game. Selbach made a slightly better record. He made the same number of hits, but three of them were for two bases. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Halt'n, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	Slagle, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
Davis, ss.	1	2	5	5	0	Tenney, 1b.	0	2	7	1	1
McBride, rf.	0	1	2	0	0	Demont, 2b.	0	3	3	4	0
Selbach, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	Cooley, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Hickman, 2b.	1	1	1	5	0	Murphy, lf.	0	2	5	0	0
Strang, 3b.	0	1	2	4	0	Lowe, 3b.	0	1	1	1	1
Ganzel, 1b.	0	1	13	0	0	Long, ss.	0	0	1	2	0
Warner, c.	0	1	3	2	0	Kittridge, c.	0	0	7	2	0
Leitner, p.	0	1	0	2	0	Pettinger, p.	1	1	0	1	0
*Mathewson	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	2	8	27	18	0	Total	3	11	27	11	2

*Batted for Leitner in the ninth inning.

Boston	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	—3
New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Earned runs—Boston, 3. First base on errors—New York, 2. Left on bases—New York, 7; Boston, 8. First base on balls—By Leitner, 2. Struck out—By Leitner, 3; by Pettinger, 5. Two-base hits—Demont, Pettinger. Double play—Davis and Ganzel. Hit by pitcher—By Leitner, 1; by Pettinger, 1. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time of game—One hour and 55 minutes.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Hal'n, cf.	0	1	3	0	0	Slagle, rf.	2	5	3	0	0
Davis, ss.	1	1	6	2	0	Tenney, 1b.	1	2	9	2	0
McBride, rf.	1	3	1	0	0	Demont, 2b.	0	1	5	4	0
Selbach, lf.	1	5	3	0	0	Cooley, cf.	0	1	3	0	0
Hick'an, 2b.	1	0	1	0	0	Murphy, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Strang, 3b.	1	1	2	3	1	Lowe, 3b.	0	1	1	0	0
Ganzel, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0	Long, ss.	0	0	3	8	0
Warner, c.	0	1	10	4	1	Moran, c.	1	1	7	0	0
Mat'w'n, p.	0	0	0	4	0	Nichols, p.	0	0	0	2	0
						*Hamilton	1	1	0	0	0
						Kittridge, c.	0	0	1	1	0
Total	5	12	33	13	2	Total	5	13	33	17	0

*Batted for Moran in the ninth inning.

New York	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	—5
Boston	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	—5

Earned runs—New York, 2; Boston, 1. First base on errors—Boston. Left on bases—New York, 9; Boston, 8. First base on balls—Off Mathewson, 2; off Nichols, 1. Struck out—By Mathewson, 9; by Nichols, 4. Sacrifice hit—Demont. Home run—McBride. Three-base hit—Strang. Two-base hits—Selbach, (3,) Slagle. Hit by pitcher—By Nichols, 2. Passed ball—Warner. Time of game—2 hours and 5 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Smith.

At St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	0	2	1	0	2	Hartzel, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Padden, 2b.	0	0	4	3	0	Green, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
McGann, 1b.	0	2	7	0	0	Chance, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Donovan, rf.	0	2	2	0	0	Doyle, 1b.	0	2	8	0	0
Wallace, ss.	1	0	4	4	1	Raymer, 3b.	0	1	0	2	0
Kruger, 3b.	1	2	3	2	0	Childs, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0
Nichols, cf.	0	1	3	2	0	McCor'k, ss.	1	1	4	5	0
Schriver, c.	0	1	3	5	0	Kling, c.	0	2	9	1	0
Powell, p.	0	0	0	3	0	Hughes, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total	2	10	27	19	3	Total	4	9	27	10	1

St. Louis	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Chicago	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 1. Two-base hits—Schriver, Nichols, Kruger. Three-base hit—McCormick. Home run—Green. Hit by pitched ball—By Powell, 1. Double play—McCormick, Childs, and Doyle; McCormick and Doyle. First base on balls—Off Hughes, 4; off Powell, 2. Sacrifice hits—Powell, Raymer, Green. Struck out—By Hughes, 8; by Powell, 2. Stolen bases—Wallace, Hartzel. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Chicago, 6. Wild pitch—Hughes. Time of game—1 hour and 40 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Brown.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P. C.
Pittsburg	54	35	.607	Boston	46	49	.484
Philadelphia	54	40	.574	New York	38	50	.432
St. Louis	55	43	.561	Cincinnati	38	54	.413
Brooklyn	51	44	.537	Chicago	38	61	.384

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Boston in Philadelphia.

American League Games.

At Baltimore—Cleveland, 9; Baltimore, 5.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 6; Milwaukee, 4.

Eastern League Games.

At Toronto—Toronto, 12; Worcester, 2.
At Buffalo—Hartford, 6; Buffalo, 4. Hartford, 11; Buffalo, 0, (second game.)
At Montreal—Montreal, 5; Providence, 4. Providence, 1; Montreal, 0, (second game.)

GOLF AT KEBO VALLEY.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 15.—The finals in the annual open golf tournament at the Kebo Valley Club were played to-day and won by C. C. Auchincloss by 1 up after one of the most sensational matches in the history of the event. H. Thacher was the runner up.

The match was thirty-six holes, and Auchincloss with a handicap of two strokes, was hardly looked upon as a winner. The conditions were perfect during the morning round and a large gallery followed the play. Thacher, who had won all his previous matches over the best men entered, was looked upon as a sure winner. He started out at a rapid pace, and at the ninth hole had Auchincloss 5 down and apparently the match won, because Auchincloss, who is a young player, apparently had stage fright. At the end of the morning round Thacher still led by 2 up.

In the afternoon Thacher continued his steady play, and at the twenty-seventh hole was 3 up. Here Auchincloss gathered himself together and played perfect golf, cutting down his opponent's lead until at the thirty-fifth hole the match stood all even with one to go. Both men drove well from the tee. Both were short of the green on their second shot. Auchincloss played a mashie within four feet of the hole. Thacher laid his a good yard further off. The latter overran the cup and Auchincloss holed out in a nervy fashion.

The first consolation was won by R. M. Littlejohn, who beat Dr. Collins, 4 up and 2 to play.

The second consolation was won by C. S. Whelen, who beat J. R. Suydam, 1 up.

The ladies' open tennis tournament was finished to-day at the Kebo Valley Club. Miss McLane won in straight sets from Miss Grace Seeley.

The other entries included Miss Frances Hinkle, Miss Willing, Miss Leffingwell, Miss Iselin, Miss Sharswood, Miss H. Seeley, Mrs. Condon, Miss Cochran, Mrs. Ireland, Mrs. Catherwood, Miss Gregory, Miss Knowlton, and Miss Whelen.

Golf on a Private Link.

A two-day handicap of thirty-six holes, eighteen on each day, was held on Tuesday and Wednesday over the private nine-hole links of John H. Matthews of New York. The course is at his country place, called Dunix, at East Windham, in the Catskills, and has been in existence for two years. It is kept in championship condition by his greenkeeper, Smith, who has three assistants constantly working on the greens. Mr. Matthews has been entertaining a large house party, and the handicap, which is an annual feature for his golfing friends, was for a silver loving cup. The results by rounds were:

				Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Alex. J. Taylor	40	42	40	43—165	0	165
John H. Matthews	47	47	45	47—186	12	174
C. Knox Stewart	42	49	48	47—186	8	178
King Martin	55	51	53	55—214	14	190
Dr. Strady	64	61	66	61—252	45	207
William Mallon	60	73	62	74—269	36	233

Mixed Foursomes at Apawamis.

There was a very close finish in the mixed foursomes yesterday at the Apawamis Golf Club, only a stroke separating the first and second couples, while there was a tie at a stroke higher between two of the other pairs. The winners received two handsome cups, and there were prizes for the second and third. The summary:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Miss J. L. Flint and F. A. Moore	109	4	105
Miss M. Eddy and R. P. Walden	109	3	106
Miss M. Gwynne and Malcolm Graham	110	3	107
Miss M. Downey and H. L. Downey	108	1	107
Mrs. A. J. Cumnock and R. F. Mathews	116	3	113
Miss M. Edwards and L. Day	131	17	114
Miss A. Park and E. A. Downey	133	17	116
Miss A. Maclay and John Moller, Jr.	121	2	119

BARON PEPPER'S STAKES.

Outsider in the Kenner Won the Old Saratoga Classic Easily.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The Kenner Stakes, one of the old-time classic events of the Saratoga Association, was won to-day by the extreme outsider in the betting, Baron Pepper. There were only four starters, The Rhymer being the favorite, while All Green and Black Fox were strongly played. Baron Pepper was at 20 to 1.

It began to rain just before the racing started, but the track was in good condition when the small field in the Kenner was sent off. The Rhymer, closely followed by Black Fox, made the running down the back stretch, All Green and Baron Pepper lying close up. On the far turn All Green joined The Rhymer, with the other two still in a good position. In the run down the stretch All Green went to the front, and, being joined a few yards from the wire by Baron Pepper, the latter's light weight stood him in good stead, and he won by a good neck, with Black Fox a length and a half away. The Rhymer was cut down on the stretch turn.

In the opening race here Mercer, ridden by Cochran, fell. Cochran was at first thought to have received only a severe shaking up, but later he became unconscious, and at 10:30 o'clock to-night was in the same condition. His condition seems to be very serious.

Nasturtium was worked five furlongs before the races began in 1:01½. He will not go to the post until the Futurity, for which race he is now the favorite. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; for three-year-olds and upward; selling. Alfred Vargrave, 114 pounds, (Landry,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won; Hammock, 114, (O'Connor,) 5 to 2 and even, second; Barbara Frietchie, 98, (G. Thompson,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:48. Barretto, Little Daisy, Belgrade, Thoroughbred, Hardshell, Guesswork, and Mercer also ran. The latter fell.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs; handicap for all ages. Isidor, 126 pounds, (Shaw,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, won; Ben MacDhui, 109, (Landry,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Kilogram, 111, (Wonderly,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:26 1-5. Wax Taper, Montanic, and Speedmas also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and three furlongs; the Kenner Stakes, for three-year-olds. Baron Pepper, 110 pounds, (Beauchamp,) 20 to 1 and 4 to 1, won; All Green, 120, (Shaw,) 13 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Black Fox, 120, (O'Connor,) 2 to 1 and 1 to 2, third. Time—2:21 4-5. The Rhymer also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; for two-year-olds; selling. Flora Pomona, 107 pounds, (J. Woods,) 9 to 5 and 4 to 5, won; Playlike, 100, (McGinn,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, second; Oclawaha, 101, (L. Smith,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:08 4-5. Dragoman, Dark Secret, Fired Krupp, Goldsby, Frivol, and Montana Pioneer also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards; for maiden three-year-olds. Lucent, 114 pounds, (O'Connor,) 9 to 10 and 1 to 3, won; Arak, 111, (L. Smith,) 9 to 2 and 7 to 5, second; Advocator, 115, (Turner,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:47 4-5. Thrilled, Sharpshooter, The Bluecoat, and Infallible also ran.

Entries for Saratoga Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; five and one-half furlongs. Smart Set and Endurance by Rights, 118 pounds each; Cold Stream, 114; Whiskey King and Rose of May, 110 each; Foundling, 107; Grail, 105; Gay Boy, 103; Elsie L. and Andy Williams, 102 each; Lady Sterling, 90.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a furlong. The Amazon, 114 pounds; Macleod of Dare, 108; Alsike, 103; Nitrate, 96; Infallible, 86.

THIRD RACE.—The Beverwyck Steeplechase Stakes; $1,500 guaranteed; about two and one-half miles. The Bachelor, Zinzibar, and Trillion, 163 pounds each.

FOURTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old; selling allowances; five and one-half furlongs. Meistersinger, Woden, Rag Tag, Goldoga, Iridescent, Broadstreet, Geraldyn, Shandonfield, and Illuminate, 110 pounds each; Ohio Girl, High Carnival, Chicadee, Past, and Step Onward, 107 each; Trump, 105; Batyah, 102.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile and a sixteenth. Decanter, 118 pounds; Specific, 110; Kilogram, 109; Trigger, 108; Gunfire, 97; Gay Boy, 89.

Pugilist Died After a Fight.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—News of the death of Otto Cribb, the Australian pugilist, has just been received. On the night of July 22 Cribb fought "Micky" Dunn, in Sydney, before the Gayety Athletic Club. The fight lasted nine rounds and ended in a knockout, Dunn being victor. The next morning Cribb was found dead in bed. Cribb was well known, having fought several battles here. His real name was A. O. Simpson.

PHILADELPHIA POLO TEAM WON.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 15.—The first polo match for the Westchester Club Cup was played this afternoon between the Philadelphia Freebooters and the Myopias, the former winning—8¾ to 8. The fog hung heavy on the polo field, making it difficult at times to follow the players. The dampness made the ground holding, however, and the ball did not bound so badly as in the other matches this season. The Myopias allowed their opponents seven goals and were unable to overcome this heavy penalty because they could not break down the great defense of the Philadelphia team. In this defensive work the back, J. Frank McFadden, was the star performer, making many clever saves in front of goal. He was assisted by all his side, which played together better than had been anticipated. Shaw and Agassiz were as usual the stars for Myopia.

The close was very exciting; one goal would give Myopia the victory, and they kept the ball dangerously near the Philadelphias' goal, but the defense was too strong to get it through. Line-up:

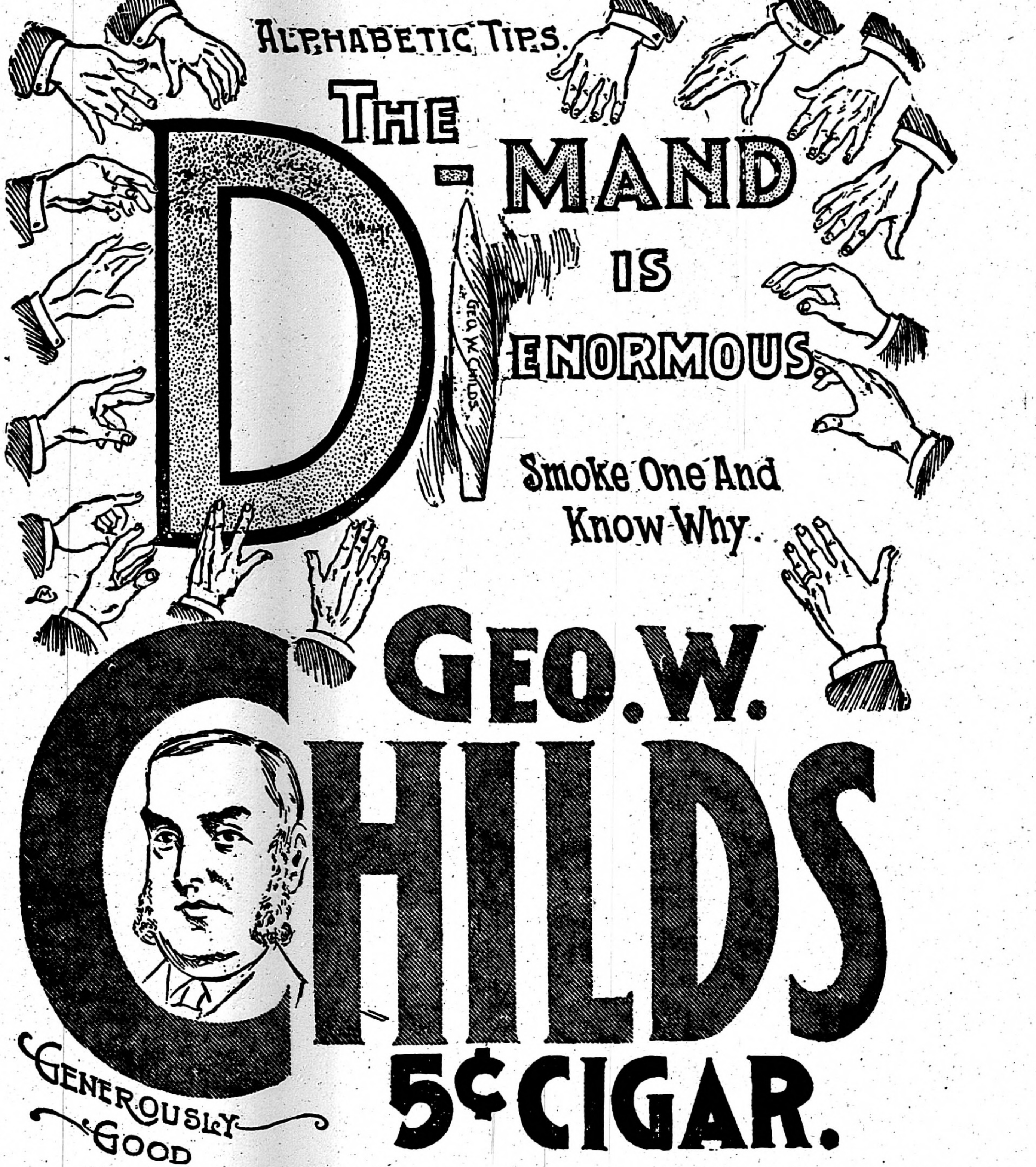
PHILADELPHIA.	H'p.	MYOPIA.	H'p.
T. A. Havemeyer	4	G. C. Rice	5
A. E. Kennedy	8	R. G. Shaw	8
George McFadden	5	R. L. Agassiz	9
J. F. McFadden	5	Charles Wheeler	7
Total	22	Total	29

Goal.	Made By.	Time.
FIRST PERIOD.		
Myopia	Rice	6:05
Myopia	Shaw	6:38
SECOND PERIOD.		
Myopia	Wheeler	2:35
Myopia	Shaw	2:55
Philadelphia	Havemeyer	5:21
Myopia	Rice	0:20
Myopia	Shaw	0:58
Philadelphia	Havemeyer	2:51
THIRD PERIOD.		
No goals made.		
FOURTH PERIOD.		
Myopia	Shaw	5:06
Myopia	Rice	4:28

Total—Philadelphia Freebooters, 2 goals by play, 7 by handicap, less ¼ goal, safety by J. F. McFadden. Total—8¾. Myopia—8 goals by play; four fifteen-minute halves. Referee—Mr. Harry Payne Whitney.

Cricket at Prospect Park.

The Manhattan and Nelson Lodge Cricket Clubs played their scheduled game at Prospect Park yesterday, where the former gained an easy victory by 129 runs, the score being 167 to 38. A. Brown played a splendid innings of 32 runs for the winners, while H. Rushton also batted well, and contributed 29, and R. U. Delapenha, A. G. Shingler, W. Adam, and F. J. Prendergast also added double figures, with 22, 20, 22, and 18, not out, respectively. For Nelson Lodge, F. B. Rogers was the only man to make a double-figure score.



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Surrogate Notices.

BREMER, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. BREMER, also known as HENRY BREMER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of R. B. Gwillim, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of April, 1901. JOHN C. BREMER, JOHN G. H. MEYERS, Executors. R. B. GWILLIM, Attorney for Executors, No. 150 Nassau Street, New York City.

COLLINS, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. COLLINS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of M. H. Dillenbeck, No. 140 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fourteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1901. LAURA M. COLLINS, Administratrix. M. H. DILLENBECK, Attorney for Executrix, No. 140 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh8-1aw6mF

HANAU, JULIUS.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIUS HANAU, late of the County of New York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the law offices of Michael Furst, No. 215 Montague Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn of the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of February next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of July, 1901.
THEODORE OBERMEYER, Executor.
MICHAEL FURST, Attorney for Executor, 215 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn of the City of New York.
jy26-1aw6mF.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—OLIVER E. CROMWELL and Louise de Ruyter Campbell, Ella A. de Ruyter, and John E. de Ruyter, individually and as executors of the last will and testament of Henrietta M. de Ruyter, deceased, Plaintiffs, against JOHN PETTIT and Alida R. Pettit, his wife; Mabel S. Carter and Herbert S. Carter, her husband; Roland S. Pettit, Harriet S. Pettit, John S. Pettit, Market and Fulton National Bank of New York, the New York Engraving and Printing Company, Herman de Selding, Joel S. de Selding, Austin B. Fletcher and Louis H. Schultz, as Trustees of the estate of Jackson S. Schultz, deceased; Thomas A. Maitland, as executor of the last will and testament of Sarah Parish Dillon, deceased; the City of New York, Michael Hazel, as executor and trustee under the last will and testament of Mary Hazel, deceased; Charles E. Mather, Bernard Simpson, Charles D. Folsom, Robert W. Reid, William F. Rossell, John W. Surbrug, Mary J. Botsford, as administratrix of the estate of George Botsford, deceased; Reginald Hanson, August Martin Gemunder and Rudolph Gemunder, as surviving partners of the firm of August Gemunder & Sons; August Neresheimer, Louis Neresheimer, David C. Townsend, John H. Adams, Edgar H. Booth, George E. Clauder, Henry P. Toler, Charles D. Halsey, Charles H. Brown, as receiver of the New York Engraving and Printing Company, and all devisees, legatees, executors, and administrators of the said John Pettit, if he be deceased, whose names are unknown to the plaintiffs, and also all unknown persons who by purchase or inheritance or otherwise have or claim to have an interest in or lien upon the premises described in the complaint and amended complaint herein, defendants.—Amended Summons.

To each of the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 11, 1901.

WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To John Pettit, Mary J. Botsford, as administratrix of the estate of George Botsford, deceased; Reginald Hanson, and all devisees, legatees, executors, and administrators of said John Pettit, if he be deceased, whose names are unknown to the plaintiffs, and also all unknown persons who by purchase or inheritance or otherwise have or claim to have an interest in or lien upon the premises described in the complaint and amended complaint herein:

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. David McAdam, a Justice of the Supreme Court, State of New York, dated the ninth day of July, 1901, and filed with the complaint and amended complaint in the above-entitled action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the tenth day of July, 1901.—Dated July 10th, 1901.

WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL,
Attorney for Plaintiffs.
Office and Post Office Address, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
jy12-1aw6wF

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, Plaintiff, against JACOB SOMMER, Rettie Glover, Simon Nachtigal, and Joseph Nathan, constituting the firm of Nachtigal & Co.; William B. Hardt, Henry A. Lindgens, Fritz Hill, as Executor, &c., of Max Doermer, deceased; Emil Schaff, Defendants.—Summons No. 1.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, Jan'y 8th, 1901.
F. B. WIGHTMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 229 Broadway, New York City.

To the defendant Rettie Glover: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of July, 1901, and filed the 18th day of July, 1901, with a copy of the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.

F. B. WIGHTMAN, Atty. for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, No. 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
jy19-1aw6wF

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, Plaintiff, against JACOB SOMMER, Rettie Glover, Simon Nachtigal, and Joseph Nathan, constituting the firm of Nachtigal & Co.; William B. Hardt, Henry A. Lindgens, Fritz Hill, as Executor, &c., of Max Doermer, deceased; Emil Schaff, Defendants.—Summons No. 2.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, Jan'y 8th, 1901.
F. B. WIGHTMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 229 Broadway, New York City.

To the defendant Rettie Glover: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of July, 1901, and filed the 18th day of July, 1901, with a copy of the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.

F. B. WIGHTMAN, Atty. for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, No. 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
jy19-1aw6wF

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—WALDEMAR F. TIMME, plaintiff, against JENNIE F. WILLSON, defendant.—Summons.

To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated June 26, 1901.
ANDREW FOULDS, Jr.,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 25 Broad Street, Manhattan, New York City.

To Jennie Willson:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward F. O'Dwyer, a Justice of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 24th day of July, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at the Brownstone Court House, No. 32 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

ANDREW FOULDS, Jr.,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
25 Broad St., Manhattan, New York City.
jy26-1aw6wF

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—WALDEMAR F. TIMME, plaintiff, against ANDREW R. FOULDS, defendant.—Summons.

To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated June 26, 1901.
ANDREW FOULDS, Jr.,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 25 Broad Street, Manhattan, New York City.

To Andrew R. Foulds:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward F. O'Dwyer, a Justice of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 24th day of July, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at the Brownstone Court House, No. 32 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

ANDREW FOULDS, Jr.,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
25 Broad St., Manhattan, New York City.
jy26-1aw6wF

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—WALDEMAR F. TIMME, plaintiff, against VICTORIA F. McINTYRE, defendant.—Summons.

To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated June 26, 1901.
ANDREW FOULDS, Jr.,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 25 Broad Street, Manhattan, New York City.

To Victoria F. McIntyre:

The foregoing summons is served upon you pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward F. O'Dwyer, a Justice of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 24th day of July, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at the Brownstone Court House, No. 32 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

ANDREW FOULDS, Jr.,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
25 Broad St., Manhattan, New York City.
jy26-1aw6wF.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ALFONSO ANASTASIO, plaintiff, against THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK and LUCIA ANASTASIO, defendants.—Summons, with notice.

To the above named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated July 5th, 1901.
GIUSEPPE L. MAGGIO,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 362 Broome St., Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Lucia Anastasio:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable David McAdam, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 10th day of July, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.

GIUSEPPE L. MAGGIO,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 362 Broome St., Manhattan, New York City.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 16, 1901.

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TWELVE PAGES.

THE MANAGEMENT OF STRIKES.

In sending Vice President TIGHE to Chicago to demand the submission of the Amalgamated members in that city to the general strike order or cancel the charters of their lodges, did Mr. SHAFFER act on his own judgment or by direction of the board from which his authority is derived? His worst enemy, or the worst enemy of the Amalgamated Association, could not have devised a more suicidal move than this. It not only breaks the back of the strike beyond surgery, but it completes the ruin of the association. If SHAFFER initiated this plan he is even more dangerously incompetent than the public had supposed. If he acted by direction of his official board of advisers, the Chicago steel men may count themselves well out of a relation which brought them into very bad company. From his own account of the matter it looks as if he was the brilliant originator of this expedient to deprive the Amalgamated not only of its membership, but to close the door to the financial aid promised from Chicago. If in this Mr. SHAFFER acted on his own responsibility it is time he was put under restraint.

Organized labor may learn a great deal from the experience of the past few weeks. A great strike, involving many thousands of men, is a very serious matter. An impulsive fanatic should have no independent authority in beginning, conducting, or ending it. His orders, proclamations, propositions to employers, and instructions to his subordinates should be in strict accordance with a well-defined and carefully guarded policy, and only in matters of routine should the President have discretionary powers. Mr. SCHWAB is a much wiser man than Mr. SHAFFER, for example, but we venture to say that he would lose his place very quickly if he undertook to run the business of the United States Steel Corporation in his own way, and especially if he rushed to the platform or into print with every thought, born of high excitement, which took shape within his brain. Mr. GOMPERS and Mr. MITCHELL have both shown capacity for clear thinking and moderate counsel, but neither could be safely trusted to organize and manage a strike.

It is a pretty safe generalization that in matters affecting the interests of labor the one-man-power principle calls for greater men in the positions of leaders than have yet been found, and that when they are found they will be the ones least likely to be willing to trust their own judgment in matters affecting the welfare of thousands.

THE POLITICAL OBSEQUIES OF MR. BRYAN.

To bury a public man without the formalities of a public funeral is a proceeding which would be justified only under conditions of exceeding exigency. Such conditions have existed, but they do not seem to exist in the case of Mr. W. J. BRYAN, whose political death has been so gradual as to recall the incident of the venerable colored woman, who said: "Ah don't know how it is. Some folks dies just as easy as nothin', but it mos' kills me to die." The least the Democracy could do would be to give Mr. BRYAN a first-class funeral, but if we can accept the assurances of Senator BARKSDALE of Virginia he is already buried. In his speech as temporary Chairman of the Virginia Democratic Convention, which met in Norfolk on Wednesday, that eloquent gentleman said:

> Twice we have followed WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN and free silver to the sepulchre and not once to the resurrection. There can be no more resurrection of the dead, no more rising from the grave. In the Democratic temple of fame, which is the hearts of the people, alongside THOMAS JEFFERSON, ANDREW JACKSON, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, and other great leaders of the Democracy, we will place the equally great Nebraskan, and in the memories of our past glorious record, free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 will have an abiding place as another cause nobly fought and hopelessly lost.

Mr. BARKSDALE indulges in grim but not inappropriate metaphor. How it will strike Mr. BRYAN is a matter of speculation, but we venture to suggest that possibly his high appreciation of a new and startling figure of speech will afford him an amount of gratification calculated to soothe his wounded pride in learning that, in the estimation of his party, he is not only dead, but buried beyond the hope of a glorious resurrection. For him the vision of the infinite future which prompted the brilliant HOLLEY to refer with professional inspiration to the time "when this combustible shall put on incombustion," does not materialize.

Whether Mr. BRYAN belongs of right in the same family vault with THOMAS JEFFERSON, ANDREW JACKSON, and SAMUEL J. TILDEN is a question to be decided by those most concerned. As a suggestion, he might feel more at home in the mausoleum in which are entombed what the Democrats are still permitted to cherish as the relics of the unsuccessful candidates of the party. There have been a good many of what the archaeologists engaged in the study of the mounds of the Mississippi Valley describe as "intrusive burials" in the Democratic cemetery, but not many have found a resting place in the Jeffersonian crypt. That is sacred because inaccessible.

GEN. MILES TO THE ARMY.

It cannot be said that Gen. MILES's general order to the army has no occasion. On the contrary, it has the most exigent of occasions. It is, in effect, a new army that he is addressing. In anticipation of the war with Spain, instead of the increase of the army which every professional soldier believed to be the best and cheapest mode of meeting the situation, Congress in its wisdom chose the costly method of organizing a volunteer army. Partly, no doubt, the decision was due to the tradition against a standing army as "an engine of despotism," partly to the silly belief, propagated by all the fools in Congress, that in the fighting business, alone of human employments, an amateur could beat a professional. Luckily for us we had a little regular army, which we have reason to say is the best in the world for its size. It was this regular army which fought the brief and brilliant campaign in Cuba, fought it alone, and is entitled to all the credit of it. But the Philippine problem, in so far as it was a military problem, was met by the organization of a volunteer army, a most awkward and costly contrivance for garrisoning and fighting in a distant land, which is evidently work for professionals in the strictest sense. Now, this volunteer force, which ought never to have been raised, is disbanded, and the army of the United States is once more an army of regulars, several times larger than we have ever had occasion for before. It is this new and enlarged army that its Commanding General now addresses.

It is a suggestive address which Gen. MILES makes, and which is by implication addressed to the new soldiers of the old army who now are converted from amateurs to professionals. The emphasis which he lays upon the importance of discipline is thus explained. It is an emphasis which is needed in a democracy like ours far more than in countries in which deference to superiors, superiors in wealth, in education, in social status, is ingrained. Mr. OWEN WISTER, in one of his excellent and illuminating stories of the Southwestern frontier, mentions that the frontiersman, whom he exhibits as, in a general way, the scum of the earth, yet manages to despise as well as to hate the enlisted man of the army, upon the ground that the enlisted man "lets another man command him." There is that feeling, and it is incompatible with the efficiency of a soldier. FITZ JAMES STEPHEN, in his book on "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity," argues that it is a feeling essentially base and mutinous. But, whatever it is, it is a feeling which our institutions tend to develop. It can be overcome in the mind of an American recruit only by the belief that his superior is, as to the military business, a better man than he. Discipline, in the United States Army, thus depends not upon any factitious advantages the officer may have, but upon his personal ascendency, upon the knowledge of the men he commands that he has the right to command them in virtue of knowing his business better than they know it.

We believe that in the great majority of cases the condition is fulfilled. At any rate, it is only by fulfilling it that an American army, or at least an army of Americans, can be brought to the same pitch of perfection in the matter of subordination which European soldiers spontaneously show toward European officers. The greatest agency we have by far for producing this wholesome and necessary state of feeling in the ranks is the Military Academy. Gen. MILES is not himself a graduate, but we believe he would cheerfully subscribe to that proposition. The British or German officer who "joins," is supported in his official authority by the superiority of his class. There is no such thing here. Men will not anywhere follow blindly the judgment of a man whose judgment they do not trust. Least of all will Americans do that. They will not follow a dunce or a coward simply because he wears shoulder straps. The more the commanding General insists, and rightly insists, upon the necessity of discipline, the more it behooves every officer, down to the lowest subaltern, to feel that this requisite depends, so far as his command is concerned, upon his personal efficiency as an officer.

OFFERING TO TEACH ENGLISHMEN.

There has been, and still is, a large foreign ownership in American railways, but it would be a decided novelty to have foreigners, even Englishmen, propose to take American railways out of American management for the benefit of American shareholders, the proposers to get their profit only as they might be able to increase earnings. Yet precisely this proposal was made to the Southeastern Railway of England by Americans, who offered to make a deposit of $5,000,000 to guarantee their performance. The proposal was made at the sixty-fifth annual meeting, at which it was necessary to pass the dividend and announce a deficit. In these circumstances it required courage to offer to take a forty years' lease with a guarantee of dividends rising from 3 to 5 per cent. How could they do it? The answer would be an interesting object lesson in more countries than England and the United States.

For our part we do not think it could be done at all with English rolling stock, or with English methods, perhaps not with English hands. The experiment would show conclusively whether English criticism of American locomotives is just. And English traffic masters would see freight cars carrying double the usual English load, and trains of triple or quadruple the English tonnage—to speak moderately. It would take generous burning of coal to operate in this manner, but the earnings, at English rates, would make the pockets of the Americans bulge, after dividends were deducted, unless unexpected obstacles were met. English labor problems would be for Americans one unknown quantity. Another would be the shortness of the haul, the trains scarcely getting under way before stopping as compared with our continental journeys. Upon such short trips the burden of terminal charges would be disproportionately heavy, according to American experience. There are also respects in which English railway practice has the defects of its merits—for example, the absence of grade crossings is admirable, but it may be found to be realized only by lowness of bridges, and requirements of other dimensions, which might be found limitations upon American experience. But, upon the whole, the Americans must think they see their way through.

It strikes us that the attempt would dwarf any international contest ever waged, short of war. The blue ribbons of the turf, or the ocean, or the river are paltry things compared with the blue ribbon of railroading. We may think we deserve it, but foreigners may with equal candor claim it for themselves. There could be nothing so conclusive as the American proposal to the Southeastern Railway.

"REASONABLE DOUBT."

We do not see any justification for the criticism in which several of our contemporaries have indulged upon Judge HOOKER of Chautauqua County. He has not, as they seem to assume, given a certificate of "reasonable doubt" in the case of BISSERT. He has only issued an order that the prosecution shall show that there is no occasion for such a certificate. This is a perfunctory and almost obligatory duty, which the city Judges are doubtless grateful to this country Judge for relieving them from the necessity of either performing or refusing to perform.

The trouble is not with the Judge, but with the law. It is absurd that a sentence should be suspended while a lawyer is running around the State trying for a certificate of reasonable doubt. Not that the privilege of applying should be denied, but that the preliminary order, such as Judge HOOKER has granted, should not operate as a stay. When a man is sentenced to the State prison he ought at once to be put there. And any subsequent argument as to the rightfulness of his conviction and sentence should take place while he is serving his sentence.

Except in capital cases, and then not, for the obvious reason that a judicial error in such a case is not corrigible after the man is dead. But a conviction reverses the presumption of innocence which prevails up to that point, and converts it into a presumption of guilt. To hold that a convict shall not begin to serve his sentence until his case has been reargued is to continue the presumption of innocence after it has been reversed. The administration of justice thus brings itself into contempt.

GOOD WORK OF SUMMER CHARITIES.

According to official statistics last month was the hottest July which New York City has experienced in thirty years. If that statement is correct—and its accuracy is not likely to be questioned by any one who was compelled to do business in the city in those torrid days—it is a remarkable fact that the death rate among the little children of the poor—always the greatest sufferers from a protracted term of intense heat—was not as high as at one time in the Summer of 1872, notwithstanding the great increase in population. This gratifying state of affairs is largely owing to the vigorous activity of the admirably organized and efficiently conducted children's Summer charities.

Take, for illustration, those under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society. The Sick Children's Mission has had a staff of ten experienced physicians busily engaged since the middle of June treating sick infants in all parts of the city whose parents from various causes were found to be unable to command the services of a private physician. In this way 1,500 little children have already been restored to health and 2,000 other ailing ones with their mothers have been treated to steamboat excursions to the seaside. At the society's Summer home at Bath Beach—an ideal children's resort—2,400 children have had a week's outing; 2,700 boys and girls, many of them in delicate health, were enabled to spend a day there, while 150 poor crippled children spent two happy weeks at the home. At the Health Home, West Coney Island, 2,250 mothers and sick children have enjoyed a week's outing which was of great benefit to the little ones suffering from the various ailments which prove fatal in so many cases in their crowded tenement homes. Besides these, 1,200 poor boys selected from the poorest quarters of the city were enabled to spend a week each at the Brace Model Farm at Kensico, where pure air, good food, and enjoyable exercise brought color into many pale cheeks and afforded a taste of wholesome farm life which, it is hoped, many of these lads will by and by adopt as a permanent occupation.

It is pleasant to think that by the intelligent application of such methods as these charity has saved a great many children who would otherwise have perished during an exceptionally trying Summer.

A SAGE WEATHER FORECAST.

Deputy Commissioner of Police DEVERY is not credited by common report with the possession of a graceful wit or a talent for light and airy persiflage. It cannot truthfully be said of him as of the chameleon:

He has the gift, extremely rare
In animals, of savoir faire.

As the rule, his pleasantries are not such as scintillate in the dark, or linger in the memory as sayings to be quoted when favoring fortune brings one into the goodly fellowship of appreciative listeners. Hence we are at a loss to know whether he was making a grim joke or only changing the subject when, in reply to the inquiries of eager and insistent reporters who really wanted to know whether Commissioner MURPHY did or did not summon him home to submit himself to persuasive interrogation at the hands of the District Attorney, he said: "It looks like it's going to storm."

As a weather forecast, Mr. DEVERY's remark was concisely and accurately prophetic. An ominous storm cloud has arisen on the horizon of Tammany, and very few of "the boys" have their cyclone cellars ready. The first bolt which leaped sizzling from it hit Wardman BISSERT, and eliminated him from the scenes of his congenial and fruitful industry. The second has hit Capt. DIAMOND, but it will be some time before we know just how badly he is hurt. DEVERY is too attractive not to be favored in like measure.

These are but the preliminaries. When the storm breaks in November in a veritable cloudburst of ballots, it will effect a more rough cleansing of New York than Commissioner NAGLE has attempted since he began to rattle around in the spacious vacancy left by Col. WARING. It promises to wash Tammany's political supremacy into the sewers whence it emanated, and to leave New York a much more wholesome place to live in than it has been in many years.

DEVERY was right, and a great many anxious politicians and well-placed heelers are watching the sky and whispering to one another: "It looks like it's going to storm."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—From some unimaginable quarter The Toronto Mail and Empire has learned that "the Americans," as it quaintly calls the inhabitants of the United States, have suddenly decided that the admiration they once bestowed upon the work of Mr. RUDYARD KIPLING was utterly undeserved. We ourselves have heard of no such decision. There has been, to be sure, both in this country and elsewhere, a good deal of rather severe criticism of Mr. KIPLING's recent productions, both verse and prose, but so far as we are aware appreciation of his earlier efforts has not decreased in the slightest degree among us. Having imagined, however, a change that has not taken place, The Mail and Empire proceeds to give an elaborate explanation of our fickleness—two explanations, to be accurate. "About the time," it says, "that the mass of Americans withdrew from him their patronage, Mr. KIPLING had an unsuccessful contest in the courts with one of their countrymen, which called forth the forcible, if not elegant, observation from the press, 'The hog has got his due.' And in conflict between Great Britain and her enemies, in the face of false friends within and foes without, he had the manhood, the patriotism, and the courage to stand by the empire." Then the wise man gravely adds: "If these things had anything to do with turning the tide against him in the United States they will not prevent other people from giving the poet his due." Now, isn't The Toronto Mail and Empire just a little bit ashamed of its small, provincial self for talking such nonsense as that? Those whom with commendable modesty it designates as "Americans" are utterly indifferent to Mr. KIPLING's squabbles with publishers and relatives, and they have only the faintest of interest in him as a politician. The fervent applause they gave him as a writer of stories and poetry they have not thought of regretting, and if they find fault with him now it is because they think he deserves it—as a writer of stories and verse.

—They had a real nice time in the Texas Legislature this week. It started when somebody offered a resolution, thanking the members of the committee which entertained the delegation from the New York Chamber of Commerce that went to Texas last Spring on the invitation of its Governor to examine into the natural resources and advantages of the State. No sooner had the resolution been read than a sturdy patriot rose and vehemently opposed its adoption on the ground that the New Yorkers while guests of Texas had upon several occasions openly criticised in the most unfavorable terms the anti-trust and other corporation laws of the State. The speaker declared that if the New Yorkers saw fit to condemn the State of Texas, he saw no reason why Texas should thank them for visiting its domains. Another man, who ventured the suggestion that perhaps the Texas corporation laws were not perfect, was savagely attacked as one who would put legislation on the side of capital and indorse the views of New York monopolists. A particularly excitable statesman said that he hoped the Lord would paralyze him if he ever took the side of capitalists against the labor unions. A proposition to thank the committee and the Governor without saying anything about the visitors was voted down, but finally the House did compromise matters to a certain extent, saying that "they hoped the interests of Texas and those of New York would some day be in common," and thanking the Governor and Legislative Committee for the invitation and entertaining the visitors, but adding: "We cannot concur with any of them in the belief that our laws ought to be changed."

—An extremely interesting episode in a journalistic career is eloquently narrated by The Buncombe Pioneer; at any rate, the tale is so credited by The Atlanta Constitution, a paper which we cannot suspect of trying to deceive us. And, though we never heard before of The Buncombe Pioneer, we do know that there is a Buncombe County—and a very fine county it is, too, according to all accounts—in North Carolina, so it is easy enough to believe that there is a Buncombe Pioneer. The story, moreover, is told with a convincing air of sincerity, and as we want to admit the authenticity of the credit line we're going to do it. "We were fired at twice last night," the narrative runs, "as we were seated in our sanctum peacefully devouring cold turkey with cranberry sauce and two loaves of home-made bread, sent us by Sister TRIPP, who has been a subscriber to our paper for twenty-five years—ever since she lost her third husband, who was one of the best men in this country, and stood six feet four in the woolen socks she knitted for him with her own hands, which are never weary in well-doing, and which will one day receive a crown of glory in lands beyond the sky. Well, as we said before, we were fired at twice last night, but both shots missed us and only killed our foreman and the yellow dog by which he was distinguished. —Verily, the Lord will provide." There is illustrated, it seems to us, a particularly happy style, flowing with gentle murmur over the pebbles of the irrelevant and carrying the delighted reader along to his destination without once reminding him of the length of the journey. Not everybody can write that way. All things considered, perhaps that is fortunate, and yet—well, we rather regret that the merits of The Buncombe Pioneer were not called to our attention before.

—In a long letter to The London Times, Mr. SOMERS CLARKE, architect to "the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's," tells in detail of the numerous and serious injuries which the cathedral has suffered recently from the settling of its foundations, and of the still more alarming consequences which he is sure will follow any further disturbance of the ground in its vicinity. In effect, Mr. CLARKE warns the Londoners that the cathedral will tumble down if they allow any more sewers, underground railways, and similar products of modern ideas to be constructed in that part of the city, and, with what, to some believers in sanitation and progress, will seem amusing frankness, he makes it clear that in his opinion the great church should not be sacrificed or even imperiled for the sake of the so-called improvements. Mr. CLARKE says that mediaeval builders, as a rule, troubled themselves very little about foundations, but he insists that Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN took all the precautions that were known or practicable in his time. He found that the London clay at this point lay some thirty-five or forty feet beneath the surface, while above it was a layer of wet gravel and sand, and above this, again, was another stratum of clay, or "pot earth," as he called it. This last is from 4 to 6 feet thick, and upon it WREN laid his foundations, making them particularly broad, in the expectation that his great edifice would float, as it were, above the soft but safely confined stratum of wet sand. And so it did, with only inconsequential settlings of the heaviest portions, until the too enterprising engineers of these latter days dug through the "pot earth" into the sand, and below, and thus gave the imprisoned water a chance to escape. The rapidity of the present subsidence, Mr. CLARKE declares, will increase with every new opening, and he thinks that if the railways now planned are built no precautions that can be taken will enable the cathedral to stand more than fifty years longer. "And what," he asks, "is fifty years in the life of a great national monument, one of the most magnificent buildings in the world, and which, if taken due care of, may last for a thousand years or more?" What, indeed!

THE CHANDLER-EVANS INCIDENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thanks for your editorial in to-day's issue, headed "Mr. Chandler's Views on Libel." I had been waiting for some one to voice my sentiments. But why did you put on gloves in order to handle the ex-Secretary? Such a mean and contemptible spirit as he has shown throughout this matter deserves more emphatic disapproval than you have given it. I have not read "A Sailor's Log," (though it is on my list of books to read,) and hence know nothing about the original controversy, but am willing to assume as truth the Admiral's statements. As he refrained from naming the "then Secretary," no libel was committed, for few persons outside of Mr. Chandler's immediate friends would ever have known who was alluded to, if the guilty party had not squealed and made a fuss.

Did he ever do anything as Secretary to entitle him to the shallowest kind of a niche in our history? There is great satisfaction, as well as just retribution, in that, after William E. Chandler and other picayune Secretaries, who have been placed by political pull in positions of a little temporary authority at Washington, are dead and forgotten, the names of "Fighting Bob" and his compeers will be remembered with gratitude and affection by their countrymen, without regard to politics.

A REPUBLICAN.

Minnewaska, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1901.

A SUGGESTION TO SENATOR PLATT

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your excellent editorial in to-day's issue, "What Does It Mean?" should be read by every man who voted for Benjamin F. Tracy at the last election. Your closing sentence, "If the people will not now drive out those agents of Satan they deserve nothing better than to be ruled by the like of them forever."

Will this have any effect on the Hon. Tom Platt, the indirect cause of Van Wyck, Murphy, Devery, Bissert, of the majority of gambling houses, and houses of prostitution? Will he not advise his political admirers next Sunday at the Oriental Hotel that it is a great deal more advantageous for the G. O. P. to elect a Tammany Democrat than a man like Seth Low, as he did in 1897? OZONE PARK.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Memory Serves at the Wrong Time.

"If my memory were only a little worse than it is," said Mr. Suburbs, "it would be pleasanter. Now, every time I take a car I remember that I have forgotten something."—Indianapolis News.

His Sympathy Aroused.

She met him at the door, all breathless with excitement.

"John," she cried, "baby's cut a tooth."

"Poor little fellow," he returned, commiseratingly; "is it a bad cut?"—Chicago Post.

The Police Uniform.

A Chicago policeman was enabled to catch a thief by donning a silk hat and swallow-tailed coat. We have always thought that our policemen were dressed too conspicuously to be effective.—Rochester Herald.

The Kind He Wanted.

"Young man," said the fortune teller, going into a trance, "I can see you, in the near future, with an airship—"

"Make it an heirship to a million, can't you?" eagerly exclaimed Ardup, slipping another half dollar into her hand.—Chicago Tribune.

A Miraculous Survivor.

Hobbs—Tubbs is the most remarkable man I know.

Dobbs—In what way?

Hobbs—He weighs about 180 pounds, and according to his own account he never eats anything and hasn't had a good night's sleep for thirty years.—Chicago Record-Herald.

TO-DAY.

Lowell O. Reese in San Francisco Bulletin.

You're going to start for the top of the hill
And blazon your name to the world;
All obstacles passed by the strength of your will,
Your banner triumphant unfurled,
You'll fling to the breezes that flow from the sky
All never earth-tainted you say;
'Tis noble and grand and delightful; but why—
But why don't you do it to-day?

The good that you think and the good that you do
Are millions of long miles apart;
What good to the earth, if you're good and you're true—
But never outside of your heart?
The generous deeds you intend to perform
Are all very lovely; but say:
While your soul is so high and your heart is so warm,
Why don't you perform them to-day?

PENNSYLVANIA ISSUES SHAPED BY DEMOCRATS

Republican Corruption Denounced by Convention at Harrisburg.

QUAY DEMOCRATS CONDEMNED

National Questions Ignored—Philadelphia Faction Fight Referred to a Committee—An Incipient Riot.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 15.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated Judge Harman Yerkes of Doylestown for Supreme Court Judge and State Representative Andrem J. Palm of Meadville for State Treasurer. The platform makes no reference to William J. Bryan or National affairs, being confined entirely to State issues. In the closing moments of the convention resolutions were adopted without debate, and by a practically unanimous vote, which will have the effect of blocking any effort that may be contemplated looking to the withdrawal of the candidate for State Treasurer and the substitution of an anti-Quay Republican on a fusion ticket.

The platform is as follows:

> The Democracy of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, makes this declaration of its convictions and purposes in the coming election:
>
> Waiving all questions and propositions upon which the people of the Nation divide into political parties, we call upon all honest citizens to unite with us for the redemption of our Commonwealth from the political freebooters who now control it.
>
> We invite all political parties, all organizations of men heedful of the public welfare, and all Pennsylvanians to join us in a crusade for the purification of the polluted channels of public authority.
>
> We deplore, with all good men, the need of making the question of common honesty and decent administration an issue to divide the people of a great State, but to this deplorable necessity we have been brought by the outrages of Republican machine government.
>
> With incredulous amazement the people of our sister States turn their eyes upon the spectacle presented by our Commonwealth. Every department of our State Government is honeycombed with profligacy, dishonesty, and a reckless disregard of Constitutional or moral obligations.
>
> The powers of government are prostituted to the purpose of public thieves.
>
> Constitutional restraints and commands, the sanctity of law, the obligations of official oaths, and the demands of common honesty are thrust aside by the substitution of a higher law, the demands of an insatiate greed of public plunderers for money, money, more money.
>
> Shamelessly and openly the votes of legislators are bought and so persistently and constantly that market values for legislators have been established by settled custom.
>
> The apparent indifference of our people to these outrages emboldened the corruptionists to such an extent that the last session of our Legislature out-Heroded Herod in its infamies.
>
> All men pronounce it the most corrupt legislative body that ever convened in any State of the Union. Its very organization was founded on the purchase of venal legislators with money and place, and it closed its session with the crowning infamy of that most stupendous franchise steal, shocking the moral sense of the entire country. The selection of a United States Senator was accomplished in a carnival of corruption and bribery. In the reckless determination to punish enemies and reward subservient tools established Municipal Governments were ruthlessly overturned and the chosen servants of the people expelled from their offices to make place for the creatures of a corrupt machine.
>
> The faith of the people in the sanctity of the judiciary was broken by its halting efforts to find plausible excuse for the crime. Foiled in its efforts to rob the State of millions of dollars, of valuable coal deposits, the Legislature proceeded to that other and greater robbery of the railway franchises of the State, worth millions to the plunderers, and stripping every city, town, and township in the Commonwealth of the proper control of its streets for trolley improvements.
>
> Even the public charities of the State—its hospitals and asylums and the comfort of their unfortunate inmates—were made the sport of political greed and their appropriations measured and determined by their use and services to the machine.
>
> No possible field of corruption was left uncultivated by the crew of public plunderers who have seized upon your State—plunderers who, in the name of a great political party, have prostituted all the purposes and powers of government to their own enrichment. For these crimes we indict the Republican organization of Pennsylvania as it is now controlled.
>
> Of the participation and assistance of unworthy Democratic legislators in these wrongs this convention declares its strongest denunciation. They have betrayed their constituents, inflicted lasting, irreparable injury on their party, and proved themselves unworthy of public confidence. We leave to their immediate constituents the infliction of political punishment.
>
> We cannot refrain at this time from commending and thanking those Democratic members of the Legislature who stood manfully and faithfully by their party against the perpetration of their wrongs.
>
> In our effort to save our State from further dishonor we ask all friends of good government to join. We make this fight, not as a political organization seeking a partisan advantage, but in the interest of all Pennsylvanians, and will welcome a closer union with all political organizations honestly pledged to the same purposes.

The contest between the rival Philadelphia factions for recognition by the convention resulted in a harmony agreement between the recognized leaders of the two elements. A committee was designated to co-operate with ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison, Chairman of the regular City Committee, in adjusting the differences that may arise in reorganizing the party in Philadelphia. The action of the convention was indorsed in vigorous speeches by Mr. Pattison and ex-Judge James Gay Gordon, the leader of the Young Democracy of Philadelphia.

Following the ratification of the harmony programme an effort was made by J. O. Ulrich of Schuylkill to expel the Philadelphia delegates. He made a speech criticising the harmony resolutions and condemning the leaders of the Philadelphia Democracy. He said it was merely a subterfuge to cover up the slime that permeates the Philadelphia Democracy, and made such pointed charges against Messrs. Donnelly and Ryan of Philadelphia that their friends in the Philadelphia delegation created great disorder. Threats of personal violence were made against Mr. Ulrich, and one man struck him, but order was finally restored.

The police interfered, and after much excitement the Ulrich resolution to expel the delegates was rejected. The decision of Chairman Keenan was appealed from and was sustained.

VIRGINIA DEMOCRATIC ISSUES.

Admiration for All Leaders from Jefferson to Bryan—State Questions in Front.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 15.—The Democratic State Convention, which yesterday nominated A. J. Montague for Governor and J. E. Willard for Lieutenant Governor, completed the ticket to-day by nominating William A. Anderson for Attorney General.

The platform adopted contains no mention of National issues, and no reference to Mr. Bryan, beyond the following opening paragraph:

"The Democrats of the State of Virginia in convention assembled reaffirm their allegiance and unfaltering devotion to the National Democratic Party, and declare their admiration for its leaders from Jefferson to Bryan, who have borne the party standards in victory and defeat."

The administration of the affairs of the State by the Democracy is commended at some length, with especial reference to the handling of the public debt and improvement in the public school system.

The convention declared itself in favor of the principle of the selection of party candidates by a primary election, and directed the State Central Committee to provide a primary election plan for the choice of candidates for the United States Senate. The platform also contains the following anti-trust plank:

"We declare unalterable opposition to the criminal trusts, and to every illegal combination of capital. We denounce such trusts as a serious menace to public welfare restricting the opportunities and absorbing the substance of the people. They are the direct product of partial and unjust legislation, and a reckless multiplication of corporations without suitable provisions for their control. The rights of American freemen must not be sacrificed in the interests of corporations banded together for their destruction. We arraign the Republican party both for its failure to enforce existing laws and to enact others against the trusts."

NEW DESTROYERS LAUNCHED.

The Whipple, Truxtun, and Worden Now Afloat at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 15.—Three new torpedo boat destroyers for the United States navy were christened and launched at the shipyards of the Maryland Steel Company this afternoon. They are the Whipple, Truxtun, and Worden.

The three new boats are dissimilar in name only. By far the largest vessels of their type belonging to the United States, they are also among the largest in any navy of the world. Their superior size has enabled the designer to provide quarters for the officers and crew which are far more commodious than on other torpedo boat destroyers. All the furnishings in the cabin will be made of metal. Asbestos sheathing takes the place of veneering in the finishings, and wood is totally absent.

Measuring 259 feet and 6 inches in length "over all," the Whipple, Truxtun, and Worden are 22 feet and 3 inches in their beams, 14 feet and 8 inches deep, and draw 9 feet of water, with a nominal displacement of 433 tons. Each of them will be propelled by two four-cylinder triple-expansion engines, developing 8,300 horse power, at a speed of 340 revolutions to the minute, with a steam pressure of 315 square feet, and a heating surface of 17,768 square feet. With this machinery they are expected to attain a speed of thirty knots an hour under natural draught. Each is supplied with two torpedo tubes, and will have eight rapid-fire guns, of which six will be six-pounders and the remainder two-pounders.

Contracts for the building of the vessels were let in October, 1889, and they have been built under the supervision of Commander J. D. Ford, assisted by Assistant Naval Constructor D. H. Cox. The approximate cost of each vessel, when completed, will be about $285,000.

MONTREAL'S SOCIAL CENSOR.

City Official to Name the 800 Guests at Royal Reception.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Aug. 15.—Montreal has selected a social arbiter, upon whom devolves the duty of deciding who constitute the 800 of Montreal society. In this fact there exists all the elements for the liveliest kind of a row, and already there are heart-burnings and bickerings. The selection of a Ward McAllister is rendered necessary, as a civic reception is to be given to their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall, in September.

The Joint Civic and Citizens' Committee had decided on making it a big event and inviting 2,000 persons, when a polite intimation was received from the Governor General's secretary that it was necessary to limit the number of invitations, so that there might be no unseemly crush, as otherwise their royal highnesses would decline to attend. This was sufficient to arouse antagonism and brought forth sharp criticisms.

The committee decided to limit the number of invitations to 800, and then came the question who was to name the society 800. The members of both the Civic and the Citizens' Committee, at the head of which is the Hon. George A. Drummond, Senator and Vice President of the Bank of Montreal, declined the responsibility. They decided to apportion the task to Assistant City Clerk Rene Bauset, and he is thus made the social censor of the city, with the duty of drawing up a social directory, the first of its kind in Montreal. He is simply deluged with letters from those that consider they should be included. Mr. Bauset has wisely decided to keep the list a secret until the day after the reception.

NEW CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

State Commission Met Yesterday to Approve This City's Amended Regulations.

ALBANY, Aug. 15.—Amendments to the New York City Civil Service Rules, the outcome of the investigation of abuses in the manner of making promotions in the Police Department of that city, were to-day approved by the State Civil Service Commission at a meeting held in Syracuse. The rules also apply to both the Police and Fire Departments. They were adopted by the Municipal Civil Service Commission on the recommendation of the State Commission, and then submitted back to the State body for approval. The following statement relative to the amendments and their scope was given out to-night:

"The Municipal Commission adopted, with one exception, the recommendations made by the State Commission. This exception is in the relative weights given to elements of merit in promoting from a lower to a higher grade. The State Commission recommended that 33 1-3 per cent. be given to each of the following: Competitive mental examination, seniority in rank, and records of previous service, including efficiency, character, and conduct.

"The Municipal Commission adopted a rule providing a rating at 25 per cent. to the first two named elements, and 50 per cent. for records of previous service, claiming that the rating proposed by the State Commission was too great for the former elements and too little for the latter. The State Commission ratified the change.

"According to the new rules, the Civil Service Commission, and not the head of a department in which a candidate has been employed, shall be the judge of the rating to be given him for efficiency, character, and conduct in an examination for promotion to a higher grade in the department, the rating to be based upon a certified copy of the record of the candidate.

"Other changes made in the rules are purely technical, and relate to the character of the examinations."

It was because the New York City authorities wished the amended rules prepared in time for service in regard to the coming police promotions that to-day's meeting in Syracuse was held.

BEAUMONT SMITH DEAD.

Actor, Once With Booth and Barrett, Succumbs to Consumption in Denver.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15.—Beaumont Smith, actor, is dead in Denver, Col. The news was received here to-day.

Mr. Smith, whose father was Gen. A. J. Smith of this city, achieved his first real success on the stage with Booth and Barrett, with whom he played for three seasons. He died in the County Hospital of Denver, and until after he was dead the physicians there did not know his name. Several weeks ago he went to Colorado to die, having been told that he had consumption.

He was manager of the Auditorium Theatre, Kansas City, last year, and was to have held the same position next season, had not his illness compelled him to leave.

"Beau" Smith, as he was known, first came before public notice on the stage in connection with the Dickson Sketch Club, which included Guy Thomas, Della Fox, Guy Lindsley, and Edward Abels. He was two seasons with Mme. Modjeska and two with Stuart Robson. At the time of his death he was forty-one years old. His body will be brought to St. Louis by his friends in this city and interred in the family burial place at Bellefontaine Cemetery.

MICHAEL DAVITT IN CHICAGO.

Reproaches United Irish Societies for Not Helping Motherland More.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—"We are going to keep up the fight for National liberty at home as long as a Celt remains who refuses to live contentedly under the British flag, whether you help us or continue to help England by encouraging more of our people to desert our colors."

This was the keynote of the speech, which Michael Davitt, the Irish leader and ex-member of Parliament, delivered this afternoon at the celebration held by the United Irish Societies at Sunnyside Park.

Mr. Davitt's speech was in some parts practically an arraignment of the Irish of this country for the scanty aid which has been given to the struggling nation beyond the sea.

"The notion obtains in many minds here in America," he declared, "that nothing would or could have been done at home during the last twenty years were it not for the unstinted monetary support which has flowed across the Atlantic. That is a ridiculous delusion. I venture to say that our people at home, poor as they are, have subscribed five dollars for every one given by our friends here. It is not America which has been pouring its treasures out to Ireland, but the other way.

"And now what are our own kith and kin doing for the cause of the land of their birth? Unquestionably you are helping England a thousand times more than you are aiding us, though you are doing it not with that motive or intention. Every ocean passage paid for here is that much more money to the English Government, with which to carry on the fight against a weak people.

"It is the poor that are left behind, and here again is another deadly injury inflicted on our country by our own race, against which there appears to be no adequate remedy."

COLOMBIA REBELS ACTIVE

Continual Attacks on Places Along the Railway Line.

Both Sides Committing Atrocities—United States to Send a Warship to Panama as Well as to Colon.

COLON, Aug. 15.—Raids continue almost daily and nightly along the railway line, owing to the entire absence of military protection.

Last night Matachin was again raided, and cattle belonging to sympathizers with the Government stolen. Two women were kidnapped at Gorgona station on Sunday night, and the Chinese there were pillaged. On most occasions of this character the Chinese are the chief sufferers. Consequently they are daily transferring provisions and merchandise to Panama, thus intensifying want and suffering all along the line.

About fifty armed guards still accompany each passenger train.

The presence of the French cruiser Suchet tends to allay uneasiness, and the arrival of the United States gunboat Machias is anxiously awaited.

Beyond the loss of dynamite and powder the railroad has sustained no injury, and traffic across the Isthmus continues without interruption, although far fewer local passengers than usual are now crossing.

The Government is concentrating troops from the more remote provinces. Telegraphic communication with coast points is interrupted, and hence nothing is known here regarding the situation at Cartagena and Barranquilla. Gen. Alban has not yet returned to Colon, but he is expected at any moment with reinforcements.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 15.—The British steamer Darien, from Liverpool, via St. Thomas and Colon, has arrived here from the last-named place, and brings reports of heavy fighting on Monday on the outskirts of Panama and Colon. The rebels were steadily advancing on the towns proper. A large number of wounded men belonging to the Government troops were taken to Colon on Monday. This is regarded as an indication of the persistency of the rebel attacks.

The converted cruiser Namouna has been found practically useless, owing to the bungling attempts to mount heavy guns on her. The Colombian Government is now negotiating for the purchase of the West India and Pacific Steamship Company's steamer Bernard Hall.

The Darien brought forty passengers who were obliged to leave Colon in order to escape the danger and avoid conscription. The British Consul at Colon has entered a protest against Jamaicans being compelled by the Colombian Government to fight against the rebels.

The passengers of the Darien say that the chances of the Liberals' success are better than at any time since the beginning of the revolution.

Both sides are committing atrocities. In the attack made on the Government troops on Sunday a few miles out of Colon the rebels defeated the Government soldiers, and one of the latter was afterward found, shot in the abdomen, and with both legs amputated. This was a reprisal for the torture by the Government of political prisoners.

The steamer Bernard Hall sailed from Liverpool on Aug. 3 for New Orleans, by way of West Indian ports. She is a single-screw iron vessel and was built in England in 1880. She is 338 feet long, has 38 feet beam, and is 26 feet deep. She registers 2,678 tons gross and 1,706 tons net. She belongs to the West India and Pacific Steamship Company, Limited, of Liverpool.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—It has now been definitely determined that the United States will send a warship to the Pacific side of the Isthmus of Panama as well as to the Atlantic side. Thus far the Ranger has been held in readiness at San Diego, and the Iowa is going down to San Francisco to be in readiness to go South from that point. While the formal orders have not yet been issued, one or the other of these ships is to proceed to the isthmus. The probability is that it will be the Ranger, as she is further down the coast, and the trouble does not yet appear to warrant the presence of a battleship.

At the Venezuelan Legation to-day, Señor Pulido, the Chargé, expressed his firm belief that there was no actual war between his country and Colombia. He said he would be immediately informed if war between the two countries had been declared, or even was imminent.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 15.—The gunboat Machias is fully armed and provisioned for a run to the isthmus, but was unable to leave Hampton Roads on account of the heavy storm in the vicinity of Cape Hatteras.

MANY TURKS EXILED.

704 Persons Sent to Arabia—They Include Women Implicated in the Yildiz Kiosk Fire.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 15.—Seven hundred and four exiled persons, many of them women, started for Yemen, Arabia, yesterday on board the transport Muruvet.

The prisoners include those who were implicated in the recent fire in the harem of the Yildiz Palace.

The persons exiled from Turkey on Wednesday most likely include Cherif Safda Pacha and the party of Egyptians who were arrested while dining at Safda's house. Sentence of banishment on them was recently pronounced.

The fire at the Yildiz Kiosk, which occurred last month, was a mysterious affair, and only a few details in regard to it have been allowed to transpire. It seems certain, however, that it was caused by some of the women of the harem, whether with the idea of harming the Sultan or some one else is not definitely known.

One account says that the fire was the result of an intrigue against the Lady Treasurer of the harem, whom the other women disliked. The conspirators, so it is said, persuaded a negress to place materials for a conflagration in a corridor of the palace and to set light to them. This was done in such a manner that the Lady Treasurer was suspected, dismissed from her office, and imprisoned.

All that is known of the later developments is that several of the harem women were tortured in the hope of extracting confessions from them. The fire, according to the reports, was not near Abdul Hamid's private apartments, but he is morbidly nervous in regard to his own safety, and, as the fire slightly threatened it, probably some of the ringleaders have not escaped with banishment, but are now reposing in sacks at the bottom of the Bosporus.

GERMAN MILITARY JUSTICE.

Men Accused of Killing Capt. von Krosigk Again on Trial, After Being Acquitted.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—The second trial of the non-commissioned officers, Marten and Hickel, who were previously acquitted of the charge of murdering Capt. von Krosigk, began to-day at Gumbinnen, East Prussia.

Capt. von Krosigk was a Prussian officer who was, it is said, hated by his subordinates because of his cruelty to them. Last January, while he was drilling a company of men in the riding school at Gumbinnen, he was shot and killed, the shot being fired through a window of the school.

Suspicion pointed to three non-commissioned officers, but they were tried and acquitted. The military authorities appealed from the verdict, and kept one of the accused, Sergt. Hickel, in custody, at the same time offering a reward of 1,000 marks and immunity to the informer for information which would lead to the conviction of the murderers. This action of the authorities, especially the continued imprisonment of Sergt. Hickel, was severely criticised in the papers.

The public was excluded during the greater part of the first trial. The present trial is the first at which the public will be present, under the new military procedure. Intense interest in the case is taken throughout Germany, opinion generally being that the accused men are innocent. This opinion is supported by the fact that last March another non-commissioned officer committed suicide, leaving a letter in which he confessed that he had killed von Krosigk.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN DEFENDS THE BRITISH WAR POLICY.

Says the Government's Attitude Is the Only Method of Ending Hostilities —Asquith Praises Kitchener.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The waning session of the House of Commons was enlivened yesterday by a vigorous tilt between Sir William Vernon Harcourt (Liberal) and the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, over Lord Kitchener's proclamation.

Sir William characterized the proclamation as "a mischievous document, the inspiration of neither Lord Kitchener nor Lord Milner, but of the Ministry of Natal." He declared that the Government, in arming the natives, was reverting to a practice which had left the darkest stain on the history of the war between Great Britain and America. The new policy of the Government, he remarked, promised to be neither creditable nor effective, and was in contravention of all the fundamental principles of civilized warfare. The country would welcome an ante-adjournment statement on the status of the war, on which it was still spending £5,000,000 a month, although it was declared ended at the close of the last session.

Mr. Chamberlain said the war status was clearly indicated by Lord Kitchener's weekly reports. He, himself, had gone out of the prophesying business, but he assured Sir William that the Government's attitude was the only method of ending the war. The use of native troops was no new policy. It had been pursued without adverse criticism. The Indian troops in China had been co-operating with the troops of five of the highest civilized powers.

Regarding the banishment of burghers, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"Great Britain has a perfect right to enact what laws she chooses for the government of a country acquired by conquest. The Boers must be taught that they can no longer carry on a guerrilla war at no personal risk while Great Britain feeds their women and children."

The Secretary compared the conditions in South Africa and the Philippines, and said the policy of America, as declared by Gen. MacArthur's proclamation, would certainly be the policy of Great Britain if the campaign degenerated into a war with banditti.

Regarding the devastation policy, Mr. Chamberlain said it was nothing compared with Gen. Sherman's campaign. He had talked with Gen. Sherman himself, and Sherman justified his action on the ground of humanity.

Mr. Chamberlain also said that there was no foundation for the report that Lord Kitchener was coming home.

The Right Hon. H. H. Asquith (Liberal Imperialist) denied that there was any question of international law involved in Lord Kitchener's proclamation. "The people of these territories are both de jure and de facto the King's subjects," he continued, "and the proclamation is a warning on the lines of the option given to the inhabitants of Alsace-Loraine at the end of the Franco-German war. At the same time, I hope the Government will not relax the military efforts to end the war."

Mr. Asquith said he had the utmost confidence in Lord Milner, while Lord Kitchener had shown a combination of energy, patience, zeal, and moderation that would entitle him to a high place among the great soldiers of the country.

Mr. Balfour, replying, declared that not a horse or a man would be withdrawn from South Africa unless the military situation justified it, but that, the Government had every reason to hope that, on the reassembling of Parliament next year, warlike operations in South Africa would be practically over.

Earlier in the day Mr. Chamberlain informed Sir John F. L. Rolleston (Conservative) that the customs tariff of the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies had not yet been taken in hand, but there was no intention of adopting a system of protective discrimination against foreign goods.

Warns Boers Against Privateering.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 15.—The official Handelsblad is incredulous regarding a report in the Paris Matin that an attempt is being made to persuade Mr. Krüger to sign a document authorizing privateering against Great Britain. At the same time it warns the Boer leaders that "no civilized power could approve of the adoption by the republics of a mediæval system of warfare like privateering."

ERASMUS MORTALLY WOUNDED.

MIDDELBURG, Aug. 15.—Col. Gorringe fought a successful engagement with Gen. Kritzinger and Commandants Erasmus, Pyper, and Cachet, near Steynsburg, on Tuesday.

Erasmus and Cachet were mortally wounded.

LONDON PAPER IN TROUBLE.

Editor and Publisher of The Globe to Appear at Bar of the Commons—Made Charges Against Nationalists.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The House of Commons yesterday, on the motion of John E. Redmond, the Nationalist leader, ordered the editor and publisher of The Globe to appear at the bar of the House this afternoon for gross breach of the privileges of the House in accusing the Nationalist members of corruption in connection with private bill legislation.

The Globe's editorial to which exception is taken said:

"The same spirit and the same motives which have made Tammany the synonym for political obloquy have made the Nationalist Party what it is. Many connected with it are the very ruck of the population, whose sole object is to make as much money by political jobbery and corruption as they can. Any one who has had connection with Irish private bills, corporation contracts, and franchises across the water can bear ample testimony to this."

The Globe, on hearing of Mr. Redmond's proposed action, attempted to explain that it had not meant to make any imputations on members of the House of Commons, "but upon the wire-pullers and parasites who have made politics in Ireland a profession, as their kinsmen have done in New York."

Mr. Redmond, in calling attention to this "very degrading and scandalous libel," said the libel concerned the House of Commons as a whole far more than the Irish members. The latter had not complained of the violent, rancorous attack of Mr. Chamberlain at Blenheim, because they knew him of old in connection with Irish politics, and his opinion was valueless. But the charge of personal corruption was a different matter, and the House ought to vindicate its own honor. He moved that the House declares The Globe's article to be a gross breach of the privileges of the House.

Mr. Balfour, the Government leader, concurred. He said there could not be the smallest doubt that a breach of privilege of the gravest character had been committed. He could not imagine an accusation more unjustifiable. At the same time, in regard to the course to be taken, he had always held that the House could not commit greater folly than to enter into a controversy with the press.

Mr. Asquith (Liberal) and Mr. Healy (Nationalist) supported Mr. Redmond, whose motion was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Redmond then proposed that the editor and publisher of The Globe be ordered to appear at the bar of the House. The motion was carried unanimously.

The Globe is one of the oldest London evening newspapers, and is stanchly conservative in politics. Its editor is George Elliot Armstrong, an ex-Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, and eldest son of Sir George Armstrong, who was made a Baronet in 1892. Sir George is the sole proprietor of The Globe and part proprietor of The People.

Both father and son have served with distinction in the navy, and both are looked upon as high experts on naval affairs. Mr. Armstrong is the author of a work on torpedoes and torpedo boats which is regarded as an authority on the subject.

Both Houses of Parliament have the power to commit persons to prison, and a breach of privilege of the House of Commons is an offense which is usually harshly dealt with. The term of commitment cannot last, however, after the House is prorogued.

A sentence by the House cannot be remitted or inquired into by the courts, and the offender cannot be admitted to bail.

The Nicaragua Canal Negotiations.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—In the House of Commons yesterday R. W. Perks (Liberal) sought information regarding the course of the Nicaragua Canal negotiations, but the Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, Lord Cranborne, was only able to confirm the press dispatches on the subject. He said unofficial communications were passing between Washington and London, through Lord Pauncefote, but no formal reply had yet been received to Lord Lansdowne's dispatch of last Feb. 22.

CHINESE TRADE RELATIONS.

To be Considered When the Protocol Is Signed—Appraiser Sharretts Will Probably Represent America.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The State Department is awaiting a reply from Mr. Rockhill as to the date of the signing of the protocol, as the disposal of this subject will pave the way for taking up the question of new commercial treaties with China. Whether the present treaty relations are sufficient, or an entirely new arrangement will be required, depends considerably upon the terms of the protocol.

It is expected that this document will be mailed by Mr. Rockhill, and not until it is in hand will the authorities here wish to reach a final determination as to the scope of negotiations on each new commercial treaty relations as may become desirable. The protocol itself appears to contemplate the creation of an international board, to sit probably at Shanghai, and to have charge of certain details of commercial relations between the powers and China. It is expected that the powers will further consider the question of forming this board before it is actually brought into existence.

The appointment of Thaddeus S. Sharretts, now a member of the Board of General Appraisers at New York, to be the American representative in China in connection with tariff affairs is now practically determined upon. In case an international board is organized Mr. Sharretts will be the American representative on the board, otherwise his services will be valuable in putting into effect such a new tariff system as may be adopted. Mr. Sharretts is an authority on tariff questions, and has served as a Government expert, assisting Congress in arranging tariff legislation.

AMERICAN TRADE WITH CHINA.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The State Department has received from Mr. Squiers, Secretary of Legation at Peking, a report covering the trade of the Chinese Empire during the first quarter of 1901 and showing to some extent the effect of the Boxer movement on trade.

The returns for the first quarter of 1900 showed an increase of about $720,000 over the same period of 1899, and notwithstanding the fact that the country was still suffering from the bad effects of the war, the revenue collected during the first quarter of 1901 was a trifle more than for the same quarter of 1899.

Out of the twenty-eight treaty ports, eighteen show an increase over last year. Among the ports which report a falling off are Shanghai, Tien-Tsin, Han-Kow, Fu-Chow, Amoy, and Swatow. The total trade at the treaty ports for the first quarters of 1901, 1900, and 1899 amounted, respectively, to $3,362,591, $3,888,200 and $3,120,376.

American cotton interests have suffered a good deal, the trade in drills having dropped from nearly 420,966 pieces in 1899 to but 119,175 pieces this year, and in suitings from 1,103,915 pieces in 1899 to 47,945 pieces this year.

On the other hand, American kerosene oil has made a better record, and as compared with the Russian product shows large gains, having increased from about 3,300,000 gallons in 1899 to over 5,700,000 gallons this year. Russian oil dropped from 7,859,720 gallons in 1900 to 2,429,330 this year.

It is difficult to ascertain exactly to what extent American trade decreased during the recent troubles, because it is impossible to trace in the customs returns all goods of American origin. Mr. Squiers says he has been informed by one of the largest importers of American goods at Shanghai that the native merchants there have recently given large orders for American goods, especially cotton, and he has no doubt that as soon as the negotiations are concluded trade will receive a fresh impetus and in a short time make up for all that has been lost.

AMERICANS' FEAT IN THE ALPS.

Messrs. Anchor and Friars Went Up the St. Bernard in an Automobile.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Geneva says:

"Two Americans, Messrs. Anchor and Friars, have made a daring ascent of the Great St. Bernard, from Martigny, in an automobile, to the amazements of the monks, such a feat never having been attempted before."

Jamaica to Help Sugar Factories.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 15.—The Government has decided, with the sanction of the imperial authorities, to further the establishment of several large central sugar factories by guaranteeing the interest on the investment for a certain number of years. An expert to advise the Jamaican Government is coming from England. On his arrival a conference with the planters will be held. Opinions are divided as to whether American or British machinery is the best. The larger section of the planters believes that the former is the less expnsive and more efficient. The hope is expressed that American manufacturers will send representatives to the conference.

A Motor Funeral in England.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The first motor funeral on record in this country took place to-day at Coventry, on the occasion of the burial of an old employe of one of the automobile companies. The hearse was a specially-constructed six horse-power car. All the three cars used were draped with black. An interested crowd watched the funeral.

The German Crown Prince in England.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Although it is understood that the arrival of the German Crown Prince Frederick William in England to-day is the fulfillment of a long-standing promise, the rumor is revived that it is in connection with a matrimonial suit for the hand of one of the daughters of the Duke of Connaught. The Crown Prince will go to the North of Scotland to-morrow to shoot grouse.

Von Berger Committed for Trial.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Franz von Berger, also known as Dr. Emil Blum, and by other aliases, was committed for trial at the Bow Street Police Court to-day, on the charge of stealing a check for £543 from Helen Creydt, (a German governess who advertised for a husband,) and with forging an indorsement of the check.

Prof. Schenck Addresses Zoologists.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—Prof. Schenck addressed the members of the Zoological Congress to-day upon his method of predetermining sex, explaining the facts leading to the discovery of his theory. A warm discussion followed, in which many leading delegates participated. Prof. Schenck's views were not unconditionally rejected.

Assemblyman Lewis's Renomination.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Thomas D. Lewis of Fulton was renominated for member of Assembly by the First Oswego District Republican Convention here to-day. The Congressional delegates were instructed to vote for State Senator Stranahan, unless a candidate agreeable to Jefferson and Lewis Counties should be named.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The following-named officers will report to Lieut. Col. John Tiernan, Artillery Corps, President of the examining board convened at Governors Island, New York City, at such time as they may be required by the board, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: First Lieut. Joseph A. Baer, Sixth Cavalry, (promoted from Second Lieutenant subject to examination;) First Lieut. Allen Smith, Jr., Third Infantry, (promoted from Second Lieutenant subject to examination.)

Capt. Harry H. Pattison, Fifteenth Cavalry, is transferred to the Third Cavalry, Troop L, and will join that troop.

Transfers—Major Henry E. Robinson, from the Twenty-seventh Infantry to the Fourth Infantry; Major Walter S. Scott, from the Fourth Infantry to the Twenty-seventh Infantry.

The following-named officers of the Artillery Corps, recently promoted, are assigned as follows:

First Lieut. Henry B. Clark, Twenty-seventh Company Coast Artillery.

First Lieut. Francis N. Cooke, Fifty-ninth Company Coast Artillery.

First Lieut. Stanley D. Embick, First Battery Field Artillery.

First Lieut. Ralph S. Granger, Seventy-second Company Coast Artillery.

Lieut. Clark will join his company.

Lieut. Embick, when relieved from the command of the Sixteenth Company Coast Artillery, will join his battery.

Navy.

I. C. Wettengel is commissioned Lieutenant, junior grade, from May 6.

A. Bronson, Jr., is commissioned Lieutenant, junior grade, from May 20.

Lieut. V. Blue is ordered home to wait orders.

J. E. Cann is commissioned Pay Inspector from Jan. 31.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The Philadelphia has arrived at San Francisco.

The training ship Hartford has arrived at Gravesend, England.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

At Newport there is not as much gayety as usual. But the winding up of the tennis tournament, the polo matches, and the numerous dinners and luncheons keep it from being dull. The dance at the Casino last evening was very well attended. This evening will be quite gay for Southampton, for besides the club dance, before which there will be many dinners, there will be a large dinner to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Burr Barnes.

⁂

The engagement has been announced at Newport of Miss Olivia D. Cushing, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Cushing of this city, and Andreas Anderson, the artist. Miss Cushing is a niece of Thomas F. Cushing, and, therefore, a cousin of Miss Edith Cushing. Through her mother, who was the beautiful Miss Dulany of Baltimore, and a sister of the late Mrs. Gardiner Howland, she is a cousin of Mrs. Percy R. Pyne, who was Miss Howland.

⁂

Miss Frances Griscom of Philadelphia and well known in New York is still abroad and is practicing daily under Benjamin Sayers at the golf links at North Berwick, Scotland. She intends returning in a short time and will play at the Baltusrol links this Autumn.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Means Thompson have been at Newport on the Reverie, their yacht, and have had a party of friends with them. Miss Frances Coster Jones, who is at Narragansett Pier with Mrs. Grenville Snelling, is often seen at Newport.

⁂

The recent death of the widow of James Gilbert Gregory—Mrs. Eliza Morgan Gregory—at a Newport hotel throws her sister, Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin, and Eliot Gregory, her son, into mourning. Mrs. Gregory had been ailing for many years. She lived in Paris for a long time, but of late years had spent most of her time in Washington. She was a Miss Morgan of Staten Island, one of the old families.

⁂

Mrs. Richard Irvin arrived in Newport last week and is still there. Mrs. Clarence Mackay returned from Saratoga to the New Cliffs Hotel at Newport on Monday. She was in New York last Sunday.

⁂

Lady Curzon is at Braemer, Scotland, where she has a castle, and where she will remain during September. In October she will return to India. Mrs. Leiter, her mother, is with her.

⁂

Gen. Frederick D. Grant, Mrs. Grant, and Ulysses S. Grant have returned from their visit to the Prince and Princess Cantacuzene. Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer are still abroad, and will visit the Princess before they return.

⁂

Mrs. Francis H. Leggett and her daughter, Miss Alberta Sturgis, are expected to arrive to-morrow from England. They will go direct to Ridgely Manor, Mr. Leggett's country place, for the late Summer and Autumn. Mrs. Leggett will return to London next season, and will take a house there.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Lester del Garcia have closed their country house at Islip and have gone to Manchester for the Autumn. They will return in the middle of September.

⁂

Miss Georgiana Wilmerding arrived in New York yesterday, after a visit to Southampton, where she was the guest of Judge Alonzo Monson. Miss Wilmerding was present at the dance last Saturday, given by Judge Monson for his granddaughter, Miss Morris.

⁂

August Belmont has taken Cottage No. 12 at the United States, Saratoga, for the racing season. He arrived there last Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay have taken Cottage No. 17 and Miss Babcock is to be their guest. Clarence Mackay and Craig Wadsworth are playing in the polo tournament at Saratoga this week. William C. Whitney and Sydney Paget are among those who have cottages at the same hotel.

⁂

An engagement of interest announced from Newport is that of Miss Greta Pomeroy, the daughter of Mrs. Charles Coolidge Pomeroy, formerly Miss Edith Burnet, and Philip Clark. Mrs. Pomeroy, who is at Newport, lives at 365 West End Avenue in this city. Mr. Clark is a well-known polo player, and has recently settled in New York. Miss Pomeroy is a very close friend of Mrs. George Gould and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish. She is a fearless horsewoman, is an adept with a gun, and is a great social favorite.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. George Gould are anchored off Whitestone, L. I., in their yacht, the Sybarite. They will remain there several days. J. Pierpont Morgan, on the Corsair, has been at Great Neck to see his daughter, Mrs. Herbert Satterlee. Miss Morgan is in California.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 15.—Although the weather to-day was not at all pleasant, a fairly good crowd saw the tennis games at the Casino, and the society women appeared in new gowns that seemed quite unsuited to the rainy, foggy day. There was also a number of onlookers at the polo games on Bateman's Point, although the fog during the match was the thickest of the day and later developed into a drizzle which made storm coats necessary.

Many entertainments were given during the day and evening. One enjoyable luncheon was that of Mrs. Pembroke Jones at the Havemeyer villa, given in honor of Mrs. J. Norman De R. Whitehouse. Covers were laid for twenty-four guests, and the house had been practically refurnished and rearranged on the drawing room floor until that whole floor was made to seem one extensive conservatory. Palms were placed in all the principal rooms, and there were scattered around the different corridors and hallways vases of red roses and yellow, pink, and white flowers. Among those invited to meet Mrs. Whitehouse were Mrs. Charles A. Childs, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, and Mrs. John R. Drexel.

Miss Leary's Thursday afternoon reception was held as usual. A large tent had been erected on the grounds at the rear of the house, and there the refreshments were served. The drawing room was handsomely decorated with American Beauty roses in vases, while palms and greens were used on the piazzas and lawns. Over the entrance way, which was particularly attractive, were hanging grape vines, full of clusters of fruit. An excellent musical programme was rendered.

On Henry Walters's steam yacht Narada, while she was in use as the committee's boat for the race of the thirty-footers to-day, was a large buffet table, on which the decoration consisted of a little full-rigged sailing vessel, made entirely of flowers, with all sails set.

Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry entertained at luncheon to-day on the steam yacht Electra and gave a dinner to-night at their villa "Leaverge."

Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow gave a card party, and Miss Pauline French a young people's party.

Dinners were given by Mrs. W. F. Whitehouse, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Miss Anna Sands, Mrs. F. H. Benedict, Mrs. Richard Mortimer, and Mrs. J. L. Van Alen.

Mrs. William T. Bull gave a dinner and evening party at Dudley Place in honor of Miss Elizabeth Wetmore, Hunter and her fiancé, W. Rogers Morgan.

Mrs. E. H. G. Slater entertained at dinner at her villa on the Cliffs, having twenty-four guests seated at one table.

W. Watts Sherman has placed at the disposal of the Natural History Society the sum of $100, to be used for money prizes to people who will prepare local collections on some definite subject. Mr. Sherman believes that the competition thus caused will be found advantageous in fostering that love for natural history pursuits which the society has tried to encourage for the last eighteen years.

Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor will give their first social function of the season on Saturday night—a dinner on the steam yacht Nourmahal.

Two dinners will be given Sunday evening at the Casino, one for fifty guests by J. F. D. Lanier and the other for thirty-five by Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie.

Newport people are becoming alarmed over the presence of the elm-leaf beetle, which is destroying many beautiful shade trees hereabout. The Natural History Society has appointed a committee, consisting of Misses Esther Morton Smith, Edith Wetmore, Anna F. Hunter, M. Theodora Taylor, Mary Edith Powel, and Agnes Caroline Storer, to raise and expend funds for the extermination of this and other undesirable Newport insects.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., will give a large dinner at Beaulieu on Monday evening.

Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood of New York is at the New Cliffs Hotel.

Oliver S. Campbell is here for the tennis tournament and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Scott.

Quincy A. Shaw, Jr., is the guest of Prof. Alexander Agassiz.

Jamestown had its annual fête to-day, Jamestown Day, as it is known locally. The first of these celebrations was held in 1898 and was so successful that it has been repeated every year. The buildings in the business part of the town were handsomely decorated with bunting and flags and every part of the town was in gala dress. The parade of decorated carriages, bicycles, and other vehicles started at 3 o'clock and moved through the principal streets to the new house of the Quononoquot Club, where prizes were awarded the best displays. Many of these were striking. The carriage of Stewart Baird, with Mr. Baird in Japanese costume astride the horse and two young women in the carriage dressed as Geisha girls, was a winner.

In the baby show there were seven entries, and the dog show and exhibits of bicycles, trade wagons, runabouts, brakes, carriages, donkey carts, ox carts, and riding horses were all interesting. The committee in charge of the fête consisted of Dr. George McClellan of Philadelphia, Capt. Theodore F. Jewell, and Waldo Story. They succeeded in pleasing everybody by giving prizes to practically every exhibit in the parade.

SOCIETY AT BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 15.—All the fashionable set who were not at the Kebo Valley Club watching the golf and tennis tournaments were attending the reception given to-day by Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. M. Ray of New York. It was a large affair. Among the prominent people present were Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mrs. R. H. McCormick, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, Mrs. Giraud Foster, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard, Judge and Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri, Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, Johnston Livingston, Miss Fox, and Miss Bend.

Mrs. Albert Clifford Barney entertained at luncheon to-day Misses Lawrence, Seeley, Sharswood, Hinkle, Fox, Theobald, Hollins, Conover, Sedley, Davis, Leffingwell, Bend, Martin, Thomas, Willing, and Draper.

Several dinners were given to-night. E. J. Curley entertained at the Malvern Judge and Mrs. Patterson, Judge and Mrs. Lawrence, Dr. Whiting, Mr. and Mrs. Abercrombie, Col. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Bowler, Mrs. Larz Anderson, Charles Howe, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, Miss Furniss, ex-Secretary John G. Carlisle, Mrs. Nicholas Anderson, Mrs. McCormick, Miss McMillan, Mr. Van Nest, and Mrs. Joy.

Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle entertained Mrs. McMillan, Mr. and Mrs. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Wadsworth, Miss Draper, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. James Ross Todd, Miss Seeley, Mrs. Ingalls, Waldron Bates, Miss Henderson, Mr. Jordon, and Mr. Rodgers.

Dr. and Mrs. Anderson entertained Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Schofield, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. McCook, and Major Gen. and Mrs. Brooke.

Movements of American Yachts.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Aug. 15.—The American steam yacht Margarita, owned by Anthony J. Drexel, sailed from here yesterday for Philadelphia.

GRAVESEND, Aug. 15.—The American steam yacht Valiant, owned by William K. Vanderbilt, has arrived here.

Watterson—Casanova.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—Lieut. Henry Watterson, Jr., son of the Louisville journalist, and Miss Blanca Esther Casanova, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Juan J. Casanova, formerly of Cuba but now of this city, were married here at noon to-day.

The bride is the niece of Gen. Casanova, who was killed in battle during the Cuban-Spanish war. She met. Lieut. Watterson, who was with the American forces that were sent to Cuba.

IN THE SHOPS.

The woman's Norfolk jacket has arrived, and it is the same attractive garment that it always is. One may call them shooting jackets at will, but there are many more women who will wear them for a general rough-and-ready garment than will go shooting in them. They are made with a yoke back and front, with one plait running from the yoke to the lower edge of the jacket in the back, the belt of the material outside the plait and two plaits extending from the yoke down in front, the belt carried under these. What could be prettier for a nice little rainy day suit than one of these jackets, with a short unlined skirt which will perhaps have fewer rows of stitching around the lower edge than the outing skirts which women have been wearing?

⁂

Pockets are to be seen in some of the trim little Fall suits. There are two in the jacket of a plain little blue cloth, very dark, the skirt made plain, no stitching, and no flounce around the lower edge, which still has something of a flare. The blouse in which the pockets appear is very much like those which have been worn, a short blouse straight in the back and blousing in front, and finished at the waist by a shaped belt of the material. There are two trim little pockets set up on either side of the front, each finished with a little metal-rimmed cloth button. There is a velvet turndown collar and revers of stitched silk, and there is a neat little suit.

⁂

Double-breasted jackets will be worn in the Fall, if the first notes prove true. A neat little dark blue suit is finished with a tight-fitting jacket, double-breasted, with two rows of silk buttons down the front. The jacket is pointed back and front, ever so little, just below the waist line, for it is short as may be. There is a flounce to this skirt, with a pointed front, where it dips down following the line of the short jacket above it, then gradually growing deeper toward the back.

⁂

The backs of these skirts are finished with inverted plaits, but several other skirts have entirely plain backs as far as the material is concerned, though in many cases there are stitched bands to relieve the appearance of plainness.

⁂

One brown suit is finished with stitched bands of the material. There are three of these in the back and two in the front, each about an inch wide. Beginning at the shoulders, they are carried to the waist of the jacket, and on the skirt from the waist to the lower edge the centre band stitched as are the others on both edges, being exactly in the centre of the back where there is no fullness. There are two, one on either side of the front of the jacket, and these, too, are carried to the lower edge of the skirt, giving a panel effect, which will probably be more seen this Fall and Winter than it has been this Summer. There are bone buttons on this suit, though the tendency seems, as has been apparent for some time, to run to silk, satin, or stuff buttons of some kind. There is a brown velvet turndown collar to the suit, and the jacket is finished at the waist line in the back with a velvet band which stops at the stitched bands on either side of the front.

⁂

The skirt of a light mixed brown canvas cheviot suit is finished in an exceedingly pretty fashion. There are inverted box plaits on the lower edge, beginning with one in the centre of the front of the skirt, which is not deep, and from there the plaits continue at intervals to the back, each plait making a big step higher until the last at the sides of the back run half way up the skirt. The skirt in the back is finished with a big box plait about three inches wide at the top and broadening out fan-shaped to the lower edge of the skirt and the fullness falling over the last of the inverted plaits on either side of the skirt. This gown is attractively trimmed, jacket and skirt, with stitched pointed bands of silk about half an inch wide and some three inches in width set horizontally all over it. There is a cream lace front and sleevelettes, the sleeve of the jacket flaring into an exaggerated bell above it.

⁂

It is something the shape of the old bell skirt revived, the new serpentine skirt, very pretty and graceful, and will make the woman look slimmer than ever as it tapers down from the hips and in just below the knees, and then flaring out again to give room for the pretty swath of ruffles that every woman loves to feel around her feet.

⁂

There is a flounce on many of these skirts, not very deep in front, and rising rather suddenly to the back. There are bands of trimming above these flounces frequently, put on just where the skirt is drawn in, and they give the effect of making that indrawing line themselves. There are some things in which women delight because they are fashionable; there are others which give them a genuine pleasure aside from the attractive desire to be in the mode, and this skirt is one of them.

⁂

There are long pointed sleeves in these first Fall designs, which are appearing, sleeveless, also very full. The regular sleeve in some cases is fulled out into a deep puff on the forearm before it is gathered in at the wrist.

⁂

Long light coats show deep hoods, such as have been worn in Paris this Summer, or deep capelike pieces of lace falling over each shoulder. There are the full long frills of lace, Louis XV. style, at the wrists in some sleeves, a charming fashion.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John D. Elliott.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 15.—John D. Elliott, who was a Colonel in the Confederate Army, is dead at his country home near Fort Logan, south of this city.

He was Acting Governor of Mississippi in 1853, when Gov. Henry S. Foote lay stricken with yellow fever, and organized while in that office the most extensive relief system ever known in the South to cope with the epidemic of yellow fever. Later he was a political leader in Texas, with his home at Benham. As an editor, he published newspapers in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. Since 1879 he has lived in Denver, where he gained a reputation as a lawyer. He fell ill in June while returning from Texas, the sickness developing later into dropsy of the heart, which caused his death. His wife and one son, J. C. F. Elliott, of Texas, survive him.

Ex-Judge John B. Storm.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., Aug. 15.—Ex-Judge John B. Storm died to-day in his rooms in the Burnett House after a long illness. He was one of the leading Democrats in Eastern Pennsylvania, and served four terms in Congress. After the death of Judge Drehr, in 1894, he was appointed a Judge in the Monroe-Carbon district. A year later he was defeated for the office by Judge Craig, and since then he has not taken an active interest in politics.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM H. DOWNINGTON died suddenly yesterday at his home in Newark of hemorrhage of the stomach. Mr. Downington was born in Elizabeth in 1833, and was a descendent of Sir Richard Townley, who owned a large part of old Elizabethtown. He lived in Newark for many years and ran a dry goods store there. A daughter survives him.

Capt. WILLIAM GRIMES, well known in the waters about New York, died on Tuesday at the Hudson Street Hospital. Capt. Grimes left Elizabeth, N. J., where he lived, on Tuesday morning in command of the Anthracite, and was stricken with apoplexy in the pilot house of his vessel. He was born in Rondout, but had lived in Elizabeth for the past twenty-five years. He leaves a widow and one daughter.

GEORGE WARREN SMITH, head of the firm of George W. Smith & Co., died at Northeast Harbor, Me., on Tuesday at the age of sixty-seven years. He was senior Director of the Bank of the Manhattan Company. He was also a Director of the German-American Insurance Company and of the Greenwich Savings Bank. He belonged to the Union League Club, Lafayette Post, G. A. R.; the Ardsley Club, the Metropolitan Club, the American Museum of Natural History, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the New England Society.

JAMES B. HIXON died Wednesday at his home, 24 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street of apoplexy. He was born in 1832, at Charlestown, Mass., and came to New York when but fourteen years old. He served as a clerk in various dry goods establishments, and finally started as an importer under the firm name of Giddings & Hixon, at 12 John Street. Subsequently the firm became Hixon & Taylor. For the last twenty years Mr. Hixon has been buyer for the dry goods house of Worthington, Smith & Co., 3 West Twenty-second Street. He is survived by three daughters and two sons.

CULLEN WILL TO BE CONTESTED.

Son to Whom $100 Was Left Makes Charges of Fraud.

The will of Thomas H. Cullen, who died on July 26, leaving an estate of about $50,000, is to be contested by his son, who bears the same name, to whom he left $100.

Papers in the suit were served by W. B. Ellison as counsel for the contestant, in which the son charges that the will, which is dated March 18 of the present year, was not the last will of his father, and that his father was not of sound mind when he made it, if he did make it, and that it was obtained by "fraud and circumvention practiced upon his father by one Martin and persons unknown."

The will was filed for probate by Harry W. Martin, son-in-law and executor of the elder Cullen. By its provisions the bulk of the estate is left to the widow of the testator, and at her death is to be divided into fifteen parts, of which Mrs. Martin is to get six, Hattie M. Cullen, another daughter, five parts, while the remainder is to be divided equally among the three children of Thomas H. Cullen, the contestant.

CUT OFF ONE SON WITH $1.

The will of Mrs. Sophia Froelich, widow of John Froelich, who died at her home, 696 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, on Aug. 8 last, was filed for probate in the office of the Kings County Surrogate yesterday.

Mrs. Froelich left an estate worth about $100,000 to her four daughters and her son, Joseph Froelich. Another son, John D. Froelich, is left only $1 by the will. No reason for this action is set forth.

TO BUILD A NEW THEATRE.

W. E. Keogh, theatrical agent for the Knickerbocker Building, Broadway and Thirty-eighth Street, and formerly lessee of the Star Theatre, announced yesterday that he had completed plans for the erection of a theatre at Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street, the site of the old Ice Palace, and that the building will be completed by Jan. 1, if all goes well.

The property, he said, extends 200 feet along the side street, and has a frontage of 100 feet on the avenue. The theatre, when completed, is expected to seat 3,200, a capacity exceeded only by the Metropolitan Opera House among all New York playhouses. Popular attractions at popular prices will be the scheme of the theatre, and Mr. Keogh said that he intended that the occupants of the cheapest gallery seats should enjoy all the comforts in the way of promenades, smoking rooms, &c., that have hitherto fallen only to the lot of holders of better seats.

Rumor has often connected Mr. Keogh with this project, but he has never admitted that he was interested in it. Delaney Brothers & Co. are the builders, and Neville & Bagge the contractors.

APPEAL FOR CHARITY.

Funds Needed for the Floating and Seaside Children's Hospitals.

The great heat followed by so much damp weather has occasioned a large amount of severe illness among the babies and small children of the poor of New York City, and the Floating and Seaside Hospitals of St. John's Guild are crowded. In the latter the most serious cases are received, and there every bed is full.

The demand upon the Guild is great, and the Trustees appeal to the citizens of New York for funds to meet it. Checks should be sent, to Isaac N. Seligman, Treasurer, 501 Fifth Avenue, with as little delay as possible, as relief given now means the greater saving of child life. Among the contributions recently received are the following: W. H. Arnold, $100; Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, $500; Mrs. John H. Screven, $10; Mrs. John B. Porter, $25; proceeds of a concert given on steamship Barbarossa, in July, through Gustav H. Schwab, $75; Commander Karl Rohrer, United States Navy, $10; Charles Lanier, $250.

Business Notices.

E. & W. Tions. E. & W.
A New Collar.

MARRIED.

CARROLL—STOLL.—On Aug. 14, 1901, at the residence of the bride, 230 Hewes St., Brooklyn, by the Rev. Charles A. Logue, Martha A. Stoll, daughter of the late William W. Stoll, to Dr. Edward J. Carroll, A. B. No cards.

DIED.

BETTS.—On Aug. 15, at his late residence, 21 Hill St., Morristown, N. J., Frederick Baldwin Betts, in the 80th year of his age.

COOK.—On the 15th instant, Ann R. Cook, widow of Frederick Cook and daughter of Asher Riley, deceased, in the 91st year of her age.
Friends and relatives are kindly invited to attend the funeral service, to be held in the Marble Collegiate Church, 5th Av., corner 29th St., on Saturday, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

DERICKSON.—Entered into rest, on Monday, Aug. 12, 1901, at Arverne, L. I., Susan Hilton Taylor, daughter of the late William C. and Sarah Robinson, and beloved wife of Samuel Derickson.
Funeral private.

DUER.—At Liberty, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 14, John Duer, son of the late William Duer.
Funeral private.

GRANT.—Suddenly, at Falmouth Heights, Mass., Mary Oakley Grant, daughter of Jessie S. Grant and the late James Grant of Summit, N. J.
Funeral services at Summit, N. J., Saturday, Aug. 17, from the Presbyterian Church, on the arrival of the 2 P. M. train from New York.

HIXON.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Aug. 14, 1901, James Biddle Hixon.
Funeral services at his late residence, No. 24 East 128th St., on Friday at 8 P. M.

SMITH.—At Northeast Harbor, Me., on Tuesday, Aug. 13, George W. Smith, of this city, aged 69 years.
Funeral services at Northeast Harbor. Committal service at Woodlawn on Saturday morning, Aug. 17. A special car for friends will be attached to train leaving Grand Central Station at 9:35 o'clock.

TOTTEN.—At Somerville, N. J., Thursday, Aug. 15, 1901, Harrison J., son of Phebe L. and the late James D. Totten of New York.
Funeral services at his late residence, 20 West Cliff St., Somerville, Sunday at 4:30 P. M. Take 2:30 train foot of Liberty St.

WOODS.—At Englewood, N. J., suddenly, Aug. 14, Hugh Woods.
Services Saturday, 10 A. M., from West Side Church.

The Woodlawn Cemetery.
Borough of Bronx, New York City.
Office 20 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

DEATHS REPORTED AUG. 15.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Aug.
ALTER, Emanuel, 94 Ludlow St.	2	14
BARTLEY, C. H., N. Y. Eye & E. Inf.	21	15
BILLEK, Barbara, 1,357 Avenue A	50	14
BLATIA, Louisa, 1,885 1st Av.	18	13
BLOOM, Joe, 116 East Third St.	1	13
BURI, K., 540 W. 48th St.	70	12
BRAYMAN, Alpha J., 229 E. 7th St.	37	14
BYRNE, James J., 2,350 2d Av.	31	14
BOYLAN, Abigail, 402 E. 123d St.	38	14
BROWN, Russell, Jr., 11 E. 110th St.	8	14
BAMBERGER, Sol., 726 Broadway	55	11
CONNELLY, Ann, 219 W. 62d St.	1	14
CORCORAN, Michael, 157 W. 32d St.	40	6
CRONIN, John, 411 E. 29th St.	34	14
CHRISTOPHIARO, Chris., 232 9th Av.	19	11
CIOFFI, Rosina, 328 E. 109th St.	1	15
CONKLIN, Carroll, 687 Washington St.	1	12
CANDIANO, G., 76 Mulberry St.	16	14
DOLPHIN, Mich., 120th St. & 3d Av.	37	15
DEUTSH, Rachel, 300 Madison St.	1	15
DI PAOLA, Antonio, 337 E. 108th St.	3	14
DINAN, Cornelius, 233 E. 80th St.	64	14
DERBY, Agnes, 511 W. 125th St.	26	12
DEUTSCH, Joseph, 169 E. 105th St.	1	14
DUFFY, Mary J., 206 1st Av.	1	15
DEMAREST, Edwin, 63 Downing St.	1	13
FINNEGAN, Michael, Bellevue Hosp.	59	14
FINN, Charlotte L., 230 3d Av.	58	14
FEDERMAN, Meyer, 474 3d Av.	1	14
FLETCHER, Alice, 315 W. Broadway	1	14
FORD, William V. D., 86 Madison Av.	54	14
GIBBINS, John, 69 E. Houston St.	31	14
GREW, Ann, 85 E. 114th St.	1	14
GEOGHEGAN, Arthur J., 610 E. 13th	1	13
GLENNON, Helen, 2,088 Madison Av.	72	13
HASIA, Taka, 147 Cherry St.	34	14
HAYENYAHL, Otto, 2,546 8th Av.	1	12
HUNT, Mary, 351 W. 45th St.	55	14
HUNT, Katie, 310 E. 126th St.	4	14
HIRN, William, 134 Ridge St.	43	14
HALLIHAN, Michael, 439 E. 71st St.	1	13
JACKSON, David M., 243 E. 18th St.	45	13
JACQUIN, Juliette, 60 W. 25th St.	1	14
JOHNSON, Edw., 52 Roosevelt St.	37	12
KEEHN, Elizabeth, 156 E. 112th St.	24	14
KERRIGAN, Florence, 48 Avenue A	1	13
KELLY, Robert W., 502 W. 42d St.	1	13
KNOEPFEL, Marg., 18 Abingdon Sq.	21	14
LADDEN, Martin, 1,073 Park Av.	1	15
LAUGHLIN, Sarah C., 230 E. 39th St.	50	14
LEVY, Jacob, 237 Cherry St.	16	13
LEVY, Ray, 135 E. 117th St.	27	13
LOWENTHAL, Rosa, 111 Monroe St.	1	14
MILLER, Elsie, N. Y. Infirmary	1	12
MALLEY, Peter, 515 Pearl St.	28	15
McCARTHY, Harold, 77 W. Wash. Sq.	1	13
McDERMOTT, Michael, 1,244 2d Av.	1	14
McCARTHY, D. K., 796 9th Av.	1	15
McKIERNAN, Francis, 516 W. 27th	1	14
MULLER, Charles, 463 W. 153d St.	24	14
MOLLOY, Francis, 19 Watts St.	1	14
MARK, Leonard W., 130 E. 66th St.	71	14
MARKER, Harris, 551 Grand St.	75	14
McKENAN, Mary, 242 W. 134th St.	34	13
MEIER, Julia, 541 First Av.	36	13
McCULLAGH, Annie, 87 Jackson St.	2	14
McCORMICK, Thomas, 128 W. 63d St.	43	14
MALACHI, Thomas, Dutch Hills, L. I.	43	14
MOLLENHAUER, Fred., Jersey City	60	13
NEARY, Patrick, Richfield, Conn.	28	14
NELSON, Ida, 302 West 145th St.	1	14
OSLER, Charles, 202 Chambers St.	25	14
O'KEEFE, John, 218 E. 70th St.	57	13
PERLMAN, Joseph, 40 Ludlow St.	1	14
PYNE, Mary, 757 Greenwich St.	29	14
POWERS, Annie, 411 E. 20th St.	43	13
PRINTZ, Blume, 127 Goerck St.	2	14
PIANO, Maria A., 15 Roosevelt St.	1	16
RICHARDSON, Elmer, 218 W. 61st St.	1	14
ROSENBLUM, Rachel, 192 Madison	1	15
RILEY, John, 425 E. 17th St.	1	14
ROSENSTEIN, Fanny, 287 1st Av.	56	14
ROHN, Elizabeth M., 1,140 1st Av.	1	14
ROSENBERG, Benj., 154 Rivington St	1	14
RUDDIMAN, Florence, 1,603 Amsterdam Av.	17	12
ROONEY, Cath., 521 Grand St.	1	13
ROHLFFS, Henry, 169th St. & Amsterdam Av.	57	12
SMITH, Daniel, 219 Bowery	48	6
SELIG, Carolina, 630 6th St.	90	14
SCOTT, Ida, 319 E. 106th St.	1	14
STOTT, William, 85 Avenue D	91	13
SCHROEDER, George, 1,815 Avenue A	19	15
SAWATZKY, Mary, 258 Delancey St.	4	14
SWIZEK, Louis, 1,355 Avenue A	67	14
SULLIVAN, James F., 71 E. 106th St.	27	13
TARCIOT, Charles W., 81 E. 114th St.	66	13
VAUGHN, Clemencio, 424 W. 53d St.	1	14
VIX, Joseph E., 243 W. 27th St.	1	13
VERUNAC, Vaclav, 590 E. 75th St.	53	14
WERNSTEIN, Samuel, 137 Ludlow St.	1	15
WILLIAMS, Fred., 227 W. 64th St.	1	15
VERRO, G., 180 Chrystie St.	1	14
WEISS, William, 688 E. 164th St.	1	11
WAGNER, Adolph F., 172 E. 92d St.	1	13
WOODS, Claud, 1,335 Third Av.	1	14
ZINALI, Antonio, 231 Mott St.	1	13

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Aug.
ABOTT, Lesser, 90 Boerum St.	1	13
BONDOW, Alfred, Sheepshead Bay Road and 2d St.	1	13
BLASS, Margaret, 371 Manhattan Av.	24	13
BUTTLE, Stephen D., 470 State St.	28	14
BARDEN, Mary, 69 Truxton St.	31	14
BIGOSCHINSKI, Wilhelmina, Bushwick Hospital	70	15
BELLINGER, Henry, 76 Van Brunt	53	14
BRADY, Joseph, 596 Union St.	1	13
CHAMBERS, Thad. W., 126 V'bilt Av.	63	12
CARROLL, Mary A., 685 Henry St.	22	14
CAPIZZI, Tony, 245 N. 8th St.	2	14
COEN, Edward, Meth. Epis. Hospital	21	13
DUKE, Patrick, 587 Vanderbilt Av.	35	13
DREITLEIN, Amelia, 907 Grant St.	8	14
DAILEY, Mary R., 158 So. 1st St.	1	13
DORRIES, Edw. L., 357 Snediker Av.	1	15
DWYER, William J., 117 Bedford Av.	33	15
DEPPING, Ethlyn C., 258 49th St.	1	13
FOX, Gertrude, President St. and Classon Av.	1	14
FERRO, Maria, 568 Sackett St.	1	14
FALCONE, Filomena, 308 3d Av.	1	14
FALKENBERG, Mary E., 52 Elton	30	13
FREITAG, George, 904 Flushing Av.	1	14
FLANNERY, Ann, 999 Carroll St.	51	13
FITZLER, Henry, 287 So. 5th St.	81	15
GALLAGHER, Mary, 245 Lee Av.	37	12
GEBHARDT, Walter, 396 7th Av.	1	14
GRIEBEL, Susan P., 379 Degraw St.	58	12
GLASFORD, Lilie T., 678 Stone Av.	2	14
GEIGER, Veronica W., 213 Ralph Av.	2	13
GILBERT, Winfield S., 144 Sumpter	1	14
HERMAN, Fred, E. 2d St. & Park Av.	1	14
HEIDENHEIM, H., 161 Willoughby Av.	82	14
HURLEY, Margaret, 153 40th St.	38	13
HINNERS, George H., 442 Harmon	1	14
INSULL, John H., 116 Ainslie St.	46	13
JENSEN, Elof, L. I. Col. Hosp.	28	13
KNIGHT, Harriet M., 226 Walworth	58	15
KIEREY, Emily L., 97 North 7th St.	1	13
KING, Eliphalet R., 1,465 51st St.	81	13
KLUGE, Herman, 88th St. & 5th Av.	58	13
KRAUSE, Agnes A., 216 23d St.	4	13
KEARNS, E., Clarendon Hotel, C. I.	33	13
LITTLE, Elsie E., 201 59th St.	7	13
LANDERS, Margaret, M. E. Hosp.	31	14
LECKIE, James, 61 3d Place	1	14
LUKOWSKI, S., foot of Eagle St.	7	13
LEWIS, William P., E. D. Hosp.	71	15
MORSE, Joseph, 145 9th St.	1	13
MOSES, Sarah J., 702 Gates Av.	54	12
MAAS, Augusta, 751 Grand St.	5	14
MUSTRIARI, Salvator, 113 Graham St.	1	15
MOORE, Christina, K. Co. Hosp.	44	14
MAYE, Charles, 238 Marion St.	1	14
MOSSMANN, Raymond, 439 37th St.	1	14
MORAN, Lucy, 91st St. & 3d Av.	1	14
MACKINTOSH, W., St. John's Hosp.	68	13
McCUSKER, Roderick, 103 North 9th	1	15
McELWAIN, Henry, 957 De Kalb Av.	74	13
McCORMACK, Jas., 954 Atlantic Av.	1	14
NEILSON, Sel, 28 N. 9th St.	45	13
NELSON, John, 120 1st Place	1	14
NEMO, William, 258 Wyckoff Av.	1	14
O'DONNELL, Francis, 263 Kent Av.	6	13
O'TOOLE, Mary, 288 20th St.	1	14
PETERSEN, Iven A., Neptune Av. and W. 3d St.	33	13
PETZOLDT, F. B., 62 Duffield St.	5	15
RUSSELL, Paul E., 642 Bedford Av.	2	13
REYNOLDS, W. A., Jr., 233 12th St.	1	14
ROUSCH, Martha, Kings Co. Almsh.	76	13
RYAN, Ann, Kings Co. Almshouse	70	14
RAEMER, Edith, 202 Ross St.	1	14
STEPHENSON, J. D., 298 Suydam St.	57	14
STREADBRICK, Jane, 286 Bergen St.	54	12
SNELL, Margaret, 321 21st St.	44	13
SAUNIER, M. N., 611 Nostrand Av.	67	12
SMITH, T. F., L. I. State Hosp.	51	14
SNYDER, Peter, 1,249 Rogers Av.	26	14
SULLIVAN, Anne, 130 N. 10th St.	37	13
SAHM, Margaretha, 155 Meserole St.	79	13
SCHNEB, Henrietta, St. Cath. Hosp.	35	13
SMITH, Charles, 652 Liberty Av.	67	14
STAGNERO, Lydia, 149 S. 2d St.	4	15
THOMPSON, Edward, 68 N. 10th St.	1	14
TYRRELL, Thomas, 576 Baltic St.	1	12
VAN WIELE, Joseph, 119 Walcott St.	1	11
VAN HOESEN, G. H., 56 Milford St.	1	15
WALLACE, Ellen, 451 3d Av.	53	14
WICK, F. E., 178 Montauk Av.	1	15
WING, Catharine, 509 Kosciusko St.	64	14
WALLIS, W. G., 56th St. & 15th Av.	42	13
YERKES, John, 54 Cook St.	1	14
ZIEGLER, Anna, 153 Meserole St.	1	14

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FINANCIAL.

To the Owners and Holders of the First Mortgage Preference Bonds OF THE Georgia & Alabama Railway:

You will take notice that the Georgia and Alabama Railway in the exercise of the right of redemption secured to it by the terms of the bonds and the deed of trust securing the same, will, on the first day of October, 1901, redeem and pay off at 105 and interest, all of its First Mortgage Preference Bonds dated October 1st, 1895, and secured by deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Railway to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company of the same date, and all owners and holders of said Preference bonds are hereby notified to present the bonds respectively held or owned by them at the office of the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company in the City of Baltimore, Md., to be then and there redeemed and paid off by said Railway. Holders of First Mortgage Preference bonds may at any time prior to October 1st, 1901, surrender the same, together with all unmatured coupons thereon, to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md., and receive in exchange therefor First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds in like amount bearing coupons corresponding to those on the bonds so surrendered, differences in interest, owing to dates of maturity of coupons, being adjusted.

JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS, President.

Ohio Southern Railroad Co. First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds.

Holders of certificates of Central Trust Company of New York, issued on deposit of above-named bonds under agreement of June 21, 1896, upon surrender thereof at office of Central Trust Company of New York, will be entitled to receive for each bond with December, 1896, and all subsequent coupons attached, represented by such certificate, $1,000 Detroit Southern Railroad Company, "Ohio Southern Division" First Mortgage 4% Gold Bond, bearing interest from June 1st, 1901, the sum of $48.33 in cash, ($8.33 thereof being interest from March 15th to June 1st,) and a certificate entitling holder to participate pro rata in any future distribution of cash when received by the Committee, and as determined by it, as provided in the agreement of February 20th, 1901.

Dated New York, August 16th, 1901.

WILLIAM A. READ,
SIMON BORG,
HENRY SANFORD,
THOMAS DENNY,
EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
Committee.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

HOLDERS OF FORT WORTH, TEXAS, BONDS
are requested to communicate with us, giving description of bonds held, and will receive full particulars of refunding proposition.
NOEL-YOUNG BOND & STOCK COMPANY
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WANTED—100 shares Northern Pacific common; answer immediately. J. M., Post Office Box 1,074.

FINANCIAL.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.

NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:

Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.

Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.

Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.

Dated New York, August 6, 1901.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

Baltimore, August 12, 1901.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:

Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.

All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

33 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, August 12, 1901.

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by Union Trust Company of New York under the Agreement dated May 10, 1900, for Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds:

The undersigned Committee under the Bondholders' Agreement above mentioned hereby give notice, pursuant to the terms of said agreement, that the Committee has entered into a contract with the Wabash Railroad Company for the acquisition by said Railroad Company of the railroad and property described in the first mortgage of the Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company, a copy of which contract is lodged with said Union Trust Company of New York, and the terms of which, briefly summarized, are as follows:

First. The Wabash Company shall acquire said property upon the confirmation of the foreclosure sale (provided it can be obtained at a satisfactory price,) shall pay all receivers' certificates, preferential liabilities, costs, counsel fees, compensation of Trustees and Committee, and shall issue a first mortgage upon said property to secure a total issue of Three and One-half Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, due in 1941, with interest from the date thereof, payable semi-annually. The bonds shall be for $1,000 and $500. The total amount of bonds issuable under said mortgage shall be $3,500,000, and $500,000 thereof shall be reserved and applied solely to the improvement and equipment of the mortgaged property.

Second. Such three and a half per cent. bonds, to an amount equal to eighty per cent. of the par value of the principal of Omaha and St. Louis bonds deposited with the Union Trust Company, shall be delivered to said Trust Company for distribution among the holders of its certificates of deposit at the rate of $800 in new bonds for each $1,000 of Omaha and St. Louis bonds. Scrip will be provided for fractional amounts.

Third. All stock of the Omaha and St. Louis Company held by the Committee is to be surrendered to the Wabash Company, and the suits brought by the Committee to enforce the personal liability of certain Directors of the Missouri Railway Construction Company are to be discontinued.

Fourth. Said contract is subject to the following conditions:

1. That the stockholders and debenture holders of the Wabash Company assent to its acquisition and mortgaging of said property.
2. That the holders of Union Trust Company certificates for Omaha and St. Louis bonds deposited under said agreement of May 10, 1900, assent to said contract; and,
3. That the net preferred liabilities against the property which are to be paid by the Wabash Company do not exceed $475,000.

By the terms of said agreement of May 10, 1900, it is provided that any holder of Union Trust Company Certificates who does not expressly dissent from such contract in a writing delivered to the Committee within twenty days after the first publication of this notice shall be conclusively deemed to have assented to such contract.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
CORNELIUS B. GOLD,
FRANCIS SMITH,
As a Committee constituted by the Agreement of Omaha and St. Louis bondholders, made May 10, 1900.

WE WISH TO BUY:
Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Stock,
Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Income Bonds,
Syracuse Rapid Transit Stock & Bonds,
Retsof Mining Bonds,
Celluloid Stock,
Pacific Bank Stock,
American Surety Stock,
Mechanics' Bank Stock,
Corn Exchange Bank Stock,
Trust Co. of America Stock,
Hanover National Bank Stock,
Butchers' & Drovers' Bank Stock,
Lawyers' Title Insurance Stock.
AND HAVE FOR SALE:
Mount Morris Bank Stock,
National City Bank Stock,
National Park Bank Stock,
Bowling Green Trust Stock.
TOBEY & KIRK,
25 BROAD ST.

Office of the Michigan Central R. R. Co
Grand Central Station.
New York, N. Y., August 15th, 1901.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the JACKSON, LANSING & SAGINAW RAILROAD EXTENDED CONSOLIDATED BONDS, maturing Sept. 1st, 1901, that the principal of the same will be paid on presentation of the bonds at the office of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York City, on and after September 3d, 1901. Holders of the bonds who may prefer to receive payment at the office of the Ninth National Bank, New York City, (where the bonds by their terms are payable,) may present the same at said bank.

F. MIDDLEBROOK, Assistant Treasurer.

Greene Consolidated bought and sold; state quantities, best terms. Arthur Brenton Cook, Drexel Building, New York.

Copartnership Notices.

27 William Street,
New York, August 15th, 1901.

Mr. Charles Einsiedler has this day been admitted as a partner in our firm.

Lost and Found.

Lost or Stolen—Bank book No. 112,165 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Dividends.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Dividends for the half-year ended 30th June, 1901, have been declared as follows:
On the Preference Stock two per cent.
On the Common Stock two and a half per cent.

Warrants for the Common Stock dividend will be mailed on or about 1st October to shareholders of record at the closing of the books in Montreal, New York, and London, respectively.

The Preference Stock dividend will be paid on Tuesday, 1st October, to shareholders of record at the closing of the books at the Company's London office, 1 Queen Victoria Street, London, E. C.

The Common Stock transfer books willl close in London at 3 P. M. on Friday, 23d August, and in Montreal and New York on Friday, 6th of September. The Preference Stock books will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, 2d September.

All books will be reopened on Thursday, 3d October.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.
CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.
Montreal, 12th August, 1901.

The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company,
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
Chicago, Ill., August 5, 1901.

A Dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared by the Directors, payable August 31st, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business August 17th, 1901.

The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 12 o'clock M. August 17th, 1901, until 10 o'clock A. M. August 31st, 1901.

GEORGE HIGGINSON, JR., Secretary.

Office of the American Coal Company,
No. 1 Broadway.
New York, Aug. 12th, 1901.

The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on Tuesday, September 3d, 1901.

The Transfer Books will be closed on August 23d at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of September 4th, 1901.

GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

New York & Hoboken Ferry Company.
Hoboken, N. J., August 12th, 1901.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼) per cent. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable September 2d, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 21st, 1901. The transfer books will close August 21st, 1901, at 3 P. M., and reopen September 3d, 1901, at 10 A. M.

C. C. HUBBELL, Treasurer.

New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Company
No. 18 Broadway, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1901.
DIVIDENDS NOS. 86 AND 87.

The Trustees of the Company have this day declared the regular monthly dividend of one per cent., and an extra dividend of one per cent., on its capital stock, payable Aug. 26th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from Aug. 16th to the 26th, 1901. E. A. JACOBY, Treasurer.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.
25 Broad St., New York, Aug. 15, 1901.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. will be paid Sept. 3, 1901, to common stockholders of record at 3 P. M. Aug. 24. Common stock transfer books will be closed from Aug. 24 to Sept. 4.

JAMES L. MORGAN, Treasurer.

The Mexican Northern Railway Co.,
NEW YORK OFFICE, 27 William Street.
August 15, 1901.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared the regular quarterly Dividend of 1%, payable September 3d, to Stockholders of record at close of business on August 21st.

C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting OF The Hocking Valley Railway Co.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Columbus, O., August 14, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors, and all committees thereof since the last meeting of stockholders,) will be held at the office of the Company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

An amendment to the regulations will be submitted, increasing the number of members of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors from five (5) to six (6.)

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, September 3d, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
W. N. COTT, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Wool Exchange, to act upon a motion to reduce the number of Directors from nine to seven, and to fill vacancies in the Board of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Number 260 West Broadway, New York City, on the 19th day of August, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Transfer Books will close five days prior to such meeting, and will open immediately thereafter. T. M. IVES, Secretary.

Proposals.

$20,000 PARK BONDS.

Office of City Treasurer,
Trenton, N. J., Aug. 13, 1901.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 3 o'clock P. M., FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1901, for the purchase of the whole of twenty thousand dollars of twenty-five-year three and one-half per cent. Park Bonds of the City of Trenton, N. J.

The above bonds will be in registered form, in denominations of $100 or multiples thereof. Interest payable semi-annually. Bonds will not be sold for less than par and accrued interest.

Each bidder will be required as an evidence of good faith to inclose with each bid a certified check on a National bank for $1,000, payable to the order of W. J. B. Stokes, City Treasurer. Checks will be immediately returned to unsuccessful bidders.

The bonds will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal will be the most favorable to the city, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the city.

Bonds authorized by ordinance of Common Council, passed June 18, 1901, and by acts of the Legislature approved March 14, 1883; March 18, 1885, and March 17, 1893.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for City of Trenton Park Bonds," and addressed to

W. J. B. STOKES,
City Treasurer.

STATE OF NEW YORK—STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
8th August, 1901.

Sealed proposals for installing a Coal-Handling Apparatus at the Manhattan State Hospital, West, Ward's Island, New York City, may be sent by mail, or delivered in person, up to four o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 26th day of August, 1901, to Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, Manhattan State Hospital, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City. At this time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposal obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, or at the office of G. L. Heins, State Architect, in the Capitol, at Albany, New York.

Contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible and reliable bidders, unless the bids exceed the amount of funds available therefor, in which case the Board of Managers reserves the right to reject all bids.

(Sig.) HENRY E. HOWLAND,
President, Board of Managers.
New York City, Aug. 13, 1901.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW York City, Aug. 12, 1901: Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 1 o'clock P. M., Aug. 27, 1901, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing to the U. S. Quartermaster's Department at New York, Boston, Chicago, or San Francisco, 10,000 Yellow Oilskin Pommel Slickers, Fish Brand, or equal, conforming to the sealed standard sample at this Depot; preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufacture the duty thereon) being equal. Blank forms for bidding can be obtained at this office. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked, "Proposals for Pommel Slickers," and addressed to MAJOR F. VON SCHRADER, Q. M., U. S. A., Act'g Depot Qr. Mr.

BENICIA ARSENAL, BENICIA, CAL., AUG. 16, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 11 A. M., Sept. 16, 1901, for purchase of condemned ordnance and ordnance stores, including cannon, projectiles, small arms, ammunition, scrap metal, etc. Information furnished on application to COLONEL A. MORDECAI, Ord. Dept., Com'dg.

Bergen Turnpike Bonds Approved.

The stockholders of the Jersey City, Hoboken, and Paterson Street Railway met at the main office of the company, 23 Hudson Place, Hoboken, yesterday, and voted to approve the action of the Directors in assuming responsibility for the issue of $1,000,000 in bonds by the Bergen Turnpike Company, which is part of the Jersey City, Hoboken, and Paterson system. The money raised is to be used in reconstructing the Bergen turnpike from Hoboken to Hackensack, and building trolley lines along the entire route.

Will Declare F. D. Carley a Bankrupt.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 15.—Referee Frederick W. Leonard announced to-day that he would close the examination in the bankruptcy proceedings brought by Francis D. Carley, the former Wall Street banker, and would report at once that he should be discharged as a bankrupt.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 15	466,738
To date this year	196,600,742
Corresponding date last year	74,598,584

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 15	$1,026,500
To date this year	$701,825,720
Corresponding date last year	$324,204,260

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½@3 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	⅝	Laclede Gas pf.	2
Am. Smelting	1½	Lake Erie & W.	2
Am. Smelting pf.	½	Long Island	1
Am. Sugar	2¼	Louis. & Nash.	1⅜
Am. Tobacco	1	Manhattan	1½
Anaconda Copper	½	Met. Street Ry.	1¼
At., Top. & S. F.	1⅜	Mexican Central	⅞
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1	Mexican National	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	¾	Mo., K. & T.	½
Brooklyn Rapid Tr.	⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1¼
Brunswick	½	Missouri Pacific	¾
Ches. & Ohio	¾	Mobile & Ohio	1
Chi. & Alton	½	National Biscuit	½
Chi., Ind. & L.	1¾	N. Y., Ont. & W.	1⅜
Chi., I. & L. pf.	1¼	Norfolk & West.	⅞
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅝	North. Pac. pf.	½
C., M. & St. P. pf.	5⅜	Pacific Coast	4
Chi. & N. W.	¾	Pacific Mail	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	3⅞	Penn. R. R.	¾
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	¾	Reading	1⅛
Col. Fuel & I.	2	Reading 1st pf.	½
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	Reading 2d pf.	¾
Consol. Gas	1	Rep. Steel pf.	⅞
Cont. Tobacco	½	Rubber Goods	¾
Cont. Tob. pf.	1	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
Del. & Hudson	½	St. L. & San F.	½
Den. & Rio Gr.	½	St. L. Southwestern	⅞
Den. & R. G. pf.	⅝	Southern Pacific	⅞
Des M. & Ft. D.	½	Southern Railway	1⅛
Erie	1¼	Southern Ry. pf.	¾
Erie 1st pf.	1⅜	Tenn. Coal & I.	2¼
Erie 2d pf.	1⅛	Texas & Pacific	1⅛
General Electric	4	Union Pacific	1⅜
Gt. North. pf.	2	U. S. Steel	½
Illinois Central	1¼	U. S. Steel pf.	½
Int. Power	½	Wabash	½
Int. Pump	1⅜	Wabash pf.	⅝
Iowa Central	1	West. Union Tel.	½
Iowa Central pf.	2	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Bicycle	1	Chi. & N. W. pf.	2
American Ice	½	Glucose Sugar pf.	1
Canadian Pacific	⅝	Minn. & St. L. pf.	1½
Chi. & Alton pf.	¾	Wells-Fargo Exp.	3

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Michigan Central 5s, 1931 3

Bond Advanced.

Stand. R. & T. inc. .1 | Wabash 2d 2½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Again the daily list of net changes in Stock Exchange quotations is largely—almost wholly—on the side of advances. More than recent activity showed in yesterday's market, and the stocks of higher character which have been leading current improvement were still conspicuously at the front. Union Pacific rose to within a fraction of par, while St. Paul and others of the class touched new figures for the present improvement.

No bad news of any sort intruded; reports from the steel strike centre indicated practical collapse of the strike in so far as it could have been considered seriously threatening. Crop news had better tone, and there were developments in the sterling exchange market which indicate the improbability of any important gold movement to Europe—these developments being likely to have early publicity.

Commission house transactions were on a more liberal scale than recently shown. But the chief and most effective buying seemed still to come from quarters where the strongest financial power of Wall Street centres. Interests having relations with Mr. Morgan, Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Keene, and the Standard Oil party have been the notable confident buyers.

European buying orders were yesterday again in evidence, and from important international banking authority came the statement that one interest in London had taken over 100,000 shares of stocks, particularly Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and St. Paul, during the past ten days; the same authority intimated that such European buying was part of a movement which might be expected to develop soon into much more importance. That Union Pacific will on the next dividend declaration be advanced to a 5 per cent. basis is forecast also by the same authority—and it is an authority which can be counted as practically official.

About 40,000 shares of the steel stocks were yesterday traded in, their advance being over a slight fractional range. In these stocks, as in Union Pacific and most of the Granger properties, there remains a persistent short interest, and there is a substantial borrowing demand for almost every one of the stocks against which bear attacks have been directed. The character of the rise from recent low levels has not been of a kind to hasten short covering; securities have advanced gradually, steadily, without sensational features, and on restricted trading. Rises like this do not startle the short interest into covering—the technical situation now revealing extensive short commitments. An encouraging factor is the report of the National Bureau of Statistics on foreign trade for July, the remarkable feature of which is the gain in merchandise exports over imports, and the actual gain in the value of exports, the total for the month being $109,031,158, and the excess over exports being $36,134,071. The value of exports far exceeds any previous July and the excess is much greater than for any previous July except that of last year, with which it compares closely. Total exports for the first seven months of the year reached the gigantic figures of $830,883,816, and the excess over imports for the same period is $324,546,625, breaking all records. This wonderful showing exerted a marked influence on yesterday's security market in the late trading.

The grain markets showed further reaction, wheat declining about 2 cents per bushel and corn about 1½ cents. The Cincinnati Price Current (a conservative authority) states that there is no further lowering of corn conditions, and estimates the crop at 1,400,000,000 bushels. This confirms the estimate of the statistician of the New York Produce Exchange. The Price Current estimates the wheat crop somewhat higher than the Produce Exchange authority, figuring out a yield of 715,000,000 bushels, on which it estimates an exportable surplus of 300,000,000 bushels, for which there will be full demand abroad.

METROPOLITAN TRANSIT CO. CHARTER.

Osborn Congelton, President of the American Elevated Railroad Company, when asked yesterday for further details regarding his statement as to the existence of an elevated franchise on Broadway from Fourteenth Street to Harlem, said:

"The charter was granted by the State Legislature some time in the 80's to a corporation known as the Metropolitan Transit Company, and provided for the privilege of constructing an elevated road from Harlem down Broadway to University Place. We have legal advice that the charter is still valid, and that the road could be built at any time."

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Westinghouse Electric Company said to have had the best business in its history in the last six months.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Resumption of operations by the Atlantic Iron Company, an independent concern, of New Castle, Penn., after an idleness of thirteen months.

National Glass Company's bonded indebtedness to be increased $2,500,000, to provide necessary working capital.

According to Boston dispatches, it is understood that the Directors of the General Electric Company will not take action on the next quarterly dividend on the common stock until early in September.

Ruling of the Committee on Securities of the New York Stock Exchange that dealings in St. Louis and San Francisco first and second preferred and common will hereafter be considered to be in stock, except in cases where the trade is specifically made in the certificates.

Official announcement that over 90 per cent. of the bonds of the Newburg Electric Railway, the Newburg and Orange Lake Railroad, and the Waldoon and Orange Railroad have been deposited and the proposed reorganization plan has been declared operative.

Details for consolidating the outside agencies of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads said to have been completed.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@3 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days, 4½ per cent. for ninety days, and 4½@5 per cent. for four to six months.

Mercantile paper rate: 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $181,530,016; balances, $8,505,603; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,087,244.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was weaker. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85⅛@$4.85¼; demand, $4.87½@$4.87⅝; cables, $4.87⅞@$4.88; commercial bills, $4.84¼@$4.85⅝.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛ less 1-16@5.18¾, and 5.16⅞; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 and 95 5-16@95⅜; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40¼@40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—35c discount. Boston—16 2-3c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—There was an improved demand for money to-day in connection with pay day. Discounts were quiet.

On the Stock Exchange hardly any business was done beyond concluding the settlement. Consols and gilt-edged securities continued firm, and there were indications of an increased demand. Home rails hardened. Foreigners were steady, but lifeless. Rio Tintos had a better tone. Kafirs were firm. A moderate business was done in these securities.

Americans generally were harder, but there were few transactions. Steels were very hard. Grand Trunks were easier on profit-takings. Canadian Pacifics receded. The close was steady.

Consols for money, 94 11-16; consols for the account, 94¾; Anaconda, 9⅛; Canadian, 113¾; St. Paul, 168⅝; Illinois Central, 147½; Louisville, 106⅛; New York Central, 157½; Northern Pacific preferred, 101; Pennsylvania, 74¼; Southern Pacific, 57½; United States Steel, 44⅛ ex-dividend; preferred, 95¾; Atchison, 76⅝; preferred, 98¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 99¾ ex-dividend; Chesapeake and Ohio, 47¼; Chicago Great Western, 22¾; Denver and Rio Grande, 48½; preferred, 94; Erie, 39¼; first preferred, 67¾; second preferred, 51½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27⅛; preferred, 54½; Norfolk and Western, 54¾; preferred, 89 ex-dividend; Ontario and Western, 34⅛; Reading, 21¼; first preferred, 39¾; second preferred, 26¾; Southern Railway, 30⅞; preferred, 87¼; Union Pacific, 100½; preferred, 91½; Wabash, 22; preferred, 41; Rand Mines, 42⅜; Spanish 4s, 69⅞.

Bar silver steady at 26 13-16d per ounce.

Money, 2@2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £124,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 132.50; Madrid, 40.12; Lisbon, 39.

In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—Business was extremely quiet on the Boerse to-day, owing to the Boerses in Catholic countries being closed on account of the celebration of the Feast of the Assumption. Bank and iron shares, after fluctuating, grew firmer. Home funds were dull. Foreigners and Canadian Pacifics were steady. Transvaals were weak.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 43½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 1¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¼ per cent.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—Holiday.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £1,688,000, circulation decreased £498,000, bullion increased £1,190,417, other securities decreased £318,000, other deposits decreased £1,438,000, public deposits increased £3,056,000, notes reserve increased £1,663,000, and Government securtiies increased £299,000.

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability is 50.93 per cent.; last week it was 49.18 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 3 per cent.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Thirty-five cents discount was the New York exchange rate to-day. Interest charges for call and time loans were unchanged at 4½@5 per cent.

There was little demand for local stocks to-day, and in those sections of the market in which an attempt to sell was made prices showed an easier tone. Northwestern Elevated common declined to 46 on the marketing of a small amount of stock. Diamond Match eased off to 145. Tin Can and Biscuit were held steady at about yesterday's range. Lake Street Elevated debentures declined to 103, the trading in these being the heaviest that has been seen in some time. Lake Street stock sold at 13.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
760	American Can	24½	24¼	24¼
220	American Can pf.	74	73⅞	74
18	American Radiator pf.	110¼	110¼	110¼
5	Central Union Telephone	45	45	45
3	Chicago Telephone	273	273	273
100	Chicago Union Tr. pf.	59	59	59
600	Diamond Match	145⅝	145	145½
235	Lake Street Elevated	13½	13	13½
10	Metropolitan Elev.	36½	36½	36½
50	Metropolitan Elev. pf.	93	93	93
550	National Biscuit	43⅜	43¼	43⅜
50	National Biscuit pf.	103	103	103
302	Northwestern Elev.	47	46	46
1	Northwestern Elev. pf.	95	95	95
20	Shelby Steel Tube pf.	35	35	35
6	South Side Elevated	109	108	108
50	West Chicago	100½	100½	100½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—Money loaned at the Clearing House to-day at 3 and 4 per cent. and New York funds sold at 16 2-3 cents' discount. Exchanges, $20,544,646; balances, $2,005,864.

On call, money rules most from 4 to 4½ per cent.; there are exceptions at 3½ and 5 per cent. Time money is quiet, with 4½ to 5 per cent. generally quoted for four to six months on acceptable collateral. In commercial paper there is a good demand at 5 per cent.; very choice paper would shade this figure.

The stock market was dull, but with an upward tendency. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
824	Atchison	76	74½	76
37	Atchison pf.	96⅝	96½	96½
9	Boston & Albany	256½	256½	256½
50	Boston Elevated	180	180	180
1	Chi., B. & Quincy	194	194	194
100	C., J. R. & S. Y.	159	158	158
10	Mexican Central	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
22	N. Y., N. H. & H.	215	214⅞	215
6	Pere Marquette	66	66	66
10	Rock Island	142⅜	142⅜	142⅜
50	So. California pf.	20	20	20
850	Union Pacific	99¼	97¾	99¼
25	Union Pacific pf.	90	89¾	90
20	West End	96	96	96

TELEPHONES.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
102	Am. Tel. & Tel.	162	161¼	162
215	Erie	51	47	50½
550	Mexican	2½	2½	2½
4	New England	138	138	138

ELECTRIC.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	General	260	260	260
1	General pf.	257	257	257
100	Massachusetts	39	39	39
45	Massachusetts pf.	93	93	93
20	Seattle pf.	98	98	98

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
76	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	89	89	89
200	American Smelting	52	51⅞	52
2,545	American Sugar	134	130¾	134
110	Am. Woolen pf.	79	78	79
300	Dom. Iron & Steel	26	26	26
80	N. E. Cot. Yarn pf.	94⅜	94¼	94⅜
100	N. E. Gas & Coke	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
5	Pullman	208¼	207	208¼
685	United Fruit	88	83	87
200	United States Leather	14	14	14
164	United Shoe Machine	38½	38	38½
25	United Shoe Machine pf.	27	27	27
3,190	United States Steel	44½	43⅞	44½
1,238	United States Steel pf.	93½	93	93⅜

MINING.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
735	Adventure	25	24	25
3,526	Amalgamated	114	113¼	113⅜
378	Arcadian	15½	15	15
5	Atlantic	37	37	37
5	Baltic	51	51	51
126	Bingham	42	41	41
25	Bonanza	1¼	1¼	1¼
8	Cal. & Hecla	717	715	715
100	Centennial	27½	27¼	27¼
10	Cochiti	5	5	5
100	Cons. Mercur	3	3	3
250	Dom. Coal	38½	38	38
1	Dom. Coal pf.	116	116	116
10	Franklin	17½	17½	17½
200	Isle Royale	40¼	40	40
8,578	Mass.	23¾	21	23¾
61	Michigan	13½	12½	13½
105	Mohawk	42	41⅜	42
110	Old Dominion	30¼	30	30¼
50	Osceola	97¾	97⅜	97¾
40	Parrot	50½	50½	50½
50	Phoenix	4½	4½	4½
10	Rhode Island	4¼	4¼	4¼
6	Tamarack	345	345	345
850	United States	18¼	18	18
70	United States Oil	11½	11½	11½
245	Victoria	7	6¾	6¾
68	Wolverine	64	64	64

British, 13½ bid, 16 asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—The market was more active to-day than usual. Union Traction was a fairly sensational feature, gaining about a point on the announcement that during the last fiscal year it carried 10,000,000 more passengers than ever before. It eased off toward the close. Cambria Steel rose to 24, a gain of 1 point, the Cambria-Conemaugh merger having been consummated to-day. This was the last day for paying the final $20 on the Cambria warrants. It is believed on the market that the interests now in control intend to increase their holdings. The rest of the list was steady. Pennsylvania Steel changed hands at 86. Choctaw preferred sold at 52½, and the common advanced sharply. Philadelphia and Erie rose 1½, to 37. Philadelphia Company was strong and active, rising to 50 at one time. United Gas Improvement and Lehigh Valley were fractionally lower.

Money is firm. Call loans, 4@4½; time loans, 4½@6; commercial paper, 4½@6½ per cent.

Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Bethlehem Iron	61½	61½	61½
700	Camden Land	1¼	1	1¼
4,032	Cam. St. rcts., $2.50 pd.	3⅜	3	3⅜
5,900	Cam. St., Drexel rcts.	24¼	23¼	24¼
8,300	Cam. S. rcts., $22.50 pd.	24	23⅛	24
100	Choctaw t. c.	64	64	64
6	Choctaw t. c. warrants	11	11	11
33	Choctaw pf., t. c.	52½	52½	52½
50	Diamond State Steel	3	3	3
325	Elec. Co. of America	7⅜	7¼	7¼
23	Fourth St. Nat. Bank	243	243	243
100	Indianapolis St. Ry.	48	48	48
780	Lehigh Valley	36	35½	36
1	Minehill Co.	62	62	62
90	North Penn	107	107	107
340	Penn. Steel pf.	86	85	85
683	Pennsylvania	73	72½	72⅞
20	Penn. Elec. Vehicle	1	1	1
750	Philadelphia Company	50	49½	49¼
647	Philadelphia & Erie	37⅛	36	37⅛
102	Philadelphia Traction	96½	95¾	96
505	Philadelphia Electric	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
190	Railways Co. gen.	2⅛	2	2
6,235	Reading t. c.	21 7-16	20 15-16	21 7-16
2,715	Reading 1st pf., t. c.	39⅛	38⅞	39⅛
1,300	Reading 2d pf., t. c.	26½	26¼	26½
200	Southern Ry.	31½	31½	31½
50	United Gas Imp.	115½	115	115
30	U. S. Leather	14	14	14
4,610	Union Traction	27⅝	26⅞	27⅛
5	United of N. J.	280	280	280
22,670	U. S. Steel com.	44½	44	44½
3	U. S. Steel pf.	93½	93½	93½
50	Welsbach Co.	48½	48½	48½

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 15.—The market today maintained its added activity, and also developed more strength. Seaboards once more held the central position and enjoyed the chief gains for the day. The general sentiment kept pace, however, and held the whole list firmly to its recently won advance.

Money on call was at 4½@5 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 2,295 shares of stock and $159,500 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Am. Bonding	92	92	92
570	Maryland Brew. com.	7½	7⅛	7½
450	Maryland Brew. pf.	14	14	14
50	Nat. Compositype Co.	20	20	20
150	United Rys. com.	16¼	16¼	16¼
550	Seaboard com.	28	27⅞	28
500	Seaboard pf.	50	49¼	50
$1,000	Seaboard 4s	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜
2,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼
8,000	Ga. South. & Fla. 5s	112	112	112
10,000	Ga. & Ala. Cons. 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾
11,000	Ga. & Ala. pf. 5s	107¾	107¾	107¾
6,000	Ga., Carol. & North. 5s	108	108	108
300	Virginia Mid. 3s	121	121	121
32,000	United Rys. incomes	73	73	73
74,000	United Rys. 4s	98⅛	97¾	98⅛
1,000	Norfolk Ry. & Light 5s	96	96	96
3,000	Maryland Brew. 6s	52½	52½	52½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 15.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
540	Pittsburg Coal	31¼	31	31⅛
979	Pittsburg Coal pf.	94½	94¼	94½
2,250	Mon. River Coal	14½	14¼	14½
2,000	Mon. River Coal 6s	119¼	119¼	119¼
660	United States Steel	44	44	44
418	United States Steel pf.	93⅜	93	93
762	Elect. 2d pf.	68½	68¼	68½
375	Window Glass	62¾	62	62¾
100	Pittsburg Brewing	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
5	Pittsburg Brewing pf.	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
$2,000	Pittsburg Brewing 6s	113¼	113¼	113¼
100	Philadelphia Company	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
950	Crucible Steel	22¼	22¼	22¼
70	Crucible Steel pf.	83¾	83½	83½
50	West. Air Brake	183	183	183

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

E. Covert Hulst of Sussdorf Brothers yesterday was elected a member of the Stock Exchange.

Details will be found in another column of dividends declared by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, General Chemical Company, the Mexican Northern Railway Company, the American Coal Company, and New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company.

The Stock Exchange Committee on Securities has ruled that the dealings in the first and second preferred and common shares of the St. Louis and San Francisco Road are in future to be considered "in stock," save in cases where dealings are specifically made in certificates.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Biscuit Company was held yesterday at the Eastern offices of the company in New York City. The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. was declared upon the preferred capital stock, to be paid Aug. 31, and the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. was declared upon the common capital stock, to be paid Oct. 15.

A committee composed of William A. Reed, Simon Borg, Henry Sanford, Thomas Denny, and Edwin S. Hooley, announce that holders of certificates issued by the Central Trust Company, on deposit of the Ohio Southern Railroad Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, under the agreement of June 21, 1896, will, upon surrender of the certificates at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, be entitled to receive for each bond, with December, 1896, and all subsequent coupons attached, represented by such certificates, $1,000 Detroit Southern Railroad Company, "Ohio Southern Division," first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds bearing interest from June 1, 1901, the sum of $48.33 in cash, ($8.33 thereof being interest from March 15 to June 1) and a certificate entitling the holder to participate pro rata in any future distribution of cash when received by the committee, and as determined by it, as provided in the agreement of Feb. 20, 1901.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 26 13-16d per ounce and in New York at 58⅛c. Mexican dollars at 45c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 200 shares of Brunswick sold at .10, 1,000 Comstock at .07, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 2.85, 100 Little Chief at .13, and 1,000 Phoenix at .10.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alamo	.12½	Leadville Con.	.06
Anaconda	.32	Little Chief	.03
Alice	.10	Mexican	.10
Adams Con.	.25	Moulton	.30
Belcher	.05	Ontario	8.25
Best & Belcher	.12	Ophir	.75
Bruns. Con.	.09	Occidental	.01
Chrysolite	.05	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.08
Chollar	.03	Potosi	.03
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.50	Quicksilver	3.50
Com. T. Co. stock	.06½	Quicksilver pf.	8.50
Com. T. Co. scrip	.10	Savage	.06
Crescent	.10	Sierra Nevada	.10
Daly	1.25	Standard	8.25
Deadwood Terra	.65	Small Hopes	.50
Eureka Con.	.15	Union Con.	.10
Golden Fleece	.33	Yellow Jacket	.27
Gould & Curry	.12	Argentum Juanita	.09
Hale & Norcross	.23	Isabella	.40
Horn Silver	1.75	Mollie Gibson	.33
Iron Silver	.56	Portland	2.90
La Crosse	.06		

POSTAL EMPLOYES' BONDS.

Attorney General Decides Surety Companies Are Liable for Full Amount of Guarantee.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The Attorney General has forwarded to the Post Office Department a decision in which he holds that the Government can collect from the bond of a postal clerk or carrier for money which he steals from a registered letter. The Government is held to be under a moral obligation to recover and restore valuable mail to the owner when stolen by a Government employe, and the surety company guaranteeing the employe is made liable for the amount of his bond.

This decision settles an old controversy between the Post Office Department and surety companies over the extent of the latter's responsibility. In the particular case from which the Attorney General made the decision a letter carrier in New York City stole two letters containing over $2,000. Inspectors recovered $1,500 of this and called on the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, which bonded the carrier, for the remainder.

Only $10 for each lost letter was tendered by the company, on the ground that the Government was liable to the owner for this sum and no more. The company, however, agreed to abide by the Attorney General's decision in the matter. The latter now holds that when a clerk or carrier steals a registered letter containing money he is responsible for the amount stolen, and that the surety company is responsible under its contract for the same amount, provided it does not exceed the amount for which the bond was given.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS.

No Charges Preferred Against Charles C. Browne—To Photograph Goods.

Appraiser Wakeman said yesterday that he had recommended to the Secretary of the Treasury that Charles C. Browne, an examiner recently transferred from the silk department, where frauds have been discovered, be not suspended from duty. Browne after his transfer telegraphed a request to Washington that he be suspended pending the investigation of any charges that might be preferred against him, and when the unusual proceeding was brought to Mr. Wakeman's attention by the departmental authorities he reported that he had preferred no charges against Browne.

"Every one of the examiners now on the docks are needed," said Mr. Wakeman yesterday. "I wish we had more of them."

The annual conference of United States Appraisers, which has been in progress for a week at the Public Stores, ended yesterday, adopting a series of highly complimentary resolutions to Mr. Wakeman, who had presided over the sessions. Details of the work accomplished will be kept from the public until a report has been made to the Secretary of the Treasury.

One recommendation which it is said will be made will be for the extensive use of photography in Custom Houses, so as to secure uniformity of valuations in the different ports of the country, the idea being that when an Appraiser fixes the duty upon a novel article that passes through his hands he shall at once send photographs of it to other Appraisers, so that when they see the same goods they may be guided by the judgment of the first.

NEW CAMBRIA STEEL DIRECTORS.

Pennsylvania Road Represented—Merger with Conemaugh Company Approved.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Cambria Steel Company here to-day, the capital of the corporation was increased to $50,000,000 from $4,320,000, and three new Directors were elected. The new members of the board are Leonard C. Hanna of Cleveland and Frank J. Firth and Theodore N. Ely of this city. Mr. Hanna is a brother of Senator Hanna and has had charge of the Cambria's ore business for years. Mr. Firth is President of the Erie and Western Transportation Company, and Mr. Ely is Superintendent of Motive Power of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The new Directors were chosen in the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which now controls the Cambria Steel Company. The proposition to merge with the Conemaugh Company was ratified by a stock vote of 261,264 out of a total of 320,000 shares. The actual amount of money paid in under the recapitalization is $13,050,000, from which is to be deducted $200,000 commission to Drexel & Co., and $1,170,000 compensation to the underwriting syndicate.

Seizure of Passenger's Jewelry.

Inspector T. J. Donohue yesterday took to the Seizure Room in the Public Stores a collection of jewelry which he had taken from Ralph Sartori of Seattle, a passenger on the Oceanic. The collection included a fine diamond and ruby ring, two ladies' gold watches, a neck chain, a single diamond earring, and half a dozen pieces of lace. The foreign value of the whole was about $600.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Henry Bosch Company of New York City, to manufacture wall paper; capital, $50,000. Directors—Henry Bosch, Chicago; Peter Bosch and H. B. Gayley, New York City.

Fischer & Reilly Company of New York City, to do a retail dry goods business; capital, $20,000. Directors—W. V. Fischer, J. J. Reilly, and E. H. Titus, New York City.

Aqua Fria Mining Company of New York City, to develop mining lands in Arizona and any other part of the United States; capital, $500,000. Directors—Ralph Kirby, John Thornley, and Harold S. Recknagel, New York City.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 15.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Veneer Package and Machine Company of Ohio, to manufacture patent boxes; capital, $300,000.

Andes Rubber Company of Baltimore, to engage in the manufacture of gum products in Peru and other South American countries; capital, $2,000,000. Incorporators—Harry A. Parr, N. P. Bond, Thomas F. McGlone, and Edward Powell Hill.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Charles J. Bosworth has been appointed San Francisco general agent of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, to succeed S. C. Pardee.

Gutte & Frank have been appointed San Francisco metropolitan managers of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

President De Camp of the Western Union (fire underwriters) has named the following Committee on Order of Business at the semi-annual meeting to be held on Sept. 18, 1901, probably at Round Island: Eugene Cary, I. S. Blackwelder, F. S. James, G. H. Lermit, P. D. McGregor, J. S. Belden, and A. J. Harding.

Local fire underwriters, talking of the present stagnant condition of business, explain it in part by saying that the commercial interests of the country are so busy that warehouses have but few stocks on hand, almost all of the current product going directly from factory to consumer. The result is that the usually large item of insurance on merchandise in storage warehouses has shrunk to an unwonted mark.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the outside market yesterday were considerably larger than those of the past few days. At the same time the recent strength was continued, and quotations again advanced, in some cases materially. Conditions in the Stock Exchange market being favorable, trading in the outside market was stimulated and in a general way the day on the curb was the best in a week or more.

⁂

Consolidated Tobacco 4s were the most active issue. They were in general demand, and fully $400,000 of the bonds were bought at prices ranging from 67⅞ to 68¼, odd amounts selling as high as 68⅜. They closed at 68 bid, showing a net gain of five-eighths of a point.

⁂

Dominion Securities Company.—For several days past there has been some trading in the stock of the Dominion Securities Company, yesterday's sales being made around 67½, which represents an advance of about 5 points since the beginning of the week, when the stock was first traded in on the curb. The company, which is capitalized at $1,500,000, is empowered to deal in stocks, bonds, and securities of all kinds, and at present it is engaged in financing railroad undertakings in Nova Scotia, including the building of the Cape Breton Railway. This road is being built on the subsidies granted by the Canadian and Nova Scotia Governments, and on terms which, it is said, will be very profitable to the Dominion Securities Company. The assets of the company, it is stated, in addition to about $300,000 in cash, include practically all the stock of the Cape Breton Railway and 75 per cent. of the stock of the South Shore road, which has just been acquired. It is further stated that the company has no obligations. The Directors of the Securities Company are William Seward Webb, Samuel R. Callaway, John Jacob Astor, Arthur L. Meyer, Henry L. Sprague, Percy Clement, Thomas Robertson, Edgar Van Etten, Alfred Schiffer, and Frank E. Webb.

⁂

American Bank Note was traded in yesterday more actively than for a long time past. Sales amounting to over 100 shares were made at 56, and the stock closed at 55½ bid.

⁂

Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis preferred sold to the extent of 400 shares at 74¼ and 74½. The closing bid of 73¾ showed a net gain of half a point.

⁂

Seaboard Air Line issues were all strong. The preferred stock sold up to 50, an advance of one and a half points, and the common closed at 28 bid, a net gain of three-quarters of a point.

⁂

United States Reduction common made a net gain of nearly three points after dealings in 300 or 400 shares. It closed at 31¼ bid.

⁂

Standard Oil sold at 772½-ex. dividend. The stock closed at that price, showing a net gain of 2½ points.

⁂

American Can was fairly active, but no change occurred in the price of either issue. The common closed at 24 bid.

⁂

Universal Tobacco common sold for the first time in a long while. A sale of 100 shares was made just at the close at 20.

⁂

Railway Automatic Sale sold to the extent of 100 shares at 15.

⁂

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Aug. 15. Bid.	Aug. 15. Asked.	Aug. 14. Bid.	Aug. 14. Asked.
American Banknote	55½	57	56	58½
American Can	24	24¼	24	24½
American Can pf.	73¾	74¼	73¾	74¼
American Chicle	82	86	82	86
American Chicle pf.	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	8	9½	8	9¼
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	35½	37½	35½	37½
American Malt 6s	93½	94¼	93½	94½
*American Thread pf.	4	4⅝	4	4⅝
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	26½	30	26½	30
*Britsh Columbia Copper	13½	14¼	13½	14¼
British Exchequer 3s	98	98⅝	98	98⅝
*California Copper	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
Camden Land	1	1½	1¼	1½
Cast-Iron Pipe	6½	6¾	6½	6¾
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	33	34½	33	34½
Central Fireworks	23	25	23	25
Central Fireworks pf.	70	75	70	75
Cent. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	89	90	89	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule	2½	3	2½	3
Compressed Air	15½	17	15⅝	17
Con. Refrigerating	6⅛	7	6⅛	7
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	3½	4½
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	..	26½	..	26½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	27	33	27	33
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	68	68¼	67⅝	67¾
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106½	104	107
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i.	14	15	14¼	15
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	40½	41	40½	41
Detroit Southern 4s	84½	86	84½	86
Electric Boat	19	22	17	20
Electric Boat pf.	44	50	44	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Electric Vehicle	5½	7	5½	7
Electric Vehicle pf.	8	12	8	12
*Electro-Pneumatic	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1¾
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf.	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	¾	1	⅝	⅞
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf.	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	8½	9½	8	10
Havana Commercial pf.	43½	45½	43½	45½
Hudson River Tel.	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	73¼	..	73¼	74¼
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	85½	87	85½	87
Lorillard pf.	120	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	1½	1⅞	1½	1⅞
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7⅝	8½	7⅝	8½
Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	22	25	22	25
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf.	84	87	84	87
National Sugar pf.	106	107	106	107
New England Transport	½	1	½	1
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp.	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	10½	11¼	10½	11¼
Otis Elevator	32¼	33½	32¼	33½
Otis Elevator pf.	97	98	97	98
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	34	36	34	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	74	70	74
Retsof	46	..	46	..
Retsof bonds	78	81	78	81
Royal Baking Powder pf.	99½	100	99½	100
Safety Car Heat & Light	147½	150	148	152
St. Louis Transit	27	27½	26½	27½
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101	101½	101	101½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	82¼	82½	81¾	82¼
Seaboard Air Line	28	28½	27¼	28
Seaboard Air Line pf.	49¾	50	48½	49¼
Singer Mfg.	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & Trac.	39	42	39	42
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf.	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J.	772½	775	778	780
Storage Power	5	9	5	9
Tennessee Copper	17	18	17	17½
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	3	6	3	6
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf.	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	4⅞	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛
Union Typewriter	60	62	60	62
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	121	119	121
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	116½	119	116½	119
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89	89¾	89	89¾
United Rys. of St. L. pf	80¾	..	80¾	..
U. S. Cotton Duck	29½	30½	29½	30
U. S. Cotton Duck pf.	90½	91½	90½	91¼
U. S. Reduction & Ref.	31¼	33	28½	30
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf.	40	45	40	45
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds.	..	100	..	100
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	18	21	..	21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	..	56	..	58
Va. Coal, I. & C.	7	9	7	9
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	40	42	40	42
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	16½	17½	16½	17½
Worthington Pump pf.	112½	113½	112½	113½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	244	248	244	249
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R.	241½	244	241½	244
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	206	220	206	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	106
Columbus Railway	45¼	46½	45¼	46½
Columbus Railway pf.	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J.	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	108¾	109½	109¼	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M.& St.N.Av.1st	112½	114½	113	115
42d St., M.& St.N.Av.2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	29	26	28
New Orleans Traction pf.	102	103	102	103
Ninth Av. R. R.	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R.R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R.R. consols	119	120	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	175	..	175	..
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	62	70	60	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	109	111	109	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¼	117	116	117
United Traction, Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

	Aug. 15. Bid.	Aug. 15. Asked.	Aug. 14. Bid.	Aug. 14. Asked.
Bay State Gas	1	1⅛	⅞	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	7	5	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70	75	70	75
Central Union 5s, gtd.	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J.	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	..	103	..
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	70	75	70	75
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99½	101½	99½	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	305	315	305	315
New Amsterdam 5s	107¾	108	107¾	108
N. E. Gas & Coke	5¼	6⅛	5¼	6⅛
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	52	53	52	53
N.Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N.Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	95	90	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	53	50	53
St. Paul Gas bonds	86¼	88¼	86¼	88¼
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	19	15	19
Western Gas	97	100	97	100
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109¼	107½	109¼

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	19	21	19	21
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92¼	93½	92¼	92¾
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	80½	82½	81	83
Union Ferry	40½	41	40½	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	95	96½	95	96½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Tenn Settlement 3s	5,000	96¼
Am Hide & L 6s	5,000	96
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	1,000	97
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s	500	104
	1,000	104
	500	103⅝
	16,000	104
	500	103¾
	29,000	104
Adj 4s, stamped	5,000	94½
	500	94
	2,000	94½
Balt & Ohio 4s	23,000	104
Balt & Ohio 3½s	1,000	95¾
Balt & Ohio, S'w'n Div 3½s	10,000	90¼
Balt & O sub ctfs for 4s, con, gtd, 1911, 6th inst pd	1,000	105½
	5,000	106
B'klyn Un El 1st	1,000	100⅞
Canada South 1st	2,000	106⅜
	3,000	106¾
Cent of Ga 2d inc	2,000	29
	5,000	29⅜
	7,000	29¼
	5,000	29½
Cent Pac gtd 4s	29,000	101
Cent Pac gtd 3½s	44,000	87¾
Ches & O gen 4½s	4,000	107⅝
	4,000	107⅞
Chi & Alton 3½s	10,000	84¼
	3,000	84⅜
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds	43,000	97⅝
	2,000	97¾
	10,000	97⅝
	9,000	97¾
Chi & E Ill gen 5s	1,000	123
Chi, Ind & Lo refunding 6s	23,000	122
Chi, M & St P, S Minn Div 6s	3,000	116
Terminal 5s	2,000	111½
Chi & N'w'n deb 5s, 1933	2,000	122
Chi Term Tran 4s	3,000	94½
Col & South 1st 4s	1,000	87¼
	11,000	87
Erie 1st con 4s	1,000	98
Erie 1st gen 4s	32,000	85¾
	2,000	85⅞
Green Bay & West deb ctfs, B	1,000	9½
Laclede Gas L of St L 1st 5s	3,000	107⅝
Leh & W B Coal ext gtd 4½s	1,000	104⅞
Long Island unified 4s	4,000	99½
Manhattan con 4s	3,000	104¼
	1,000	104⅛
	5,000s20F	104½
Michigan Cent 5s, 1931	2,000	130
Mex Cent con 4s	2,000	84½
Louisville & Nashv col trust 4s	5,000	100⅝
	5,000	100¾
	2,000	100⅞
Mex Cent 1st inc	10,000	32¼
	15,000	32⅜
	2,000	32½
	5,000	32¾
	40,000	33
Mo, K & T of T 5s	10,000	106
Mo Pac trust 5s	2,000	107
Moh & Mal inc	3,000	107
Morgan's L & T 1st 6s	2,000	123
N Y Cent & Hud Riv, L S col 3½s	10,000	95
N Y Gas, El L, H & P purchase money 4s	12,000	94½
N Y, C & St L 4s	2,000	107¼
Nor & W con 4s	2,000	101½
	3,000	102
North Pac 4s	20,000	104½
North Pac gen 3s	10,000	72
Peoria & E 1st 4s	10,000	97¼
St L, I M & South gen 5s	1,000	116¼
St L, I M & South unif & ref 4s	1,000	92½
San A & A P 4s	20,000	85½
San F, P & P 1st	10,000	111
South Pac 4s	2,000	91⅞
	500	91¾
	4,000	92
	10,000	91⅞
South Ry 1st 5s	4,000	116¼
	2,000	116⅝
Stand R & T inc	5,000	8
Tol, St L & W 4s	1,000	83¼
	4,000	84
Union Pac 1st 4s	5,000	104½
	15,000	105
Union Pac conv 4s	140,000	107
	2,000	106¾
	17,000	107
	10,000	107⅛
	5,000	107
	3,000	107⅛
	1,000	107
	5,000	106¾
	16,000	107
	2,000	107⅛
	20,000	107
	3,000	106⅝
	10,000	106⅞
	50,000	107
Wabash 2d 5s	1,000	107½
Wabash deb, B	25,000	61½
	10,000	61¾
	25,000	61½
	5,000	61¾
West N Y & Penn 1st	5,000	119
Wheeling & L E 1st con 4s	7,000	93
Wis Cent gen 4s	12,000	88
	3,000	87¾
	3,000	87⅝

Total sales $1,026,500

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.03	.03
Alpha Con	.03	.03
Andes	.03	.03
Belcher	.06	.06
Best & Belcher	.12	.13
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.28	.30
Challenge Con	.33	.34
Chollar	.05	.05
Confidence	1.25	1.30
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.85	1.90
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.07	.09
Gould & Curry	.13	.15
Hale & Norcross	.28	.28
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.06	.05
Kentucky Con	.04	.02
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.13	.04
Occidental Con	.02	.02
Ophir	.80	.82
Overman	.10	.10
Potosi	.05	.05
Savage	.07	.08
Sag Belcher	.01	.01
Sierra Nevada	.12	.14
Standard	3.65	3.65
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con	.12	.13
Utah Con	.05	.05
Yellow Jacket	.31	.33
Silver bars	.58⅛	.58⅛
Mexican dollars	47@47½	47@47½
Drafts, sight	.05	.05
Telegraph	.07½	.07½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 15.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Acacia	16¼	16⅝	16⅞	17⅛
Alamo	13¾	13½	13¼	13½
Argentum	11	13	10	12
Anaconda	32½	35	34	35
Battle Mountain	16	17	16¼	17
Blue Bell	14½	16	14	16
Butterfly	40	41	40	41
C. C. Cons.	8	8½	8	9
Coriolanus	10	11¼	10⅞	12
C., C. & M.	7½	7⅞	7½	7⅝
Columbine Victor	7	8	7	8
Dante	5	6	5¼	5½
Doctor Jackpot	60	61½	61½	62
Elkton	177¼	180	176½	177½
El Paso	51¼	52	51½	52
Fanny Rawlings	19⅝	20½	18	20½
Findlay	9⅝	10	9¼	10
Gold Dollar	17⅞	18	17⅝	18
Golden Cycle	64	66	64	66
Golden Fleece	36	40	36	40
Gold Knob	4	4¼	3⅞	4¼
Gold Sovereign	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅝
Gould	16½	18	16¼	16¾
Hart	8	10	8	10
Ingham	14¼	15	14⅞	16
Isabella	44½	45	42½	43
Jackpot	39	42	40	45
Keystone	8⅜	9¼	8½	9½
Last Dollar	55	67½	55	67½
Lexington	6	6¼	6	6½
Little Puck	7¼	7½	7¼	7½
Mint	18½	20	18	20
Mollie Gibson	30	40	36	39
Molly Dwyer	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
Mary Cashen	13	15	13	14¼
Moon Anchor	31¼	32¼	29¼	30
National	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
Nugget	17½	18	18	20
New Haven	5¼	5⅝	5¼	6
Orphan	17½	18	17½	18
Pharmacist	8½	8¼	8⅜	8¼
Pinnacle	7½	8½	7	8½
Pointer	7⅞	8⅜	8	8¼
Portland	303	305	302	309
Rose Maud	5⅜	5½	5¼	5½
Rose Nicol	6	6¼	6½	6¼
Republic	4½	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞
Rocky Mountain	3⅜	4⅜	3⅝	4⅝
Sedan	6⅝	7	6⅞	7
Vindicator	116½	118⅝	116⅝	120
Work	13	14	13⅝	14
Zoe	3	3⅛	3	3⅛

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in August showed increases as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific	$5,002
Northern Pacific	98,441
Total increase 2 roads	$103,443
Increase previously reported	843,881
Total increase 40 roads	$947,324
Decrease 7 roads previously reported	29,026
Net increase	**$918,298**

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Aug. 15, 1901.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
170	180	12	Adams Express	175	175	175	175	.....
113½	113¾	8,970	Amalgamated Copper	113⅝	114	113	113½	+ ⅝
3	4	350	American Bicycle	3	3	3	3	−1
29½	29¾	1,080	Am. Car & Found. Co.	29¾	29¾	29	29¾	.....
84	84½	300	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	84¼	84½	84¼	84½	+ ¼
34	34¼	700	American Cotton Oil	33¾	34¼	33¾	34	+ ¼
32¼	32¾	700	American Ice Co.	32	32	32	32	− ½
24½	25	1,100	American Locomotive	24⅝	24⅝	24½	24½	.....
60½	62½	50	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	.....
53¼	53½	3,245	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	51¾	53¼	51¾	53¼	+1½
100⅞	101¼	1,300	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	100¼	100⅞	100¼	100⅞	+ ½
133¾	134	9,220	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	131¾	134¼	130⅜	134	+2¼
137	138	2,100	American Tobacco ctfs	136½	136½	136	136½	+1
44⅝	44¾	100	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ½
76⅛	76¼	22,100	At., T. & S. F.	75	76¼	74⅞	76¼	+1⅜
96⅝	96¾	7,000	At., T. & S. F. pf.	96	96¾	95¾	96¾	+1
99½	99¾	1,400	Baltimore & Ohio	99¼	99¾	99¼	99¾	+ ¾
92½	93½	1,135	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	93	93	93	93	− ¼
75½	75¾	2,850	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	75¼	75½	75	75½	+ ⅝
214	216	100	Brooklyn Un. Gas, x d.	215	215	215	215	.....
10	11½	400	Brunswick City	11½	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
68	70	400	Canada Southern	70	70	70	70	.....
111⅝	112	3,550	Canadian Pacific	112¼	112¼	111½	111⅞	− ⅝
158	159	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	157	157	157	157	.....
46½	46¾	1,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	46⅛	46⅞	46	46¾	+ ¾
37⅞	38	2,100	Chicago & Alton	37¾	37¾	37¼	37¾	+ ½
77	78	300	Chi. & Alton pf.	77½	77½	77	77	− ¾
22⅝	22¾	2,725	Chicago Great West.	22½	22¾	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅜
81½	81¾	130	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	.....
37	37½	3,700	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	35½	37½	35½	37½	+1⅜
70½	71½	100	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	71½	71½	71½	71½	+1½
165⅝	165⅞	38,850	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	164½	165⅞	164¼	165¾	+1⅜
191¼	192	2,555	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	187¼	191¼	187¼	191¼	+5¾
192	195	200	Chicago & Northw.	193	195	193	195	+ ¾
..	..	200	Chi. & Northw. pf.	215	220	215	220	−2
143¼	143½	4,070	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	140	143½	140	143	+3½
18½	18⅞	400	Chi. Term. Trans.	18¾	19	18½	19	+ ¼
38¾	38⅞	275	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	38¼	38½	38¼	38½	+ ¾
98	99	600	Colorado Fuel & Iron	99½	99½	98	98	+2
13¾	14	800	Colorado Southern	13⅞	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
53¼	53½	400	Col. Southern 1st pf.	53	53⅜	53	53⅜	+ ⅜
22¾	23¼	300	Col. Southern 2d pf.	23	23	22¾	23	+ ½
18½	20½	178	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
224½	225	2,530	Consolidated Gas	224¾	225	224	224½	+1
68½	69	4,000	Con. Tobacco Co.	68	68¼	68	68¼	+ ½
116½	117¼	800	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	116	117	116	117	+1
161½	161¾	210	Delaware & Hudson	161	161	161	161	+ ⅛
224	228	63	Del., Lack. & West.	222	222	222	222	.....
42	42½	100	Denver & Rio Grande	42	42	42	42	+ ½
92⅛	92½	930	Denver & R. G. pf.	91½	92	91½	92	+ ⅝
36¼	38½	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ½
145	146	550	Diamond Match	144¾	146	144¾	146	.....
8	8¼	100	Dist. of America	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
10½	10⅝	800	Dul., S. S. & At.	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10½	− ¼
38⅞	39	31,810	Erie	38¼	39	38¼	38⅞	+1¼
66⅞	67	4,300	Erie 1st pf	65⅞	67	65⅞	66⅞	+1⅜
51	52	800	Erie 2d pf	51	51⅝	51	51⅝	+1⅛
262	265	1,200	General Electric	257	261	257	261	+4
104	106	200	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	106	106	106	106	−1
182	182½	2,000	Great Northern pf.	180¼	182	180¼	182	+2
52¾	53	100	Hocking Valley	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	.....
75½	76¼	330	Hocking Valley pf.	75¾	76	75¼	76	+ ⅜
145¼	145½	1,500	Illinois Central	144⅞	145½	144⅞	145½	+1¼
23¾	24	1,750	International Paper	23	23¾	23	23¾	+ ¼
38¼	40	100	International Pump	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	+1⅜
92⅜	93	1,100	Internat. Power Co.	92¼	93	92¼	92½	+ ½
7⅛	7½	100	International Silver	7	7	7	7	+ ⅛
40	40½	7,600	Iowa Central	39¾	41	39¾	40½	+1
75½	76	800	Iowa Central pf.	75	76	75	76	+2
19	20	100	Kansas City Southern	19	19	19	19	.....
100	102	500	Laclede Gas pf.	101	101	101	101	+2
61	64	300	Lake Erie & West.	63	63	63	63	+2
75	80	100	Long Island	78	78	78	78	+1
104¼	104⅜	7,925	Louisville & Nashville	103¼	104⅜	103¼	104⅜	+1⅜
118¼	118½	7,700	Manhattan Elevated	118	118¾	118	118½	+1½
167¾	168¼	500	Met. Street Railway	167¾	168	167½	167¾	+1¼
25⅛	25¼	2,250	Mexican Central	24½	25⅛	24½	25⅛	+ ⅞
11⅜	11½	6,400	Mexican National ctfs.	10⅞	11⅜	10⅞	11⅜	+ ⅝
108	109	100	Minn. & St. Louis	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	.....
115	117	100	Minn. & St. L. pf.	116	116	116	116	−1½
24½	26	100	M., S. P. & S. S. M.	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ½
26¾	27½	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	27	27	27	27	+ ½
54½	55	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	54	54¾	54	54¾	+1¼
102⅛	102¼	9,900	Missouri Pacific	101½	102¼	101⅛	102¼	+ ¾
82½	84¼	100	Mobile & Ohio	83	83	83	83	+1
43	43⅜	100	Nat. Biscuit Co.	43	43	43	43	+ ½
42	43	100	National Salt Co.	43	43	43	43	.....
154⅜	154½	1,800	New York Central	154	154½	154	154⅛	.....
39⅝	40	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	40	40	40	40	− ½
78½	81	500	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	79¾	79¾	79½	79¾	− ¼
34⅝	34¾	19,300	N. Y., Ont. & West.	33⅜	34¾	33⅜	34¾	+1⅜
54⅛	54¼	11,510	Norfolk & Western	53½	54¼	53⅜	54¼	+ ⅞
98½	101	30	North American	98½	98½	98½	98½	.....
..	..	100	Northern Pacific pf.	97	97	97	97	+ ½
65	68	100	Pacific Coast	67	67	67	67	−4
40½	40⅞	100	Pacific Mail	40½	40½	40½	40½	+1
145¾	146¼	13,170	Pennsylvania R. R.	145⅝	146¼	145	145¾	+ ¾
110⅞	111	1,100	People's Gas, Chicago	110⅝	111¼	110⅝	111	+ ¾
41	43	355	Pressed Steel Car	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	− ⅜
42¾	42⅞	10,400	Reading	42½	43	42	42¾	+1½
78¼	78½	3,510	Reading 1st pf.	77¾	78⅜	77¾	78¼	+ ½
53	53¼	1,500	Reading 2d pf	52½	53	52½	53	+ ¾
20	20¼	700	Republic Iron & Steel	20	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
74¾	75½	800	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	74	75	74	75	+ ⅞
28	29½	100	Rubber Goods	28½	28½	28½	28½	+ ¾
115⅛	115¼	2,000	St. L. & Adirondack	115¼	115⅝	115	115	.....
25½	28	200	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	25	26½	25	26½	+ ½
39¾	40	300	St. L. & San Fran.	39¾	40	39¾	40	+ ½
66⅞	67	600	St.L. & S.F.2d pf.,x d.	68	68	66⅝	66⅝	− ⅜
29½	29⅞	100	St. Louis Southw.	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅞
56¾	56⅞	20,310	Southern Pacific	56¼	57	55¾	56⅝	+ ⅞
31⅝	31¾	43,400	Southern Railway	30½	31⅞	30	31¾	+1⅞
85¾	86¼	2,500	Southern Railway pf.	85½	86	85¼	86	+ ¾
5¾	6	600	Standard R. & T.	6⅛	6⅛	5¾	5¾	− ¼
64	64½	4,200	Tenn. Coal & Iron	62	64	62	64	+2½
42⅝	42⅞	2,100	Texas Pacific	42	42⅝	42	42⅝	+1¼
19¼	20½	100	Tol., St. L. & West.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
33¼	35	40	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	.....
97½	98	900	Twin City R. T.	97¾	98	97½	98	+ ¼
16	16½	100	Un'n Bag & Paper Co.	16	16	16	16	− ⅜
99	99¼	33,050	Union Pacific	97¾	99⅝	97⅝	99¼	+1⅜
89¾	90	560	Union Pacific pf.	90	90	89¾	89¾	+ ¼
44⅜	44½	25,650	United States Steel	44	44½	43⅞	44½	+ ½
93⅜	93½	15,610	U. S. Steel pf	93¼	93½	93	93½	+ ½
13¾	14	6,800	United States Leather	14¼	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	− ¼
81¾	82	4,300	U. S. Leather pf.	82	82¼	81⅞	82	+ ⅛
121	125	300	Va.-Car. Chemical pf.	120	121	120	121	.....
21½	21¾	2,200	Wabash	21⅜	21¾	21⅜	21¾	+ ½
39¾	39⅞	4,600	Wabash pf	39⅜	39⅞	39¼	39⅞	+ ⅝
140	160	150	Wells-Fargo Express	149	149	149	149	−3
93¼	93½	1,500	Western Union Tel.	93⅜	93½	93¼	93½	+ ½
30½	31	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	30½	30½	30½	30½	+ ½
21⅛	21¼	700	Wisconsin Central	21	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
..	..	100	Wisconsin Central pf.	42	42	42	42	.....

Sales.....466,738

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107¾	108¼
2s, c., 1930	107¾	108¼
3s, r., 1918	108¼	109
3s, c., 1918	108¼	109
3s, 1918, sm.	108	109
4s, r., 1907	113	113¾
4s, c., 1907	113	113¾
4s, r., 1925	137	138
4s, c., 1925	137	138
5s, r., 1904	107¾	108¼
5s, c., 1904	107¾	108¼
D. C. 3-65s	124	..
Alb. & Sus.	220	..
Alle. & W.	120	..
Am. Ag. Ch.	28	29
A. A. C. pf.	87	89
Am. Bic. pf.	..	20
Am. Coal	180	200
A. C. O. pf.	90¼	91½
Am. D. Tel.	34	38
Am. Exp.	191	199
Am. Lin. Co.	22	27½
Am. M. Co.	6	6½
A. M. Co. pf.	27½	28½
Am. Loc. pf.	83⅝	85
Am. Snuff	41	45
Am. S. pf.	85¼	86¼
A. T. & C.	98	101
Am. T. pf.	140	145
Am. W. Co.	16¼	19
A. W. Co. pf.	75	80
Ann Arbor	21¼	25
Ann Arb. pf.	52	55
B. A. L. pf.	108	..
B., R. & P.	87	90
B., R. & P. pf.	123¾	125
C., C. & C.	40	..
C. & E. Ill.	120	128
C. & E. Ill. pf.	..	133
C. G. W. pf., B.	46¾	48
C. G. W. d.	91	93
C., St. P., M. & Om.	125	140
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	171½	185
C., C., C. & St. L.	89½	90½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	116	117
C., L. & W.	30	35
C., L. & W. pf.	66	69
Cleve. & P.	189	..
C. F. & I. pf.	123	132
Com. Cable	180	190
Consol. Coal	62	..
D. & S. W.	..	69
D. & S. W. pf.	..	69
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	118	150
D. of A. pf.	28½	31
D., S. S. & A. pf.	18½	19¾
Ev. & T. H.	54½	55
Ev. & T. H. pf.	86	90
Ft. W. & D. City	27	30
Gas & Elec., Bergen Co.	34	37
G. Sug. Ref.	55⅝	56
Homestake	95	..
Ill. Cent., l.l.	102	..
I. P. Co. pf.	77	78
Int. Sil. pf.	33½	39¼
I. S. P. pf.	81	84
J. & Chi.	175	..
Kan & M.	31	32
K. C. S. pf.	38½	..
K. & D. M.	7	8
K. & D. M. pf	30	35
King. & P.	9	11
Lacl. Gas	87	93
L. E. & W. pf.	124	128
Lake Shore	251¼	275
Man. Beach	13	18
Md. Coal pf.	65	76
Met. W. S. El., Chi.	35½	36½
Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	92½	95
Mich. Cent.	105	..
Mil. El. R. & L. pf.	..	117
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	72	75
Mor. & Es.	194½	196
N., C.& St.L.	75	100
Nat. Bis. pf.	102	102¾
Nat. Lead	20¼	21
Nat. L. pf.	90	91
Nat. S. pf.	76	76¾
New Cent. C.	27	35
N. Y. A. Br.	138½	140
N. Y. & N. H.	214	217
N. Y., C. & St.L.1st pf.	110	112
N. Y., L. & W.	137	139
N. & W. pf.	87½	89½
Ont. Mining	8	9½
P. C. 1st pf.	90	96
P. C. 2d pf.	65	70
Peo. & E.	22	26
Pere Marq.	..	75
Pere M. pf.	..	81
P., C., C. & St. L.	70	75
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	102	102½
P., F. W. & C.	190	..
P., F. W. & C. sp.	187	..
P. S. C. pf.	84	85
Pullman Co.	206½	208½
Quicksilver	3	4
Quicksil'r pf.	9	10
Rens. & Sar.	204	215
R., W. & O.	138½	..
Rub. G. pf.	76	77½
St. J. & G. I.	11½	13
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	64	68
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	78	80
St. L. S. W. pf.	62½	63
S.-S. S. & I.	30½	32
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	77	82
T. P. L. Tr.	32	39
Third Av.	121	124
T., P. & W.	8½	..
T. C. R. T. pf.	145	..
U. B. & P. pf.	72	74
U. S. Rub.	18	20
U. S. R. pf.	56	58
Va.-Car. Ch.	58	59
W. & L. E.	18	18⅝
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	51	52¼

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEX. PAC.—			
Mileage	336	336	336
1st week Aug	$93,163	$88,161	$90,256
From July 1	546,109	509,947	487,919
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,220	5,218	4,962
1st week Aug	731,015	632,574	556,767
From July 1	3,868,191	3,365,746	2,983,437
NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS for June—			
Gross earnings	532,263	535,666	441,640
Op. expenses	342,165	309,997	298,091
Net earnings	190,098	225,669	143,549
Charges	157,946	170,239	152,130
Surplus	32,152	55,430	*8,582
Fiscal year to June 30—			
Gross earnings	7,620,127	7,127,172	6,081,766
Net earnings	2,509,002	2,440,161	1,982,060
Surplus	651,640	530,730	386,882

Secretary Buys More Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day purchased $500,000 short term, 4 per cent. bonds at $113.1734, and $500 3s at $108.4545.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,080	Amal. Copper	113¼	114¼	113¼	113¾
10	Am. Car & F.	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
8,090	Am. Sugar	131⅝	134⅝	130½	134¼
9,890	A., T. & S. F.	75	76⅜	74⅝	76⅜
160	A., T. & S. F. pf.	95⅝	96⅝	95⅝	96⅝
780	Brook. Rap. Tr.	74⅝	75½	74⅝	75½
50	Ches. & Ohio	46	46⅝	46	46⅝
20	Chi. G. W.	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
16,370	C., M. & St. P.	164⅝	166	164½	165⅞
170	C., R. I. & P.	139⅝	143¼	139⅝	143
10	Col. Southern	14	14	14	14
4,810	Erie	38¼	38⅞	37⅞	37⅞
870	Iowa Central	39⅞	41	39⅞	41
450	Louis. & Nash.	103¼	104⅜	103¼	104⅜
1,880	Manhattan	118¼	118⅞	118	118⅞
330	Mexican Nat.	11	11¼	11	11¼
640	Mo. Pacific	101⅝	102½	101½	102½
1,140	N. Y., O. & W.	33⅝	34½	33	34½
80	Norf. & West.	53⅝	54⅛	53⅝	54
10	Pennsylvania	145¼	145¼	145¼	145¼
110	People's Gas	111	111⅝	111	111⅝
5,220	Reading	42	43	42	43
460	Reading 1st pf.	78	78¼	78	78¼
80	Reading 2d pf.	52½	52⅞	52½	52⅞
50	St. Law. & Adir.	115	115¼	115	115¼
7,430	Southern Pac.	56	57	55⅝	57
6,200	Southern Ry.	30	32	29⅞	31⅞
50	Southern Ry. pf.	85½	85½	85½	85½
5,600	Tenn. C. & I.	62¼	64¼	62	64¼
90	Texas Pacific	42¼	42¼	42	42¼
13,810	Union Pacific	98	99½	97½	99½
1,690	U. S. Leather	14¼	14¼	13⅞	14
60	U. S. Leather pf.	82	82	82	82
4,620	U. S. Steel	44	44½	43⅝	44½
330	U. S. Steel pf.	93	93½	93	93½
40	Wabash	21½	21⅝	21½	21⅝
190	Wabash pf.	39⅝	39⅝	39½	39⅝
80	Western Union	93¼	93⅝	93¼	93⅝
93,900					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$8,000	Mex.Cent.1st.inc.	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
1,000	Wabash 2d	107½	107½	107½	107½
$9,000					

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$175,389,166
Gold	103,213,479
Silver	26,222,704
United States notes	13,466,210
Treasury notes of 1890	99,596
National banknotes	9,298,588
Total receipts this day	1,694,601
Total receipts this month	22,935,174
Total receipts this year	75,255,514
Total expenditures this day	2,150,000
Total expenditures this month	22,740,000
Total expenditures this year	75,047,590
Deposits in National banks	102,680,039
National banknotes received for redemption	917,536
Government receipts—	
Internal revenue	776,267
Customs	756,468
Miscellaneous	161,865

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$291,227,689
Silver dollars	437,824,000
Silver dollars of 1890	239,208
Silver bullion of 1890	44,966,792
Total	$774,257,689

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$291,227,689
Silver certificates outstanding	437,824,000
Treasury notes outstanding	45,206,000
Total	$774,257,689

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$71,216,179
Gold certificates	31,997,300
Silver coin and bullion	20,339,112
Silver certificates	5,883,592
United States notes	13,466,210
Other assets	20,310,869
Total in Treasury	$163,213,266
Deposits in National banks	$102,680,039
Total	$265,893,304
Current liabilities	$90,554,138
Available cash balance	**$175,339,166**

COUNTERFEIT RAILWAY TICKETS.

Arrest at St. Louis Followed by Discovery of Forgeries.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15.—As the result of the arrest yesterday of William Clinton and Charles J. Leonard, ticket brokers, charged with swindling a customer, a gigantic railroad ticket counterfeiting scheme was uncovered. After the arrest of the brokers their office was ransacked, and an immense number of tickets and passes was found.

It is difficult to place an estimate on the value of the tickets recovered, but railroad authorities say that $50,000 would be a conservative figure. It is asserted that many of the tickets and passes were forgeries. The Baltimore and Ohio, Missouri Pacific, and St. Louis and San Francisco lines are said to be the ones which should have the most interest in the discoveries made, though in the stock tickets from many other roads were found.

J. E. Hannegan, Secretary of the Western Lines' Mileage Ticket Bureau and the St. Louis Passenger Bureau, conducted the investigation and exposed a number of unique methods for beating the roads. Clinton and Leonard are to be prosecuted under a forgery statute.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:10	Sun sets...6:57	Moon sets...7:48

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....8:53	Gov. Isl'd...9:21	H. Gate...11:17
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....9:04	Gov. Isl'd...9:28	H. Gate...11:24

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY. (FRIDAY,) AUG. 16.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga.	....	3:00 P. M.
Ravensdale, Yucutan, via Progreso	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Seneca, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, AUG. 17.

Alene, Jamaica, Fortune Island, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Queen, Antwerp	....	....
Buffalo, Hull	....	....
Concho, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Menominee, London	....	9:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
North Star, Portland	....	5:00 P. M.
Oranje Nassau, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Potsdam, Netherlands	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	....	7:00 A. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
San Juan, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Saxon Prince, Argentina, Paraguay, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Tampico, Liverpool	....	....
Umbria, Liverpool	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Zulia, Venezuela	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

TUESDAY, AUG. 20.

Aller, Naples	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monmouthshire, St. Croix, St. Kitt's, &c	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 21.

Comal, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana and Mexican ports	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Zeeland, Southampton and Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at §6 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at §1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after July §27 and up to Aug. §17, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Lucania, due at New York Aug. §17, for dispatch per steamship Sonoma. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Aug. §18, (mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Olympia. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, July 13; Shanghai, July 17; Yokohama, July 24, and Honolulu Aug. 6, which reached San Francisco per steamer City of Peking, were dispatched East Aug. 14 at 10 A. M., and are due in New York on the afternoon of Sunday, Aug. 18.

Also that the mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, July 22; Sydney, July 23; Auckland, July 27, and Honolulu, Aug. 7, which reached San Francisco per steamer Sonoma, were dispatched Aug. 14, 6 P. M., and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, Aug. 19.

Steamship Sailing Postponed.

It is announced that the sailing of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer City of Peking from San Francisco has been postponed to Aug. 21, and that she will not stop at Honolulu, but proceed direct to Yokohama.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY. (FRIDAY,) AUG. 16.

Acara, Gibraltar, July 28.
Algonquin, Jacksonville, Aug. 11.
Asama, Liverpool, Aug. 3.
Carthorne, Shields, July 31.
Columbia, Hamburg, Aug. 8.
Comal, Galveston, Aug. 10.
Matin, St. Lucia, Aug. 8.
Moracas, Greenock, Aug. 4.
Othello, Hull, Aug. 3.
Phoenicia, Boulogne, Aug. 5.
Toronto, Hull, Aug. 3.

SATURDAY, AUG. 17.

Aller, Gibraltar, Aug. 8.
Lucania, Liverpool, Aug. 10.
Para, Gibraltar, Aug. 4.
Wells City, Swansea, Aug. 3.

SUNDAY, AUG. 18.

Cymric, Liverpool, Aug. 9.
Georgian, Liverpool, Aug. 7.
La Gascogne, Havre, Aug. 10.
Lombardia, Naples, Aug. 3.
Manitou, London, Aug. 8.

MONDAY, AUG. 19.

Furnessia, Glasgow, Aug. 8.
Hillglen, Gibraltar, Aug. 7.
Maasdam, Rotterdam, Aug. 8.
Minnehaha, London, Aug. 10.
Svevic, Liverpool, Aug. 10.

TUESDAY, AUG. 20.

Friesland, Antwerp, Aug. 10.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen, Aug. 8.
Xenia, Copenhagen, Aug. 3.

Arrived.

SS City of Birmingham, Berg, Savannah Aug. 13, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Hamilton, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS City of Macon, Savage, Boston, with mdse. to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS El Sud, Higgins, New Orleans 5 ds, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Hercules, (Ital.,) Calliggno, Palermo July 26, with mdse. to Hirzel, Feltman & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Pohle, Bremen Aug. 6 and Southampton 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:42 A. M.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Voege, Rotterdam Aug. 3, in ballast to C. H. Randebroeck. Arrived at the Bar at 5:50 P. M.

SS Defiance, Ford, Philadelphia via Raritan Canal, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Aug. 15, 9:30 P. M., west, moderate breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS La Flandre, (Dutch,) for Antwerp.
SS Sabine, (Br.,) for Cape Town.
SS Ask, (Br.,) for Banes.
SS Augusta Victoria, (Ger.,) for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Knight of St. George, (Br.,) for Melbourne, &c.
SS Koenigin Luise, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Southampton.
SS British Prince, (Br.,) for Santos.
SS Oneida, for Providence.
SS Buenaventura, for Newport News.
SS Mae, for Pensacola.
SS George H. Stout, for Philadelphia.
SS Saratoga, for Santiago, &c.
SS Prince Anne, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Adana, (Br.,) for Shanghai.
SS Panama, (Fr.,) for Bordeaux.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS Duchessa di Genova, (Ital.,) for Naples and Genoa.
SS Bluefields, for Baltimore.
SS Paraense, (Br.,) for Para, Maranham, &c.
SS Gallileo, (Br.,) for Newcastle, Eng.
SS Athalie, (Nor.,) for Newport News.

Notice to Mariners.

The Inspector of the Third Lighthouse District gives notice that a black spar buoy, without number, has been established in 18 feet at mean low water, to mark the wreck of a canal boat sunk south of the entrance to Ellis Island, New York Upper Bay, on the following magnetic bearings. Governors Island Post Light, ESE ½ E.; South Dock, Ellis Island, NW. ⅞ N.; Statue of Liberty, SW. by W. ¼ W. There is about 8 feet of water over the wreck at low water.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 3:52 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 10:10 A. M. to-day.

SS Vaderland, (Br.,) Capt. Albrecht, from New York for Cherbourg and Antwerp, passed the Lizard at 10:50 P. M. to-day.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Capt. Barclay, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS British Trader, (Br.,) Capt. Hutchinson, from New York for Antwerp, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Nassovia, (Ger.,) Capt. Nepperschmidt, from New York for Copenhagen and Stettin, passed Butt of Lewis to-day.

SS Hortensius, (Br.,) Capt. Clegg, (from South Africa,) sld. from St. Vincent, C. V., for New York yesterday.

SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, sld. from Swansea for New York yesterday.

SS Pennland, (Belg.,) Capt. Rodgers, sld. from Antwerp for New York at noon to-day.

SS Brilliant, (Ger.,) Capt. Keller, from New York, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Capt. Gundell, from New York for Christiansand, &c., passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Lowther Castle, (Br.,) Capt. Jackman, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, passed Perim yesterday.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Capt. Whitton, from New York for Hull, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Manantic, (Br.,) Capt. Hunt, from Singapore, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Claverdale, (Br.,) Capt. Harding, from New York for Singapore, Manila, &c., arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS American, (Dutch,) Capt. Butz, from New York, arr. at Amsterdam yesterday.

SS Mokta, (Br.,) Capt. Cooper, from Huelva for New York, arr. at St. Michael's previous to to-day for coal.

SS Brooklyn City, (Br.,) Capt. King, from New York, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Georgia, (Ger.,) Capt. Brambeer, sld. from Naples for New York Aug. 11.

SS Ragusa, (Ger.,) Capt. Ebert, from New York via Barbados for Santos, arr. at Pernambuco Aug. 11.

SS Caspian, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from New York for Colombo, Calcutta, &c., arr. at Aden to-day.

SS Critic, (Br.,) Capt. Stannard, from New York for Dundee, arr. at Leith to-day.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, sld. from Rotterdam for Boulogne sur Mer and New York at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS Cliturnum, (Br.,) Capt. Bothell, (from Girgenti,) sld. from St. Michael's for New York Aug. 11.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	.78¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.61¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.40
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	.08
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅝
Sugar, granulated	5.35
Beef, family	11.75
Beef hams	21.25
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.05
Pork, mess	16.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.07⅞
Lard, prime	9.05
Butter, Western creamery	.20½

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; very moderate demand; No. 2 red wheat, 72¼@72½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 58c; No. 2 oats, 36⅝@37c; No. 2 white, 38½@39c; No. 3 white, 38¼@39c; No. 2 rye, 59½c; good feeding barley, 53@56c; fair to choice malting, 59@62c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.63; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.65; prime timothy seed, $5.35; mess pork, per barrel, $14@$14.25; lard, per 100 lb, $8.70@$8.72½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.90@$8.05; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 7¼@7½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.40@$8.50; clover, contract grade, $10.25.

COTTON.—The market for cotton futures opened quiet and firm, with prices 5 to 7 points higher, and while disposed to react from time to time later ruled generally steady with sentiment in the pit decidedly bullish as to immediate future fluctuations. Trading was sluggish most of the session, although there were occasional flurries of brisk trading with investment buying something of a feature. Shorts furnished the bulk of the market's support, and were greatly disturbed by firm cables and unfavorable crop accounts from the Southwest. Liverpool came fully 3 points better on futures and 1-16d better on spot than expected. Public reports indicated no rains of consequence in the central portion of Texas; crop news from that section was very bad, and advices from portions of the central and eastern belt also indicated a very spotty crop. Rumors that the storm which recently appeared on the Gulf Coast was doing damage in Northern Texas and in Southern Louisiana, and an estimate of 2,800,000 bales for the growing Texas crop by The Galveston News, were hardly calculated to intensify bear convictions. Southern spot markets were reported as firm to steady, with prices generally unchanged, though there were buyers rather than sellers at former quotations. New Orleans bought Fall and Winter months here in the afternoon and Wall Street contributed some support in the way of new business. Too much rain was claimed by bulls to have fallen in the Lower Mississippi Valley of late, and excessive precipitation was also complained of in the Carolinas and Georgia. Continued covering near the close held prices at the best level of the day. Conservative members of the trade were inclined to make some allowance for The Galveston News estimate, inasmuch as that paper last year underestimated the Texas crop about this time in the season. The market was finally quiet and steady with prices net 3 to 6 points higher. Spot cotton closed quiet and steady, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 8c for middling upland and 8¼c for middling Gulf. Sales, 697 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans firm, unchanged, at 8 1-16c; Savannah, dull, unchanged, at 7⅝c; Charleston steady, unchanged, at 7¾c; Wilmington dull, unchanged, at 8c; Norfolk quiet, unchanged, at 8c; Baltimore nominal, unchanged, at 8 1-16c; Galveston firm, unchanged, at 8 1-16c; Augusta firm, unchanged, at 8⅛c; St. Louis quiet, unchanged, at 8c.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	7.14	7.20	7.12	7.17@7.19
September	7.21	7.21	7.16	7.18@7.19
October	7.28	7.29	7.24	7.27@7.28
November	7.26	7.30	7.26	7.28@7.30
December	7.30	7.31	7.26	7.30@7.31
January	7.33	7.34	7.29	7.33@7.34
February	7.34	7.34	7.34	7.33@7.35
March	7.35	7.36	7.33	7.36@7.38
April	..	..	..	7.37@7.30

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 15.—Cotton—Spot—Fair demand, prices 1-16d higher; American middling fair, 4 31-32d; good middling, 4 23-32d; middling, 4 7-16d; low middling, 4 7-32d; good ordinary, 3 31-32d; ordinary, 3 23-32d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 9,500 American. Receipts, 9,400 bales, all American. Futures opened and closed steady; American middling, low middling clause, August, 4 20-64@4 21-64d, sellers; August and September, 4 17-64d, sellers; September, 4 17-64d, sellers; October, good ordinary clause, 4 6-64@4 7-64d, sellers; October and November, 4 4-64d, sellers; November and December, 4 2-64@4 3-64d, sellers; December and January, 4 2-64@4 3-64d, sellers; January and February, 4 2-64@4 3-64d, sellers; February and March, 4 3-64d, sellers; March and April, 4 3-64@4 4-64d, sellers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Results of the day's operations in wheat were again decidedly favorable to bear operators, as prices lost 1⅝@2c net, and export business, notwithstanding the decline and early bull rumors of a big trade, was not above 30 loads, mostly outports. About the only bullish influences of importance, therefore, were seaboard clearances of 1,524,000 bushels wheat and flour and the small wheat movement at St. Louis and other Southwest points. The former means a movement for the week thus far of about a million bushels in excess of last week's record-breaking shipments; much will depend in this connection, however, upon Friday's exports and the Pacific Coast clearances as to whether or not a new record will be established this week. The small Winter wheat receipts found a counterbalance in the liberal Northwest movement, and Minneapolis again proved a leader in the day's heaviness. Liquidation prevailed here on a large scale most of the session and was supplemented by heavy Western selling, foreign offerings, and short account operations. A brief rally occurred after 1 o'clock on the export rumors and heavy clearances, but immediately yielded to later hammering that followed the announcement of only 30 loads for shipment. Cables were weak and lower, exerting an influence here at the opening. English markets declined ¾@1½d and Berlin 1⅛ marks; other Continental markets were closed. Primary receipts were 922,200 bushels, compared with 825,000 bushels last year. The Price Current said that indications favored a 715,000,000-bushel wheat crop, which will easily furnish 300,000,000 bushels for export. The Manitoba crop was estimated at 52,000,000 bushels, or the largest on record. Last year's yield was only 13,436,000 bushels. Quotations cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, follow: No. 1 Northern, New York, 79½c, prompt; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 79⅝c, to arrive; No. 2 red, New York, 78c, prompt; new No. 2 red, New York, 78¼c, prompt; No. 2 hard, New York, 79¼c, Aug. 15 to 20; No. 2 hard, New York, 79c, Aug. 25 to 30; No. 2 hard, New York, 78½c, Sept. 15 to 20.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 15.—Close: Wheat—September, 68⅝c; December, 70⅝c; spot, No. 1, 69⅝c; No. 2, 67½c. Flour—Weaker and lower; first patents, $3.90@$4; second patents, $3.70@$3.80; first clears, $2.85@$2.90; second clears, $2.25. Bran—Higher; in bulk, $14@$14.50.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15.—Close: Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 72c; September, 70⅝c; December, 73⅝c; No. 2 hard, 72¼c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 60c; September, 59⅝c; December, 60⅝c; May, 63½c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 37@37½c; September, 36⅝c; May, 40c; No. 2 white, 39@39½c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 15.—Wheat lower. Close: No. 1 Northern, 73½c; No. 2 Northern, 72½@72¾c; September, 71@71½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 59½c. Barley firmer; No. 2, 63@64c; sample, 54@61c. Corn, September, 57½c.

DULUTH, Aug. 15.—Close: Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 73½c; No. 2 Northern, new, 69c; No. 1 Northern, 71c; September, 70½c; December, 71⅝c. Oats, 36@36¼c. Corn, 55½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—RYE FLOUR—Firm; fair to good, $2.75@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.15@$3.50. CORN MEAL—Quiet; kiln-dried, $3.20@$3.50, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Quiet; fine white and yellow, $1.50@$1.60; coarse, $1.30@$1.35. FEED—Steady; Spring bran, spot, $17.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $18@$18.50; Spring bran, bulk, $17.50; coarse Winter bran, $18.50@$20; city bran, $18.50. Corn meal, $29. Linseed oil cake, $29; corn oil cake, $22.50; hominy chop, $21; oil meal, $24.50@$30.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	78 1-16	78 1-16	76¾	76¾
October	78	78	76⅞	76⅞
December	80⅛	80⅛	78¾	78¾
Corn—				
September	61⅞	62¼	61½	61½
October	62	62	62	62
December	63⅜	64⅛	63⅛	63¼
Lard—				
August	..	..	..	9.05

PROVISIONS.—PORK dull; mess, $15.50@$16.50; family, $16.25@$16.50; short clear, $16.25@$17.50. BEEF steady; mess, $9.50@$10; family, $11.50@$12; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $16@$18. BEEF HAMS quiet, $20.50@$22. DRESSED HOGS steady; bacons, 7¾c; 180 lb, 7¾c; 160 lb, 7⅞c; 140 lb, 8c; pigs, 8⅜c. CUT-MEATS—Pickled bellies weak; smoking, 10½c; 10 lb, 9¼c; 12 lb, 9c; 14 lb, 8¾c; pickled shoulders quiet, 7@7¼c; pickled hams easy, 11c. TALLOW firm; city, 5c; country, 5@5¼c. LARD easy, $9.05; city lard firm, $8.50; refined lard quiet; South America, $9.85; Continent, $9.20; Brazil, kegs, $10.25; compound strong, 7@7¼c. STEARINE dull; oleo, 9¼c; city lard stearine, 10⅝c.

COFFEE.—The range of contract prices in the local market to-day was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	..	..	..	4.80@4.85
September	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.80@4.85
October	4.90	4.90	4.85	4.85@4.90
November	..	..	..	4.95@5.00
December	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.05@5.10
January	..	..	..	5.15@5.20
February	..	..	..	5.20@5.25
March	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.30@5.35
April	..	..	..	5.35@5.40
May	5.50	5.50	5.45	5.40@5.45
June	..	..	..	5.45@5.50
July	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.55@5.60

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market quiet; good average Santos, 4$700; receipts, 48,000 bags; stock, 798,000 bags; interior receipts, 40,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee Market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M. was net unchanged to ¼ pfennig higher; sales, 16,000 bags. Church holiday in Havre—No returns. Rio—Coffee market firm; No. 7 Rio, 4$825; exchange, 10 ¼d; receipts, 18,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 26,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 13,000 bags; stock, 423,000 bags.

OILS.—We quote: Petroleum, barrels, $7.50, and in bulk, $4.95; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.45, and in bulk, $4.90; refined cases, New York, $8.50. COTTONSEED OIL—Prime crude, barrels, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 40c bid; off Summer yellow, 37½c; prime white, 44c; prime Winter yellow, 44c. LINSEED OIL—American, raw, 72c; American, boiled, 74c; Calcutta, raw, 85c; Western linseed oil quoted at 2c under city brands. LARD OIL—69@70c.

METALS.—Trading in the local market for metals in all lines was exceptionally slow yesterday. Buying or selling motives were scarce, and only a hand-to-mouth business to meet immediate requirements was indulged in. Tin in London fell off 15 shillings, spot closing at £114 10s, and futures at £110 2s 6d. The local market was dull and nominally lower at 26.70 for spot tin. Tin plates were unchanged and quiet. Copper was without change here at 16½@17c for Lake Superior and 15⅞@16⅝c for casting and electrolytic. London prices closed a shade below last night, and were still lower to sell at £65 8s 9d for spot and £65 16s 3d for futures. The production of copper in the United States during July was 21,985 tons against 22,401 tons in June, thus making a total for seven months of 155,379 tons, against 157,589 tons during the same period a year ago. Lead was steady here and unchanged, while abroad values fell off 1s 3d, to £11 12s 6d, for spot. Spelter continues quiet and unchanged at $3.90@$3.95. London market was also dull at £16 12s 6d. Iron markets were dull and nominally easy at $9@$10 for pig iron warrants; No. 1 foundry Northern, $15@$15.50; No. 2 foundry Southern, $14@$14.50; No. 1 foundry Southern, $14.75@$15.25; No. 1 foundry Southern, soft, $14.75@$15.25. Glasgow warrants closed at 53s 9d, and Middleborough at 40s 3d.

SUGARS.—Some brokers are quoting centrifugal as high as 4¼c, but the general trade had the price down to 4c bid, with sellers at 4 1-16c. The close was finally quiet, and values were nominally quoted at 4@4 1-16c for centrufgal, 96 degrees test; 3½c for muscovado, and 3¼c for molasses sugar.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2.25; do, oil, bbls, $4.25. Spirits of turpentine, 36@36½c. Resin, common to good strained, $1.40@$1.45; D, $1.55; E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.80; H, $1.85; I, $1.95; K, $2.20; M, $2.65; N, $3; WG, $3.35; WW, $3.70.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 15.—Turpentine—Firm, 33¾c; receipts, 1,065 casks; exports, 125 casks. Resin—Firm; receipts, 4,162 bbls; exports, 1,550 bbls. Quote: A, B, and C, $1; D, $1.05; E, $1.10; F, $1.20; G, $1.25; H, $1.30; I, $1.45; K, $1.70; M, $2.20; N, $2.65; W G, $3; W W, $3.30.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 15.—Spirits of turpentine—Nothing doing; receipts, 105 casks. Resin—Firm, 95c@$1; receipts, 58 bbls. Crude turpentine—Firm, $1@$2; receipts, 73 casks. Tar—Steady, $1.35; receipts, 252 bbls.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 15.—Turpentine—Dull; nothing doing; quotations omitted. Resin—Firm, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—Beeves nominally steady; dressed beef in fair demand at 6½@6¾c per lb for native sides; Texas beef, 6@7c. Calves steady; veals, $5@$7.50; mixed calves, $4.50; city-dressed veals, 8½@11½c per lb. Sheep steady; good sheep trifle firm; prime lambs steady; others uneven in price and trifle easier; sheep, $2@$3.60; tops, $4; lambs, $4@$6.12½; culls, $3.50; dressed mutton, 4½@7c per lb; dressed lambs, 6@10½c. Hogs weak. Quotations, $6.20@$6.25 for State hogs; Westerns, $5.85@$5.95.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Irving Sav. Inst. vs. Kniffen.
2—Weinstein vs. Ronzensky.
3—Bayaud vs. Fleischman.
4—Smith vs. Dempsey.
5—Blinn vs. Schwarz.
6—Guers vs. Klentz.
7—In re Geranio.
8—Trabaud vs. Trabaud
9—In re Jacob Ahles Brewing Co.
10—Lang vs. Mead.
11—Brill vs. Bornovsky.
12—Guaranty Trust Co. vs. Birdseye.
13—Knickerbocker Trust Co. vs. Carson.
14—Townsend vs. MacGovern.
15—Turner vs. Am. Underwriters' Agency.
16—McEvoy vs. Reilly.
17—In re Dealing.
18—Cray vs. Knox.
19—Talamo vs. Romolo.
20—In re Sanders.
21—Sparrow vs. O'Rourke.
22—Donally vs. Donally Mfg. Co.
23—In re Trust Co. of New York.
24—Columbia Bank vs. Equit. Life Ins. Co.
25—Heilner vs. Brumberg.
26—Woodhouse vs. Woodhouse.
27—Cyphers vs. Cyphers
28—Rosenthal vs. Noyotny.
29—Messinger vs. Spaulding.
30—Russell vs. Banker.
31—Harding vs. Taylor.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term.—Adjourned until Monday, Aug. 26.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Frederick Akers,
Lucretia G. Clowes,
Bernard L. Ackerman,
Katharina Hofman,
Joseph Haight,
Herman Gartner.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Delehanty, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, Gray, and Monks for the People.

1—William R. Hand.
2—Samuel M. Rosenberger.
3—Charles E. Phillips, Hattie Phillips.
4—George Tare.
5—Mary Martin.
6—Joseph Callahan.
7—Charles Hunter.
8—Richard Young.
9—Harry Silver.
10—Frank McBride.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Joseph Darragh.
2—Jerry Sullivan.
3—Barney Posimansky.
4—Jeremiah Sullivan.
5—Frank Simkins.

Pleadings.

1—Thomas J. Diamond.
2—Nicola Gugliardo.
3—Gennaro Spadetti.
4—Edward Phillips, Edward Derphy.
5—Harry Wagner.
6—John Cerwani.
7—Benjamin Schreiber, August Torchio.
8—William J. Kane.
9—Jacob H. Feldman.
10—John Starks.
11—Pasquale Pappe.
12—Henry C. Schneider.
13—John Kennedy.
14—Joseph Palacci.
15—Jacob Ottman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Herrman for the People.

1—David S. Helsinger.
2—Jacob Sternkopf.
3—Lewis H. Silver.
4—Gustav Grossman.
5—Nicholas Redy.
6—John Richards.
7—Edward Lewis.
8—George Kelly. Patrick Shea.
9—Thomas Davenport.
10—David De Lorenzo.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Oliver Slaughter.
2—Daniel A. Breckinridge.
3—William Corcoran.
4—Isador Gordon.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Bradley & Currier Company vs. George W. Flagg—James R. Cherry.

CITY COURT—Delehanty, J.—R. Herndon Company vs. Edgar S. Blunt—Frederick L. Drescher.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Whitehead vs. Lynch—Joseph L. Hance. Matter of Jerome Company—Joseph Koch.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Matter of Hanlien—John N. Lewis.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Bronx Inv. Company vs. Lee—James B. Kilsheimer.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Pearl Street Building Sold—New Apartment Hotel on Forty-ninth Street—Other Dealings.

Lovejoy & Noyes have sold for Henry L. Godwin to an investor the six-story building 307 Pearl Street, 25 by 90. The property was leased last year through the same brokers to Parke, Davis & Co.

Hallahan & Ahearn are the buyers of the plot, 42.2 by 100, at 142 and 144 West Forty-ninth Street, the sale of which by Dowd & Maslen was reported yesterday. An apartment hotel, costing about $300,000, will be erected on the site. Negotiations for the sale of the property were conducted by Theodore Rogers Brill.

Greene & Taylor have sold for Emma R. Ludlum to Charles J. Coulter the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 6 West Forty-ninth Street, 20 by 100.

G. Tuoti & Co. have resold for S. Epstein to B. Weinstein the five-story double tenement with stores 2,099 Second Avenue, 25 by 100.

Francis J. Healey has bought the three-story dwelling 243 East Fifty-seventh Street, 16.8 by 100.5.

David Stewart and John H. Deane have sold for F. N. Dubois and Mrs. Eliza Dubois to an operator the plot on the west side of Third Avenue, 130 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 110 by 122.

Sumner Deane has sold for Clark Brooks, as attorney, to Charles Metzger the plot, 50 by 200, on the east side of Nagle Avenue, 500 feet south of Elwood Street.

George F. Johnson & Sons have sold to Sophia M. Blank, for $10,000, the two-story brick and stone dwelling 49 Beck Street, 25 by 100.

A plot of six lots on the east side of Anthony Avenue, 194 feet south of Burnside Avenue, has been sold through B. H. Weisker, Jr. It is said that the buyer will erect thereon six two-family dwellings.

Plans were filed yesterday for the eighteen-story building to be erected at the southeast corner of Broadway and Maiden Lane by the Broadway Building Company, of which Stewart Browne is President. The estimated cost of the structure is $1,200,000.

Warren, Wetmore & Morgan have prepared the plans for the two American-basement dwellings which John T. and James A. Farley will build on Fifth Avenue, just north of Sixty-fourth Street. The houses will cover a frontage of 70 feet, and will cost $500,000.

The only auction offering announced for yesterday—the foreclosure sale of 307 Seventh Avenue—was withdrawn.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Keogh, referee, 1,395 Fifth Avenue, east side, 41.1 feet south of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 17.2 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $18,608.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William Plaikie, referee, 113 West Eighty-sixth Street, north side, 180 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 100.8, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $32,874.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Fifth Avenue, east side, 30.7 feet north of Sixty-fourth Street, for two five-story brick dwellings, 69.9 by 100; John T. and James A. Farley of Forty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, owner; Warren, Wetmore & Morgan of 3 East Thirty-third Street, architects; cost, $500,000.

Nos. 213 and 215 West Sixty-second Street, for a six-story brick model tenement, 50 by 87; City and Suburban Homes Company of 281 Fourth Avenue, owner; Howells & Stokes of 47 Cedar Street, architects; cost, $52,000.

Fulton Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of Westchester Avenue, Wakefield, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 21 by 26; Mary M. Sharkey, Matilda Street, near Westchester Avenue, owner; T. W. Ringrose of One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 45 to 51 East Eleventh Street, and 93 and 95 University Place, for ten-story brick lofts, 83 by irregular and 43.8 by irregular; Josof Sleiner of 219 Mercer Street, owner; George H. Van Auken of 30 and 32 East Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $500,000.

Broadway and Maiden Lane, southeast corner, for an eighteen-story brick office building, 76.7 by irregular Stewart Browne of 1 West Eighty-first Street, owner; Clinton & Russel, architects; cost, $1,200,000.

Oak Terrace, south side, 111 feet east of Crimmins Avenue, for a three-story brick dwelling, 25 by 65; Anna M. Schmidt of 352 East Eighty-fifth Street, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

Seventy-second Street and Park Avenue, northeast corner, to a four-story brick dwelling; J. Edward Davis, of 59 East Sixty-sixth Street, owner; McIlvain & Tucker of 19 Liberty Street, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 44 Forsyth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Solomon Cohn, owner; Sass & Smallheiser, of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, 6,000.

No. 614 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; James Brandum, premises, owner; W. C. Dickerson, of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $100.

No. 415 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, to a two-story brick dwelling; Vito S. Ferrari, premises, owner; Edward Wenz, of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

Kingsbridge Road, east side, 200 feet north of Coles Lane, to a three-story frame dwelling; Edward T. Schoonmaker, of 571 Kingsbridge Road, owner and architect cost, $2,500.

Nos. 1 to 11 Greene Street, to a five-story brick loft, with stores; Adrian Iselin, premises, owner; The Rusling Company, of 26 Cortlandt Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

Tenth Avenue and Forty-first Street, southwest corner, to five-story brick flats and stores; Gesche Muller, of 246 West Forty-ninth Street, owner; Louis Muller & Son, of 246 West Forty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Thursday, Aug. 15.

BATHGATE AV, 2,075, w s, 131 ft s of 181st St, 21x94; Mary A. Randall to Mary R. Schwarz, all title	$100
BOWERY, 40, w s, 125 ft n of Bayard St, 16.8x120; Martha H. Juenger to Julia F. Karsch, (mtg $7,000, R S $2.75)	1
FREDERICK ST, e s, Lots 191 and 192, map of property of S. Cambreleng and others at Fordham, 75x87.6; Otto H. and Edward J. Scheibel to John L. Burgoyne, (mtg $1,000, R S 50 cents)	1
FREDERICK ST, e s, Lots 191 and 192, map of property of S. Cambreleng and others at Fordham, 75x87.6; Augustus S. Nicholson and others to John L. Burgoyne, (R S 50 cents)	150
INTERVALE AV, e s, 65.8 ft s of Freeman St, 26.6x74.6x irregular; Charles N. Flint, Jr., referee, to the Bank Clerks' Co-operative Building and Loan Association	4,000
JENNINGS ST, s s, 94 ft w of Stebbins Av, runs s 63x26x n 77 to street x e 22 to beginning, gore; John H. Ives and another, as executors and trustees, to John F. Fuchs, (R S 75 cents)	3,750
LIBERTY ST, 97, n s, 237.9 ft w of Broadway, 30x irregular; John S. Hill to Mary P. Iselin and others, (mtg $240,000, R S $100)	100
LOTS 258 and 259, map portion of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station; George W. Buskirk to David B. Levy	1
LOTS 258 and 259, map portion of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station; David B. Levy to Peter Handibode, Jr., (R S $1.50)	1
MOORE ST, 30 to 34, w s, 67.6x irregular; Caroline Harper and others to John E. Thrall, (mtg $7,000, R S $2)	1
MOTT AV, 563, w s, 175 ft s of 150th St, 25x90; George W. Walker to Thomas R. Abbott, (R S $2.75)	1
OGDEN AV, e s, 25 ft n of 164th St, 25x123 to w s of Nelson Av x25x121; Joseph H. Jones to Isidor Hillebrand, (R S $3.50)	Nom.
PITT ST, 30 and 32, e s, 112.9 ft n of Broome St, 37.6x100; Eugene H. Pomery, referee, to Sigmund Freund, (R S $1.50)	1,500
PROSPECT AV, e s, 37 ft s of 165th St, 108.4x irregular; Moses & Sigmund Mendelsohn to Andrew D. Parker, (R S $4.50)	11,325
ROGERS PLACE, w s, 333.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x72.4; Thomas A. McKennell to Caroline de P. Coelho	1
ROGERS PLACE, w s, 317.2 ft n of Westchester Av, 16.9x72.4x16.9x72.6; Thomas A. McKennell to Caroline de P. Coelho	1
ROOSEVELT ST, e s, 23.9 ft n of Batavia St, 27x56.2x36.3x81.2; Eugene Smith, referee, to the American Missionary Association, (R S $18.75)	40,000
ST. ANN'S AV, s w corner of 143d St, runs w 125x s 199 to n s of 142d St x e 125 to w s of avenue x 199 to beginning; Bayard M. Brown to Edward B. Amend, (mtg $38,000, R S $22.75)	86,000
UNION AV, old, w s, 103.8 ft n of Denman Place, 20.8x106; Julia D. Armstrong to Mary Kelly, (mtg $3,000)	1
UNION AV, w s, 170.9 ft n of Cedar Place, 25.6x irregular; Anna B. Johnson to Arlington C. Hall, (mtg $5,500)	1
WILKINS PLACE, e s, 181 ft n of Jennings St, 25x100; John C. Eichelman to Ernest B. Wintersmith, (mtg $3,000)	Nom.
WILLIS AV, w s, 24.10 ft n of 143d St, 25x106; John M. Linck and wife to Frederick A. Bohnig, (mtg $18,000)	100
1ST AV, 585, w s, 21.1x100; George Bruestle to Milly Stern, (mtg $7,000, R S $1.75)	12,800
2D AV, w s, 126.3 ft s of 109th St, 25x100; Mabel Suydam to Bernard Weinstein, (mtg $17,500)	1
3D AV, 749, e s, 25x95; Jeanette Kahn and others to Karl M. Wallach and another, (mtg $27,000)	100
3D ST, 138, s s, 60 ft e of 6th Av, 20x50; Charles W. Smith to Clara Luyten and Louis Valle, (mtg $6,500, R S $2.50)	14,000
3D ST, 321 and 323, n s, 120 ft w of Avenue D, 40x96; Edward A. Rawlings to Alexander Ullman	1
3D ST, 138 West, 20x50; Joseph A. Spratt and wife to Charles W. Smith	1
5TH ST, s s, 113 ft e of Avenue B, 25x103.3; John Dumser, by guardian, to Sebastian Dumser, 1-9 part and all title	1,333
24TH ST, 223 East, 19.5x98.9; John D. Gogerty to John Kelly, (mtg $7,400)	10,750
31ST ST, 6 to 10, s s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 75x irregular; Ellen M. Hennessy to Marshall Field, (R S $103.75)	1
37TH ST, n s, 305 ft e of 6th Av, 20x½ block; George W. Smith to Frederick C. Smith	1
49TH ST, s s, 274.6 ft e of 7th Av, 25.6x100x irregular; Samuel Stewart to Charles G. Braxman, (R S $2.50, mtg $31,000)	1
49TH ST, s s, 274.6 ft e of 7th Av, 25.6x81.6x irregular; Margaret J. Stewart to Samuel Stewart, all liens	1
51ST ST, 251, n s, 100.6 ft e of 8th Av, 22x100.5; Frank V. Ketcham to John J. Boyle, (mtg $13,500, R S $3.50)	100
53D ST, n s, 175 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; George A. Stimpson and wife to Henry E. Jones, (mtg $11,500, R S $5.75)	1
54TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Sarah McWood to James A. Farley, (mtg $25,000, R S $40.75)	100
59TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 9th Av, 50x100.5; Charles N. Taintor to George G. Benjamin, (mtg $30,000, R S $10)	1
62D ST, 216, s s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; 62d St, 212, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Mary E. Arthur to Koppel Friedland, (mtg $30,000, R S $3.75)	1
72D ST, s s, 69.11 ft w of Broadway, 25x102.2; Mary J. Gray and another, trustees, to Robert Moore, (mtg $54,000, R S $7.25)	60,000
76TH ST, 12, s s, 200 ft w of Central Park West, 25x102.2; James Carlew to Elizabeth H. Ritchie, (mtg $50,000, R S $15.25)	100
82D ST, 33, n s, 345 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; Isabel K. Dos Passos to Samuel T. Carter, (R S $14)	30,150
84TH ST, s s, 168.6 ft w of Avenue A, 19.6x102.2; Carl Rosenwald to Frank Herwig, (mtg $14,000)	100
91ST ST, 332 East, 25x100.8; Tillie Wolf to William Henne and wife, (mtg $21,000)	1
105TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11; Jacob Rosuck to Annie Kayes, (mtg $16,500, R S $1)	1
109TH ST, n s, 86 ft e of Broadway, 39x35; John Hickey to Mary Kilfoil, (mtg $15,500)	1
109TH ST, n s, 147.6 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x100.11; Annie Kayes to Jacob Rosuck, (mtg $4,275)	1
110TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100; Edmund J. Tinsdale, referee, to Jacob A. Suydam, (R S $9.75)	21,750
112TH ST, 123 and 125, n s, 101 ft w of Lexington Av, 49.9x irregular; Abraham Fox to Theodore M. Johnson, (mtg $58,250, R S $3)	66,250
117TH ST, 120 East, 20x100.11; Israel Lilienthal to Louis Levy, (R S $6)	100
129TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 49x99.11; Emil Engelmann and others to Eugene Sondheim, (mtg $69,400, R S $13.50)	100
135TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, runs s 99.11x w 300x s 99.11 to n s of 134th St x w 50x n 99.11x w 300 to e s of Riverside Drive extension x n e — to s s of 135th St x e 574.4 to beginning; also 135th St, n s, 100 ft w of Broadway; also 12th Av, e s, 49.11 ft n of 134th St; The New York Investment and Improvement Company to John O. Baker, (R S $348.75)	100
137TH ST, n s, 620.10 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100; Catharine F. Gowdey to John J. Whalen, (mtg $7,000)	2,000
144TH ST, s s, 306.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x95; Gustav P. Helfrich to William Burgess, (mtg $13,000, R S $2)	100
148TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x106.6; Isidor Hillebrand to Kiesling Brothers, (R S $2.50)	1
149TH ST, s s, 166.8 ft e of Broadway, 33.4x100.11; Thomas R. Abbott to George W. Walker, (R S $17.75, mtg $25,000)	38,000
169TH ST, 1,075, n s, 79 ft e of Stebbins Av, 18.9x106.3x18.9x105.1; Henry F. Finnessy to Josephine Trube, all title, (R S 50 cents)	1
169TH ST, 1,075, n s, 79 ft e of Stebbins Av, 18.9x106.3x18.9x105.1; John W. Finnessey to Josephine Trube, all title, (R S 25 cents)	1
169TH ST, 1,075, n s, 79 ft e of Stebbins Av, 18.9x106.3x18.9x105.1; Mary E. Rabinson, all title, (R S 50 cents)	1
182D ST, s s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 25x70; John P. Leo to Hannah Williams, (mtg $15,000, R S $2.50)	100

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 615, s e corner of 90th St, store, &c.; Pierce Dunne to Owen McCann, 7 years......$1,440 and	1,500
COLUMBIA ST, 22, s e corner of Broome St; Jacob Fritz to Morris Silver, 3 years	720
HOUSTON ST, 354 East, store, &c.; Regina Greenbaum to Benjamin Friedman, 2 years	1,200
MULBERRY ST, 174; Louis Gordon and others to Aniello De Nisco, 5 years	480
RIDGE ST, 112 and 114, all; Abraham Goodman and another to Harris Flaxman, 4 years	6,400
SPRING ST, 200, corner of Sullivan St; Jacob Mohrman to D. Wendelken, 3 years......600 and	780
3D ST, 58 East, all; Abraham Levy to Abraham M. Schweitz, 3 years	4,248

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ABBOTT, Thomas R., to George W. Walker; Mott Av, 563, 1 year	$5,000
BAKER, John O., to the New York Investment and Improvement Company; 135th St, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway; 135th St, n s, 100 ft w of Broadway; 12th Av, e s, 49.11 ft n of 134th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent	525,000
BECKER, William, and others to Samson Lachman and another; 1st Av, 347 and 349, due Oct. 8, 1901, 6 per cent	2,000
BENJAMIN, George G., to Charles N. Taintor; 59th St, s s, 375 ft e of 9th Av, prior mortgage, $30,000, installments, 2 years	12,000
BOHING, Frederick A., to John M. Linck; Willis Av, w s, 24.10 ft n of 143d St, 3 years, 6 per cent	3,500
BOYLE, John J., to Frank V. Ketcham; 51st St, 251 West, prior mortgage $13,500, due Dec. 1, 1901	5,000
CITY HOME IMPROVEMENT COMPANY to James Douglas; 137th St, n s, 300 ft e of Willis Av, due Nov. 15, 1901, 6 per cent	20,000
COELHO, Caroline de P., and another to Willie L. Brown; Rogers Place, w s, 317.2 ft n of Westchester Av, 3 years, 6 per cent	3,000
COELHO, Caroline de P., and another to Charles E. Neier; Rogers Place, w s, 317.2 ft n of Westchester Av, 3 years, 6 per cent	535
COELHO, Caroline de P., and another to Charles E. Neier; Rogers Place, w s, 338.11 ft n of Westchester Av, prior mortgage $2,000, due June 10, 1902, 6 per cent	672
CORN, Henry, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company; 5th Av, 87 and 89, e s, due Aug. 8, 1902, 6 per cent	350,000
DAMSER, Mary E., and others, to The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 15th St, s s, 113 ft e of Avenue B, 3 years	4,500
DE GRASSE, Thomas, to Harlem Savings Bank; Ritter Place, Lot 27, map of Elizabeth Ashe, 1 year	2,750
DUNPHY, Michael, to Peter Doelger; 2d Av, 745, store lease, demand, 6 per cent	6,000
DUTTING, J. Henry, and wife to Colonial Trust Company and another, as trustees; 48th St, 321 East, 5 years, 4 per cent	12,000
FARLEY, James A., to New York Security and Trust Company; 54th St, n s, 400 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year	70,000
FAULKNER, Nannie J., to William A. Spencer and others, trustees; 77th St, 61 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent	17,000
FERBER, Nathan, and wife to Isaac Blumberg; Pike St, 53, secures notes, 6 months, 6 per cent	1,000
FOX, Julius B., to Anna M. N. F. Benziger; 11th St, n e s, 252.6 ft n w of 2d Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent	21,000
FOX, Julius B., to Joseph Benziger; 11th St, n e s, 252.6 ft n w of 2d Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent, equal lien with last mortgage	10,000
FREUND, Sigmund, to Mary G. L. Murray; Pitt St, 30 and 32, 5 years	38,000
FREUND, Sigmund, to Herman Abrams; Pitt St, 30 and 32, 1 year, 6 per cent	3,000
FREUND, Sigmund, to Morris Goldstein; Pitt St, 30 and 32, due April 28, 1902, 6 per cent	7,000
FRIEDLAND, Koppel, to Mary E. Arthur; 62d St, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av; 62d St, s s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, prior mortgage $30,000, 3 years	3,250
FUCHS, John F., and wife to John H. Ives and another, executors and trustees; Jennings St, s s, 94.6 ft w of Stebbins Av, 3 years	2,250
GORDON, Mary W., and another to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 9th Av, n w corner of 41st St, prior mortgages $15,000, 1 year, 4 per cent	10,000
HART, William, and others to American Mortgage Company; 13th St, 303 West, 3 years	4,000
HEIM, Jennie, and another, to William P. Ferguson; 119th St, n s, 245 ft e of 7th Av, 2 years, 4 per cent	12,000
HUNTER, William C., to Frederick G. Potter; 124th St, n s, 175 ft e of Broadway, prior mortgage $125,000, two mortgages, rerecorded, demand, 6 per cent, aggregating	25,268
JANSEN, Edward, to United States Trust Company; 18th St, 112 to 116 West, due as per bond	90,000
KOLB, Edward H., to Jacob Ruppert; 2d Av, 2,459, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent	2,600
KOPETZKY, Samuel J., to Antonie Kocener; Park Av, n e corner of 121st St, secures notes, 15 months	450
LEMON, Thomas K., to John J. Lynes, as trustee; 8th Av, w s, 25.11 ft n of 113th St, due Feb. 1, 1900	37,500
LEVY, Annie and Louis, to Conrad R. Schmitt; 117th St, 120 East, prior mortgage, $9,500, due July 1, 1903, 6 per cent	1,500
LEVY, Annie and Louis, to Charles A. Thorwelle; 117th St, 120 East, due July 1, 1904	9,500
LORGE, Julius B., to Max Stern; Webster Av, n e corner of 180th St, due, 6 per cent, notes	1,000
LUYTEN, Clara, and another to Charles W. Smith; 3d St, 138 West, due July 24, 1905	6,300
MANHATTAN REAL ESTATE AND Building Association to Mount Morris Bank; Macomb's Dam Road, w s, 25.4 ft s of 153d St, secures notes, 1 year, 6 per cent	5,075
McCOOL, Marie L. B., to James McCool; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 87th St, 5 years, 4 per cent	13,000
McILHARGY, Charles A., and others, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 19th St, 440 West, due Aug. 5, 1904, 4 per cent	2,000
MIERS, Samuel, to John W. Vaughan; 134th St, 318 West, secures notes, demand	1,500
MONAHAN, Patrick, to Peter Doelger; Greenwich St, 166 and 168; Cortlandt St, 58, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent	4,000
MOORE, Robert, to William H. Gray, Jr., executor and trustee; 72d St, s s, 69.11 ft w of Broadway, installments, 2 years, 6 per cent	11,000
PARFITT, Henry, to Anna M. Martin and others, executors and trustees; Bronxdale Av, w s, Lots 144 and 145, map of 211 lots, part of Downing estate, 3 years	2,500
PARKER, Andrew D., to Moses Mendelsohn and another; Prospect Av, e s, 37 ft s of 165th St, 1 year	9,000
PUNCHARD, Henry, to the East River Savings Institution; Market St, N W corner Water St, 1 year, 4 per cent	3,000
ROSENBERG, Daniel, to United States Trust Company; 11th St, 281 and 283 West, two mortgages, interest and time due as per bond, each	20,000
STERN, Milly, to George Breustle; 1st Av, 585, 6 months, installments, 6 per cent	4,000
STIMPSON, George A., to Katherine C. Mead; 53d St, n s, 175 ft w of 9th Av, prior mortgages $8,000, demand	2,000
STIMPSON, George A., to Miriam Collins; 53d St, n s, 175 ft w of 9th Av, prior mortgage $4,000, demand	4,000
STIMPSON, George A., to Morton P. Collins; 53d St, n s, 175 ft w of 9th Av, prior mortgage $10,000, demand	1,500
TYRRELL, James, to Ann Livingston; 9th St, being s ½ of Lot 218, map of Unionport, 3 years, 6 per cent	700
WILKENS, John H., to P. Ballantine & Sons; 11th Av, s e corner of 34th St, lease, demand, 6 per cent, note	5,845
WINTERSMITH, Ernest B., to John C. Eichelman; Wilkins Place, 2,368, installments, 4 years	1,600
WOLINSKY, Charles, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Avenue A, 121, 5 years, 4 per cent	10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to William O. Moore and others, executors	$1,000
FICK, John, and wife to Henry Rosenwald	4,000
LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Herman H. W. Neslage	5,000
LUDLAM, Matilda, to Anna C. Thompson and another; re-recorded from April 24, 1900	Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

FORSYTH ST, 55 and 57; Jacob Sonnschein against Hyman Israel, owner and contractor	$11[illegible]
LENOX AV, 339; Theodore C. Wood against Jacob B. & Max S. Grifenhagen, owners; Ambrose A. Garigan Company, contractors	27[illegible]
LENOX AV, 339; Peter E. Moran against Jacob B. & Max S. Grifenhagen, owners; Ambrose A. Garigan Company, contractors	245
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 35 ft s of Dater St, 25x100; Hugh J. Pace against James T. Blaney, owner; Frank Zanetti, contractor	22
27TH ST, 26 West; Hugh Colwell against Rebecca Weiher, owner; Lorenz F. J. Weiher, Jr., contractor	300
33D ST, 347 East; Myer Hellman against Nathan Cohen, owner; Molle & M. J. Katz, contractor	37
51ST ST, 510 West; John C. Orr & Co. against Alexander Andaluft, owner and contractor	2,199
427TH ST, 101 West; John Hooper against Jacob B. & Max S. Grifenhagen, owners; Ambrose A. Garigan Company, contractors	580
134TH ST AND MADISON AV, n e corner, 35x99.11; N. Y. Architectural Terra Cotta Company against Davis Karp, owner and contractor	325
141ST ST, 1,180 East; W. C. Dickerson against Granville Gibbons, owner and contractor	100

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAP. 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

99TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Broadway, 122x100x114x—; Citizens' Savings Bank with Toussaint Boucher	175,000

Lis Pendens.

FORSYTH ST, 182; Michael Garlick against Lena Lewis, (specific performance;) M. Silverstein.

GREENWICH ST, 110; Mary I. Smith against Robert L. T. Irvin and another, executors, (amended partition;) attorney, A. C. Smith.

JACKSON AV, e s, 25 ft n of 158th St, 33.4x87.6; Henry E. Stevens, Jr., against Mary A. Kirchner, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Otis & Pressinger.

TINTON AV and 168th St, n e corner, 24.6x100; Bradley & Currier Company against George W. Flagg and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Otis & Pressinger.

VERIO AV, e s, 74.2 ft s of 234th St, 50x100; Louis S. Paulmier and another against George W. Oakley and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. W. Cromley.

3D AV, w s, 161.4 ft w of 172d St, 50.3x97x50x101.10; Etta Hanlon against Timothy J. Hanlon and another, (partition;) attorney, L. J. Langbein.

5TH AV, 2,076; George P. Upham against Julius Klug and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Strong & Cadwalader.

8TH ST, 129 West; Katharine M. Beekman against Ella M. Sanger and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Philbin, Beekman & Menken.

117TH ST, n s, 385 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; J. Herbert Carpenter, trustee, against David Burton and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, W. B. & G. F. Chamberlin.

149TH ST, s s, 50 ft e of Tinton Av, 50x75; James F. Umpleby, Jr., against Joseph W. Tracy and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Manheim & Manheim.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WILLIAM A. SCHLEY.—Deficiency judgment for $23,047, was docketed yesterday against William A. Schley, in favor of the Borough Realty Company, growing out of the foreclosure sale of 218 and 220 West Twenty-first Street.

HENRY M. DENTON.—Deficiency judgment for $10,149 was docketed yesterday against Henry M. Denton, in favor of the American Home Missionary Association, growing out of the foreclosure sale of 68 New Chambers and 76 Roosevelt Street.

NICHOLAS WITSCH, an employe of the American Lithographic Company, at 50 West Nineteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $21,133, and nominal assets $10,200. The assets consist of $10,000 debenture bonds of the American Lithographic Company pledged as collateral to the Germania Bank for a loan of $3,600, and ten shares of stock of the same company, par value $200. The principal unsecured creditor is Howard M. Stover, $11,098 on a deficiency judgment. Mr. Witsch's life is insured for $20,000 in favor of his wife.

SIMON GANTZ, tailor, of 89 Eldridge Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,624, contracted principally in 1894, and no assets.

S. B. TOPLITZ A BANKRUPT.

Involuntary Petition Filed in Interest of Three Creditors—Not Connected with L. Toplitz & Co.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Solomon B. Toplitz, doing business as L. Toplitz, Son & Co., manufacturer of caps, toques, and Tam o' Shanters at 28 Prince Street, whose financial troubles were published Wednesday, by Edwin F. Stern for three creditors whose claims aggregate $2,024, all on notes.

It was alleged that Mr. Toplitz is insolvent and that he permitted three creditors to obtain a preference by legal proceedings on judgments to the amount of $6,620, on which executions were issued. He also admitted in writing his inability to pay his debts and willingness to be adjudged bankrupt.

Mr. Stern said that he understood that the liabilities of Mr. Toplitz were between $50,000 and $60,000, and that some of the creditors had been secured to the extent of $40,000 to $50,000. The stock fixtures and accounts are nominally $25,000. He thinks Mr. Toplitz ought to realize $70,000 to $80,000 from the sale of his father's estate, which is to take place in October. If the assets are properly conserved, by October or November he ought to be able to pay his creditors in full.

In the account of the business troubles of the firm of L. Toplitz, Son & Co., 28 Prince Street, which was published yesterday, the inference was given that this firm, which is conducted by Solomon B. Toplitz, was the successor of L. Toplitz & Co. This is incorrect. Lippman Toplitz, the founder of the firm of L. Toplitz & Co. and father of Solomon B. Toplitz, began business in this city in 1847. In 1867 Herman Schwarz was taken into the firm, and it became the firm of L. Toplitz & Co. Mr. Toplitz died in January, 1897, and since then Mr. Schwarz has continued the business under the firm name at 207 Greene Street, and has no connection with the firm of L. Toplitz, Son & Co.

Jacob Hess's Creditors Meet.

A meeting of the creditors of ex-Police Commissioner Jacob Hess, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on July 26, with liabilities of $10,199 and assets of $765, was held yesterday at the office of Seaman Miller, referee in bankruptcy, at 346 Broadway. Only one creditor filed a claim, that of Acker, Merrall & Condit, the amount being $417. Mr. Hess was present, but was not examined.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALTER, Nathan—S. Matshak	$110
ANSTEY, Herbert—J. F. Milliken	172
BALMER, George F.—J. V. Lawrence and others	227
BENTILE, Christopher—E. Hilson	98
CONGER, Latham H.—C. F. Judson and others, costs	47
COHEN, Charles—Columbia Typewriter Manufacturing Company	12
COCHENOUR, William M.—J. Wanamaker	97
DENTON, Henry M.—The American Missionary Association	10,149
DOOLEY, Peter—Rapp & Spiede Iron Works	2,906
DOSCHER, John—W. Meyer	276
DOSCHER, John, and John Bollwinkel—W. Meyer	2,615
DASSEL, L. Howard—G. W. Cudlipp	100
ELBERSON, Benjamin W.—George H. Simpson & Co.	90
EGGERS, Bernard C., and Arthur H. MacKenzie—E. O. Wagner	165
EGGERS, Bernard C., and Arthur H. MacKenzie—E. O. Wagner	117
FICKEN, Richard—R. B. Shimer and others	1,048
FIELD, Joseph W.—Gorham Manufacturing Company	490
HEINSOHN, Peter W.—J. Ruppert	1,687
HAWKES, Roy H.—D. C. Beerman	84
JONES, John J.—D. L. Hardenbrook	2,577
KIRSE, Otto—K. Ress	92
KRIESER, Samuel—L. Bauman	41
KILSHEIMER, Albert—Security Refrigeration Company	126
LIVOTE, Joseph—Phoenix Towing and Transportation Company	123
LEONHARDI, Herman C.—C. Melville and others	40
MARTYN, Florence S.—Merchants' National Bank of Middletown, N. Y.	157
MELVIN, George W.—W. F. Duckworth	169
MOUNT, Gertrude M., executrix—C. A. Mount, trustee	8,721
McGRATH, Launcelot—C. D. Robinson, receiver	2,089
POWERS, Thomas, and William E. Valentine—S. T. Van Arsdale	386
PRUDOVSKY, Jacob W.—The J. B. Orcutt Company	1,091
ROSENAGEL, Charles—A. Bruenn	27
SKLARON, Albert, and Joseph Gruber—James S. Price Manufacturing Company	71
SCHLEY, William A.—Borough Realty Company	23,047
SISNAN, Mary—C. D. Robinson, receiver	1,972
SCHUTTE, Charles, Jr.—H. Carstein	94
STURGEON, Thomas E.—C. H. Stonebridge	485
STARR, Charles—E. P. Glason Manufacturing Company	36
STEIN, Louis—E. Baum	261
SOKOLOWITZ, Jake—L. Goldman and others	140
TURREL, Frank B.—S. M. Barber	40
THE LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILroad Company—J. Dillon	100
THE LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILroad Company—J. Campbell	100
TALLMAN, Gertrude L.—Utica City National Bank	104
WILLIAMS, Charles, Jr.—Cook & Bernheimer Company	143
WEINTRAUB, Morris—J. Bauman and others	29

Surrogate Notices.

NEWCOMB, JOSEPHINE L.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Marguerite E. Henderson, Greenwood Cemetery, Alice Bowman, William Robertson, administrators of the Tulane Educational Fund in New Orleans, Louisiana; Henry K. Pomroy, as trustee of a trust created under the will of Warren Newcomb, deceased, in favor of his widow, Josephine Louise Newcomb, and Joseph A. Hincks and Brandt V. B. Dixon, individually and as persons claiming to be ancillary executors under the last will and testament of JOSEPHINE L. NEWCOMB, deceased; and to all persons interested in the estate of JOSEPHINE L. NEWCOMB, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before one of the Surrogates of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on the 1st day of October, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why letters of administration on the goods, chattels, and credits of Josephine L. Newcomb, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, deceased, intestate, should not be granted to William H. Henderson of New Orleans, Louisiana, a nephew of the decedent, and to the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, in whose behalf application therefor has been made, and why the alleged ancillary letters testamentary under the will of Josephine L. Newcomb, deceased, granted to Joseph A. Hincks and Brandt V. B. Dixon on the 16th day of April, 1901, should not be revoked, and why the paper dated the 12th day of May, 1898, purporting to be the last will and testament of Josephine L. Newcomb, deceased, should not be decreed illegal and void as a testamentary paper, and why the petitioners should not have such other and further relief as may to the Court seem just.

And such of you as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of our said Surrogates' Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hunderd and one.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

au16-1aw6wF&s27

Excursions.

Excursion Routes to the Sea.
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
New York and Rockaway Beach Ry.
MANHATTAN BEACH.

LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 Saturdays only,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M.

Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 10:20 P. M.

EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, (10:00 P. M. Hammel only,) 10:30 P. M. On Saturdays additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning last train leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

NEWPORT $1.50 EXCURSION.
SUNDAY, AUGUST 18TH.
L. I. R. R. AND NORWICH LINE STEAMER "CITY OF WORCESTER."
SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN WITH PARLOR CAR.

Leave foot of E. 34th St., N. Y., at 8:20 A. M. Leave Flatbush Av. Station, Brooklyn, at 8:23 A. M., stopping at Franklin Av. 8:28, and East New York 8:35.

Due at Newport at 3:15 P. M.; leave at 5:15 P. M.

Tickets on sale, commencing Friday, at L. I. R. R. city ticket offices and stations.

Sale of tickets limited.

The right is reserved to postpone the excursion, and tickets purchased in advance will be redeemed.

Music and Refreshments on Steamer.

A Charming Saturday Half Holiday Trip . . . $1.50

A Rare Combination of Travel by Water and Rail.—Take Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN of New Haven Line, Saturdays, at 3 P. M., from Pier 25, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, or 3:15 P. M. from foot East 21st St., for New Haven, returning via express train due New York 10:00 o'clock same evening. Tickets good only on date for which sold. Ask for Saturday Half Holiday tickets. The sail up the East River and through Long Island Sound is a most delightful trip, abounding in fascinating features.

EVERY SUNDAY
UP THE SOUND TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD.
THE ELEGANT STEAMER "NANTASKET"

will leave New York, Pier 13 E. R., near foot Wall st., 9:30; foot 31st st., E. R., 9.45 a. m. Returning, leave Glenwood 4.00, Sea Cliff 4.20 p. m.; due in New York 7.00 p. m.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Steamers.. { GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.

Leave West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M.
West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. 50c.
Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M.; 2:05 P. M. Round
Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M. Trip.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP
All Day Sunday on Long Island Sound.

On SUNDAYS the new fast steel STR. CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves Pier 25 East River, foot of Peck Slip, at 9:30 A. M., E. 21st St. 9:45 A. M., due New Haven 2:00 P. M. Returning, due New York 8:00 P. M. About one hour in New Haven. Music. A delightful all-water trip.

Round Trip, $1.00.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.

STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

Excursions.

Iron Steamboat Co.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2.30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River. } Half hour later.

LEAVE NEW IRON PIER CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

Ocean Route to LONG BRANCH.
PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER
"COLUMBIA."
Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
1:00 P. M.*	1:30 P. M.*	3:45 P. M.*
3:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.

*Iron Steamboat "Taurus."

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Amusement and Education Combined.

GLEN ISLAND

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants. Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE.—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.45, 5.15 P. M. North 2d St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.20, 11.20 A. M., 12.20, 2.00, 2.50, 4.05 P. M. East 32d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 4.30, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 32d St. and N. 2d St., Brooklyn; 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS, Including Admission to All Attractions.

SUNDAY at SHELTER ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT or SAG HARBOR.

By the Elegant Sound Steamer
SHINNECOCK.

The Most Delightful Saturday Afternoon Trip Out of New York.

Leave New York, Pier 13 E. R., SATURDAYS, 1:00 P. M., reaching above points same evening. Returning arrive in New York 7:00 A. M. Monday.

EXCURSION TICKETS $2.50.

On MONDAYS the steamer Shinnecock, for above landings, leaves Pier 13 E. R. at 8:00 A. M.; returns same evening, arriving in New York 7:00 A. M. Tuesday; for this trip,

EXCURSION TICKETS $2.00.

EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION UP THE SOUND TO GREAT NECK, SEA CLIFF, GLEN COVE AND GLENWOOD.

The steamer "NANTASKET" will leave New York, Pier 13, 1.30 P. M.; foot 31st St., E. R., 1:45 P. M. Due at Sea Cliff 3:25.

Returning leave Glenwood at 7:00, Sea Cliff 7:20, Great Neck 8:00 P. M., arriving at New York, 31st St., 9:10, Pier 13, E. R., 9:25 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50C.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.

*Lahn........Aug. 20 | *Lahn........Sept. 17
Kaiser Wm. Gr..Aug. 27 | Kaiser Wm. Gr., Sept. 24
Kaiserin M. Th..Sept. 10 | Kronprinz Wm....Oct. 1
Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.
*To Southampton-Bremen only.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPT'N—LONDON—(PARIS)—BREMEN

Fr. der Grosse...Aug. 22 | Barbarossa.....Sept. 12
Gr. Kurfuerst...Aug. 29 | Koenigin Luise, Sept. 19
†H. H. Meier....Sept. 5 | Fr. der Grosse..Sept. 26
Sailing 10 A. M. pier foot of 3rd St., Hoboken.
†To Bremen only.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Aller, Aug. 20, 10 AM | Werra, Sept. 14, 10 AM
Trave, Aug. 31, 10 AM | Aller, Sept. 21, 11 AM
‡H'h'zoll'n, Sept. 7, noon | Trave, Oct. 5, 11 AM
From Warren St., Brooklyn. Take South Ferry.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Columbia, Aug. 22, 10 AM | A. Victoria, Sept. 12, 10 AM
F. Bism'k. Au. 29, 7:30 AM | Columbia, Sept. 19, 10 AM
D'tschland, Sept. 5, 10 AM | F. Bism'k. Sep. 26, 7:30 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Pretoria, Aug. 17, 7 AM | *Palatia, Sept. 14, 6 AM
*Phoenicia, Aug. 24, noon | Penn'a, Sep. 21, 10:30 AM
Patricia, Aug. 31, 6 AM | Pretoria, Sept. 28, 5 AM
Waldersee, Sept. 7, noon | *Phoen'ia, Oc. 5, 10:30 AM
*To Hamburg direct.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

*Zeeland..Aug. 21, noon | Phila...Sept. 11, 10 AM
St. Paul. Aug. 28, 10 AM | St. Paul. Sept. 18, 10 AM
St. Louis. Sept. 4, 10 AM | Haver'd. Sept. 21, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

*Zeeland..Aug. 21, noon | Southwark. Sept. 4, noon
Friesland. Aug. 28, noon | *Vaderl'd, Sept. 11, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Oceanic, Au. 21, 9:30 AM | *Suevic...Aug. 31, 5 PM
Cymric....Aug. 27, noon | Germanic, Sept. 4, noon
Teutonic...Aug. 28, noon | Majestic, Sept. 11, noon

*Suevic will carry Second Class passengers only and will not call at Queenstown.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE.
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.

Umbria, Aug. 17, 8 AM | Servia, Sept. 3, 9 AM
Lucania, Aug. 24, Noon | Campania, Sept. 7, Noon
Etruria, Aug. 31, 7 AM | Umbria, Sept. 14, 7 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO. Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE CELTIC to the Mediterranean and the Orient Feb. 8, $400 up, 74 days First Class, including shore excursions, guides, drives, fees, hotels, etc.; the cheapest and most attractive trip ever offered; 18 days in Egypt and Palestine; largest ship afloat.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.

Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.

Peking.........Aug. 21 | Hong Kong Maru..Sep. 4
Gaelic........Aug. 27 | China..........Sept. 12

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

EMPRESS OF JAPAN..Aug. 19, Nov. 4, Jan. 27
EMPRESS OF CHINA..Sept. 9, Dec. 2, Feb. 24
EMPRESS OF INDIA..Oct. 7, Dec. 30, Mch. 24
Imperial Lim'd, Montreal to Vancouver in 100 hrs.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA

MOANA.........Aug. 23 | MIOWERA.........Sept. 20
For rates apply 353 Broadway and 1 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
NEW YORK—LONDON.

MENOMINEE.......................Aug. 17, 9 A. M.
MANITOU.........................Aug. 24, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.......................Aug. 24, 11 A. M.
MESABA..........................Aug. 31, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....................Sept. 7, 11 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships
To Glasgow, via Londonderry.
From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.

Anchoria..Aug. 17 noon | Ethiopia..Aug. 31, noon
Furnessia, Aug. 24, noon | C. of Rome. Sep. 7, noon

Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d cabin, $32.50 and up, 3d class, $26 and up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

FAST ITALIAN LINE, "La Veloce"
Navagazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa.
REG. U. S. MAIL SERVICE EVERY WEEK.
Nord. America, Sept. 16 | City of Ditorino, Oct. 1
Large cabins. Dining saloon on promenade deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

Hudson River by Day Light.

Pan-American Route with N. Y. C. or West Shore R. R. Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the World.

DAILY except Sunday.

For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, Buffalo and all points East, North, and West.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.............8:40 "
" West 22d St.....................9:00 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to Buffalo and all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH—connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y., O. & W. R'y. Sundays leave half hour earlier and extends trip to PO'KEEPSIE & RONDOUT.

STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. Week days, except Saturdays, 4 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

STMR. "NEWBURGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. Week days, except Saturdays, at 5 P. M., for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturdays, 3 P. M., and from W. 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH AND BACK, 50c.
ASBURY PARK AND BACK, 80c.

PATTEN LINE.
THRO' NEW GOVERNMENT CHANNEL.
9:00 O'CLOCK BOAT PASSENGERS ONLY
WEEK DAYS.

Leave foot of Little W. 12th St.: 9:00 & *11:00 A. M. *(Saturdays, 12:45 P. M.) & 2:40 P. M.
Leave Battery 9:30 and *11:30 A. M. *(Saturdays, 1:15 P. M.) & 3:10 P. M.
Sundays—Leave ft. Little West 12th St.: 8:20, 9:00, 9:50 and 11:00 A. M.; Battery, 8:50, 9:30, 10:20 and 11:30 A. M.; for Highlands, Seabright, Long Branch, West End, Allenhurst, Asbury Park and Ocean Grove.
Manhattan Delivery checks baggage any office.

PEOPLE'S LINE
Albany, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Saratoga, Lake George and Adirondacks.
DIRECT PAN-AMERICAN ROUTE.

Steamers Adirondack or Dean Richmond leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M., week days only, connecting with express trains for above points. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning trains for Buffalo, Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
DIRECT LINE TO PORTLAND, MAINE,

connecting with all railroad and steamship lines to all Summer resorts. Steamships "Horatio Hall" and "North Star" leave pier 32, East River, foot of Pike St., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 P. M. Steamers fitted with every modern improvement for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Ticket offices 290 Broadway, cor. Reade St. Tel. 3419 Franklin. Thos. Cook & Sons, 1185 Broadway; General office, New Pier 32, East River.

TROY BOATS.
REBUILT, REFURNISHED & REDECORATED.

Steamers SARATOGA or CITY OF TROY leave West 10th St. daily, 6 P. M., except Saturday. Sunday steamers touch at Albany. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts north and east.

Dining Rooms on Main Deck, Searchlight Disp'ay
Excursions—Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50.
Send for booklet excursion tours.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND, SOUTHOLD AND SAG HARBOR
Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line

Steamers leave N. Y., Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, at 5:30 P. M. On Saturdays 1:00 P. M. The steamer leaving on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays will not stop at Southold.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
To all New Jersey Seashore Resorts.

Steamers leave foot of Rector St. at 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. (8:00 P. M. to Ocean Grove and intermediate points.) Sundays, 10:00 A. M.; 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M. Saturdays, ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.

Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville connect.

FARE—New York to Tannersville, $2.00.
Descriptive Folders Mailed Free.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS.

Leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads. Also, Saturdays, steamer ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with Annex for Hudson.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON. Orchestra.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

SAUGERTIES BOATS LEAVE FROM FOOT OF Christopher St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M. Saturdays at 1 P. M.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD
Leave New York City, Liberty St., South Ferry.

Chicago, Pittsburg.	* 4:30 AM.		
Chicago, Pittsburg.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	Diner
Chicago, Columbus	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM.	Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve..	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM.	Diner
Pittsburg Limited.	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM.	Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM.	Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM.	Buffet
Norfolk	† 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM.	Diner

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.	* 8:00 AM.	† 7:55 AM.	Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	*11:30 AM.	*11:25 AM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	† 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM.	Diner
"Royal Limited".	* 3:40 PM.	* 3:35 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 5:00 PM.	* 4:55 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM.	Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.
Foot of West 23d A. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. B.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: c 12.25, d12.45, e7.45, s7.25, t6.10, x6.15.

	Lv.N.Y., A	Lv.N.Y., B
Easton Local	*6.25 AM	*6.30 AM
Buffalo and Western Express	*7.40 AM	*7.50 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.55 AM	*10.00 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11.55 AM	†12.00 N'N
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*c12.40 PM	*d12.50 PM
Wilkes-Barre and Scranton Exp.	†3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local	†5.10 PM	†5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5.55 PM	*x6.10 PM
EXPOSITION EXPRESS	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 355, 1205 and 1351 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn. N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Atlantic City
Cape May,
Ocean City,
VIA
New Jersey Central

Trains with Buffet Parlor Cars leave Liberty Street 9:40 A. M., 3:40 P. M. Saturday Special, 1:00 P. M. South Ferry, 5 minutes earlier. Returning, leave Atlantic City 8:30 A. M., 2:15 P. M. Sunday Special, 5:30 P. M.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

9:25 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville.)

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55, 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, (3:25, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days, Sundays 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55, (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.		Arrive New York.
*3:15 a. m.	Mail and Paper Train	*7:00 a. m.
†7:50 a. m.	Adir'dack & Montreal Spl.	†10:20 p. m.
*8:00 a. m.	Syracuse Local	†6:25 p. m.
†8:30 a. m.	Empire State Express	†10:00 p. m.
*8:45 a. m.	Fast Mail	*10:00 a. m.
*9:20 a. m.	Exposition Express	*9:30 a. m.
†9:40 a. m.	Saratoga & Montreal Spl.	†9:30 p. m.
†10:30 a. m.	Day Express	†7:00 p. m.
†11:30 a. m.	Rutland Express	†7:00 p. m.
*1:00 p. m.	Southwestern Limited	*6:00 p. m.
‖ 1:50 p. m.	Saratoga Limited	†10:40 a. m.
*2:00 p. m.	N. Y. & Chicago Special	*1:30 p. m.
§3:20 p. m.	Saratoga Limited	†10:40 a. m.
†3:30 p. m.	Albany Flier	†11:10 a. m.
*3:35 p. m.	Albany Special	†1:00 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.	Detroit Special	*10:00 a. m.
*5:30 p. m.	The Lake Shore Limited	*6:30 p. m.
*5:30 p. m.	St. Louis Limited	*2:55 p. m.
*6:00 p. m.	Western Express	*8:45 p. m.
*6:25 p. m.	Adirondack & Montreal Ex.	*7:50 a. m.
*6:35 p. m.	Montreal Express	*7:20 a. m.
*7:30 p. m.	Pan-American Express	*7:27 a. m.
*9:20 p. m.	Buffalo & S. W. Special	*8:00 a. m.
*9:30 p. m.	Pacific Express	*5:30 a. m.
†12:10 a. m.	Midnight Express	*5:30 a. m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday. ‖Saturdays only. §Daily, except Saturday and Sunday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily except Sunday. To Pittsfield and North Adams, Saturdays only, 2:45 A. M. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Pullman Cars on all through trains.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. West, 275 Columbus Av., 133 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

P. S. BLODGETT, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK TO BOSTON.
SPRINGFIELD LINE.
Via Springfield and the
BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Arrive Springfield.	Arrive Boston.
†9:00 a. m.	12:45 noon	3:30 p. m.
†12:00 noon	3:18 p. m.	5:40 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.	7:27 p. m.	10:00 p. m.
*11:00 p. m.	3:11 a. m.	6:15 a. m.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

Trains leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N.R.:—
*7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany & Mont'l.
*9:40 A M—(1) Rip Van Winkle Flyer to Catskills
†10:30 A M—Saratoga and Buffalo Express.
†11:20 A M—(2) Lake Mohonk, Minnewaska Express
†12:45 P M—(3) Catskill Mountain Express.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
*3:25 P M—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
†3:45 P M—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*6:15 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve'd & Chicago.
†7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:15 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex No. 1 at †9:15 A M; 2 at †10:45 A M; 3 at †2:10 P M; 4 at †3:06 P M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta.: No. 1 at †9:45 A M; 2 at †11:20 A M; 3 at †12:50 P M; 4 at †3:35 P M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Passenger Agent, N. Y.

Central R. R. of New Jersey.

Liberty St. and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than below, except at noted.)

	Week Days.	Sundays.
Easton Local	7:15 a. m.	
Easton Local	†5:45 p. m.	
Scranton & Reading	9:10 a. m.	
Scranton & Reading	1:20 p. m.	
Mauch Chunk & Readin		1:00 p. m.
Mauch Chunk & Readin	4:40 p. m.	‡5:30 p. m.
ATLANTIC CITY	9:40 a. m.	
ATLANTIC CITY, SATURDAY SPECIAL	1:00 p. m.	
ATLANTIC CITY	3:40 p. m.	
Lakewood & Barnegat	9:40 a. m.	‡9:15 a. m.
Lakewood & Barnegat	4:30 p. m.	
Lakewood & Bridgeton	1:30 p. m.	
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	8:30 a. m.	‡9:15 a. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	11:30 a. m.	
N. Y. & Long Branch R. R. Saturday Special	†1:10 p. m.	
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	‡2:45 p. m.	1:30 p. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	3:30 p. m.	
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	‡3:53 p. m.	‡4:00 p. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	‡4:45 p. m.	
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	5:30 p. m.	
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	‡6:23 p. m.	

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.

‡*4:30, †7:30, †8:00, *9:00, *10:00, *11:30 a. m., †1:00, *1:30, †3:00, *3:40, †4:00, §†4:00, †4:30, *5:00, *7:00, †7:30, §9:00, ‡†9:25, p. m., *12:15 mdt.

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

‡*4:30, †8:00, *10:00, *11:30 a. m., †1:00, *1:30, *3:40, *5:00, *7:00 p. m., *12:15 mdt.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
From foot of Rector St.

Through to Point Pleasant 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 p. m. Through to Ocean Grove, 8:00 p. m. Sundays, through to Point Pleasant, 10:00 a. m., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 p. m.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 737 6th Av., 25 Union Sq. West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination. ‡From Liberty St. only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.

Lv. Franklin St.		Lv. W. 42d St.
7:45 A.M.—	Day Express to Oswego..	8:00 A.M.
9:05 A.M.—	Liberty Express	9:15 A.M.
12:00 Noon*—	Mount'n Exp. to Sidney.	*12:15 P.M.
12:45 P.M.†—	Saturdays to Rockland..	1:00 P.M.
3 P.M.—	Vestibule Ltd. to Rockland..	3:15 P.M.
5:49 P.M.‡—	Western Limited	‡6:00 P.M.
9:05 A.M.§—	Sun. Spl. to Midw'y Park	§9:15 A.M.

*Str. Homer Ramsdell, from Pier 24, N. R., 9:30, W. 129th St. 10 A. M., connects at Cornwall. †Saturdays only. ‡Daily. §Sundays only.

Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—HENRY E. HOWLAND, as substituted trustee under the last will and testament of Jacob R. Nevius, deceased, against JOHN E. DOYLE and others.

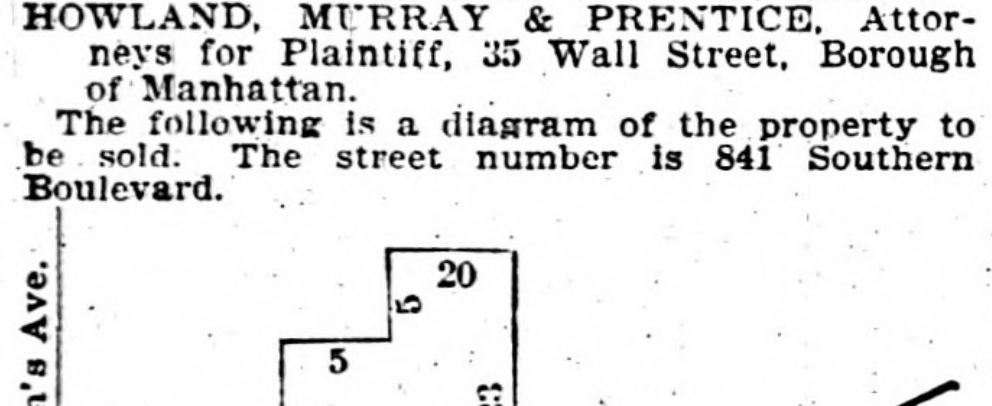
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date July 31, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 23d day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, and lying in the block designated on the land map of the City of New York as Block 2,546, in Section 10, and further bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of the Southern Boulevard at a point distant one hundred and twenty-five and seventy-one one hundredths (175 71-100) feet easterly, measured along the northerly side of said Southern Boulevard, from the easterly side of Saint Ann's Avenue; thence northerly, parallel with Saint Ann's Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, eighty-seven and sixty-five one hundredths (87 65-100) feet to a point distant one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet easterly at right angles from Saint Ann's Avenue; thence easterly and at right angles to said Saint Ann's Avenue, five (5) feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Saint Ann's Avenue, five (5) feet; thence easterly, again at right angles to Saint Ann's Avenue, twenty (20) feet; thence southerly, again parallel with Saint Ann's Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall, eighty-nine and twenty-three one hundredths (89 23-100) feet to the northerly side of the Southern Boulevard, and thence westerly along said northerly side of the Southern Boulevard twenty-five and twenty-three one hundredths (25 23-100) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 2, 1901.

AUGUST C. NANZ, Referee.

HOWLAND, MURRAY & PRENTICE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The street number is 841 Southern Boulevard.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $15,156.52, with interest thereon from July 31, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $340.97, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, (including taxes for 1901, if then a lien,) assessments, and water rents or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,175.00.—Dated New York, August 2, 1901.

AUGUST C. NANZ, Referee.

aug2-2aw3wF&Tu&Aug23

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—FLORENCE N. ROSE, Plaintiff, against JEREMIAH FLANAGAN et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 18th of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bernard Smyth & Sons, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

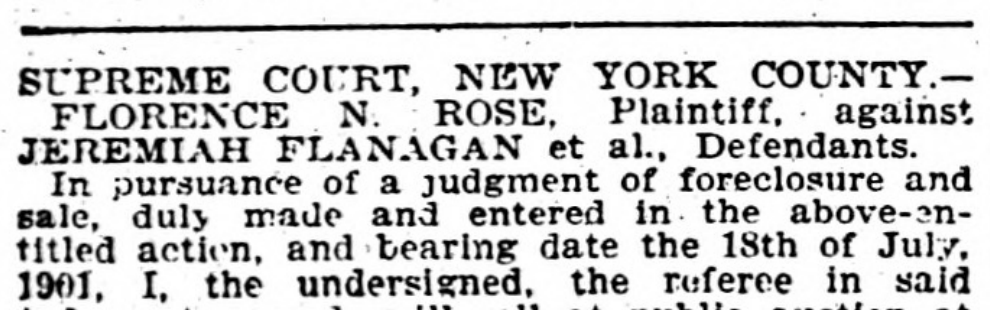
All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York,

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue distant seventy-five feet and eight inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; running thence westerly parallel to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street seventy-five feet; thence running southerly and parallel to Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue nineteen feet and eight inches; thence running easterly and parallel to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, seventy-five feet to the westerly side of Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue; thence running northerly along the westerly side of Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue nineteen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning; be said dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1901.

MAX MOSES, Referee.

STUDIN & EHRICH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 287 Lenox Avenue:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $3,098.00, with interest thereon from the 17th day of July, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $195.39, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or to be paid by the referee is 650 dollars and interest.

The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage for $15,000 and interest thereon at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum from the 1st day of January, 1901, and also subject to a lease expiring on the 1st day of May, 1903, at an annual rental of 1,600 Dollars, payable as follows: $225.00 on May 1st of each year and $125.00 on the first of each of the other eleven months of each year during said term of said lease.—Dated New York, 26th day of July, 1901.

MAX MOSES, Referee.

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113 WEST 86TH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—MARTHA M. HALL, plaintiff, against JOHN C. BARTH et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the 16th day of August, 1901, at twelve (12) o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

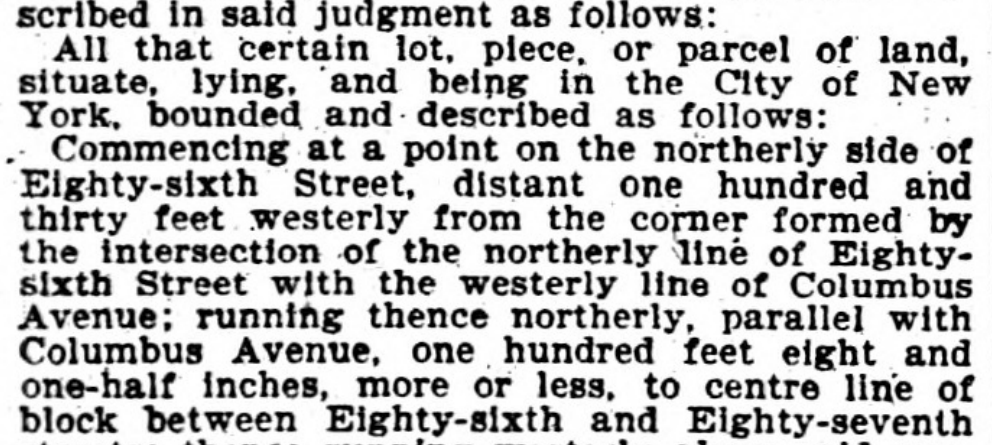
Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-sixth Street, distant one hundred and thirty feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Eighty-sixth Street with the westerly line of Columbus Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Columbus Avenue, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches, more or less, to centre line of block between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh streets; thence running westerly along said centre line of block twenty feet; thence running southerly, again parallel with Columbus Avenue, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the northerly line of Eighty-sixth Street; thence easterly along said northerly line of Eighty-sixth Street twenty feet to the point of beginning. Both the side walls of said building being party walls. Being the same premises known by the street number One Hundred and Thirteen West Eighty-sixth Street in the City of New York.

Dated New York, July 26th, 1901.

WILLIAM BLAIKIE, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $32,874.58, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates $1,168.09.

WILLIAM BLAIKIE, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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Surrogate Notices.

JORDAN, WALDO H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WALDO H. JORDAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 108 Fulton Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of March, 1901. GEORGE W. JORDAN, Executor. EDWARD A. SCOTT, Attorney for Executor, 108 Fulton St., N. Y. City, Manhattan.

McDONALD, ALEXANDER L.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER L. McDONALD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 11 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the twentieth day of March, 1901. GEORGE E. GARTLAND, JULIAN BOTTS, Executors. CHARLES E. SIMMS, Attorney for Executors, 11 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh22-1aw6mF.

SCOTT, MARY JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY JANE SCOTT, also known as JANE SCOTT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of George W. McAdam, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of February, 1902.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1901. ANNIE S. GREACEN, Executrix; ROBERT C. SMITH, Executor. GEORGE W. McADAM, Attorney for Executor and Executrix, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

The Right House in the Right Place.

For a small payment down and

$35.00 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

GRANTWOOD

On-the-Hudson
opposite Grant's Tomb.
270 feet above the River.

A coarse newspaper cut gives but a poor idea of this really attractive house, and the many other styles of architecture displayed in the group of residences advertised we cannot show at all. But it will pay to see them.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N.Y.

Real Estate.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

To Investors.

This company offers for sale mortgage investments on selected real estate in this city, with title insured by the company.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,

37 Liberty Street, New York,
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn,

Capital and Surplus, - $3,400,000

Wanted—Two-payment loan, $7,500, 6 per cent., 3 years, on 40 lots and 2 houses; White Plains village; value, $17,000. Keil, 159th St. and Elton, Bronx.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

TO AN INVESTOR.—Large, modern apartment house, within 500 feet of new rapid transit station; handsome building; fully rented and in A1 order; nets handsome return on investment. Address Principal, Box 10 Times Office.

Office building, new, prominently located for advertising, 3d Av. Bridge entrance, 37.6x65x100; retiring from business, owner will sell sacrifice. Gleason Realty Co., 128th St., 3d Av. (On premises.)

Choice building lots, $375 up; seven-room house built to order, $1,500, payment $15 up, principal and interest; property near "L" extension, trolley. Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av., near 171st St. Open Sundays.

Morningside Av. five-story apartment; best paying in city. E. W. Larner, 594 McDonough St. Brooklyn.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

EDGEMERE,

LONG ISLAND, N. Y. CITY.
Between Arverne and Far Rockaway.
Directly on the Ocean.

All Improvements. We offer

FOR SALE

building sites adjacent to the magnificent EDGEMERE HOTEL, and within three minutes' walk of the R. R. station.

Title Insurance Policy to each purchaser without cost.

Call or send for illustrated book of EDGEMERE, containing cuts of HOTEL, SUMMER HOMES AT EDGEMERE, and views of surrounding country.

Agent on premises to show property and give full information.

C. WALTER CUSHIER, Agent,
Edgemere, Long Island, N. Y.

$200 cash and $8 monthly buys house with seven rooms, $1,600, Corona. Joseph George, 346 Broadway.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

$300 Cash and $15 monthly buys an up-to-date model home of 10 rooms and bath; all improvements; on plot 50x100; 3 minutes from depot; 17 minutes to 34th St. Ferry; call to-day. John Dayton & Co., B'way and 14th St., Murray Hill, L. I.

Half price, corner plot, 100x100, Jamaica; easy terms. John Perry Co., 373 Fulton St., B'klyn.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

On beautiful Delaware, opposite Callicoon, Sullivan Co., 62½ acres; house, barn, orchard; $2,300. Owner, 851 East 165th St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

For Sale or Exchange—For free and clear lots in Bronx; house, 22x40; lot, 30x100; 7 rooms and bath; all improvements. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av.

Exchange—Desirable flats, other property, for private houses, lots. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Exchanges a specialty; send particulars what you have. Vetter, Ghames & Soper, 3,194 3d Av., 161st St.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

Palisades Park, N. J.—Cottages, all prices; improvements; gas; electric lights; photographs. Edsall, 7 Warren St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

100 FACTORIES 100

Reduced rents for entire Buildings or Lofts to woodworkers, metalworkers, confectioners, cigars. D. W. HAYNES, 235 Broadway, Room 1.

CHAMBERS ST.
4th loft, 25x125; 5th loft, 25x100; 6,250 sq. ft.; well-lighted; freight and passenger elevator; all improvements; rent to May 1st, 1902, $1,500; 2d year, $1,650. Vernon J. Miller, 150 Nassau St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

332 Broadway, Corner Worth St.—Large loft; 25x90; elevator service; reasonable. Inquire of E. H. Eldredge.

6th Av., 238.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartments; show cases; steamship elevator; janitor.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, a domestic corporation.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York permanent Receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the corporation above named, for the benefit of all whom it may concern, and that it has duly qualified as such Receiver and does hereby require that

First: All persons indebted to said corporation render an account to the undersigned at its office, No. 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to such Receiver and to pay the same to it on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.

Second: All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said corporation deliver the same to said Receiver on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.

Third: All the creditors of said corporation deliver to it their respective accounts and demands duly proven by affidavit in the usual form at the place and within the time aforesaid.

Fourth: All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of said corporation to present the same in writing in detail to said Receiver at the place and within the time aforesaid.—Dated 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, August 8th, 1901.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH

DURING the past week several sales have been made to former residents of the Central Park section of New York, who learned by actual experiment that they could reach down town in much quicker time, and that for the rent of an apartment a house can be had on a large lot, amid the best social surroundings, with every possible improvement—sewer, gas, water, electric lights, asphalt pavements, beautiful lawns and flowers. No dust.

Houses now ready for occupancy—contain 12 rooms, tiled baths with shower, inlaid parquet floors, open decorated plumbing in every room, buffet sideboards, china closets, rich mantels, special designs in electric fixtures, cheval mirrors in dressing rooms, decorations in real silks, tapestries, burlaps and buckrams, Kings Holland shades at every window, steam heat. Terms of purchase very easy. Take Kings Co. L or Flatbush Ave. trolley marked Brighton Beach and get off at Beverly Road. 27 minutes from bridge.

DEAN ALVORD, Owner,
257 Broadway, New York.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.
Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

Plot 25½ lots, well located on Grand Av., Brooklyn, ripe for improvement, for sale at a bargain, or will exchange for other good property and cash; full particulars on application to BENNER, 132 Nassau St., New York.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

Bargains for a Home.—Ten-room house; lot 37½x100; $5,500; easy terms; will exchange. John Van Orden, 150 Broadway, New York City.

Extraordinary Opportunity.—Two lots East 2d St., Flatbush, $290; mortgage, $175; investigate. Jones, 189 Montague St.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Bargain.—Bronxville lots at station, 28 minutes from 42d St.; sidewalks, water, electric light; paid; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

'Phone "559 Cort'l." for the high-dry-choice

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100.

50c. weekly. No interest or assessments. Near depot and harbor; on trolley and Boulevard, adjoining Larchmont Manor. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Four-story basement brownstone dwelling; 2 baths; open plumbing; rent, $1,500. 148 West 121st St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE ALLSTON,
17 and 19 East 38th St., cor. Madison Ave.

A choice apartment of two rooms and bathroom will be available October first; $600 per annum. Caterer on premises.

Also one apartment of four rooms and bathroom, $1,200 per annum.

Apply to Superintendent, on premises, or
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
B'way, Cor. 44th St.

THE MARGUERITE,
2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.
Bijou apartments, six rooms and bath, elevators, telephone, electric lights, exposed plumbing, gas ranges, &c.; rents, $33 to $40. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS OF TWO rooms and bath to let; rents, $550 and $600.

American Safe Deposit Building,
501 5TH AV., COR. 42D ST.
Elevator runs all night.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

LIFE BUILDING APARTMENTS,
19 AND 21 WEST 31ST ST.
Unfurnished family apartments from Oct. 1st; rents, $600 up. Meals served. Apply to Supt.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

FROM OCTOBER 1ST, IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, NEW 3-STORY AND BASEMENT MODERN DWELLING; NEVER OCCUPIED; HARDWOOD TRIM THROUGHOUT, TILED BATHROOM, AND 1ST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT. BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED IN BEDFORD SECTION. RENT, $60. Ernestus Gulick Co., Fulton, Cor. Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
3½-story extension 25-foot dwelling; all modern improvements; 16 rooms, 2 baths; select block; rent, $1,800. Ernestus Gulick Co., 350 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

PARK SLOPE.
3-story extension, swell-front dwelling; one block from Prospect Park; all improvements; perfect order; rent, $900. Ernestus Gulick Co., 350 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FROM OCTOBER 1ST, IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, 6 ROOMS AND BATH, JUST DECORATED AND WITH EVERY NEW IMPROVEMENT, INCLUDING HOT WATER SUPPLY FROM CELLAR; GAS RANGE AND TILED BATH. ALL OUTSIDE, LIGHT ROOMS. (NO SHAFTS.) BEAUTIFUL LOCATION IN BEDFORD SECTION. RENT, $40. Ernestus Gulick Co., Fulton, Cor. Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

THE UNITED STATES,
CLINTON, STATE, ATLANTIC STS.
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception room, steam-heated, sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, letter chutes, large light rooms, high ceilings, liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

167 TO 173 WEST 81ST ST.
7 rooms and bath; all light; rents, $50 to $70. Premises or F. R. Wood & Co., Orleans, 80th & Columbus Av.

ON THE DRIVE, 2,054 7TH AV., between 122d and 123d Sts.; single flats; all improvements; 7 large, light, clean rooms; $35, $40.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 3,991.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—SOLOMON BERLINER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Solomon Berliner, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 14, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 4, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 15, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of KARL GEISERT, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Karl Geisert of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of July, A. D. 1901, the said Karl Geisert was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 23d day of August, A. D. 1901, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 13th, 1901.

NO. 3,992.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL HARRIS and RUBIN MELZER, bankrupts.

To the creditors of Samuel Harris and Rubin Melzer, individually and as members of the firm of Harris & Melzer, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of August, A. D. 1901, the said Samuel Harris and Rubin Melzer were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in New York City, on the 29th day of August, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 15th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—DAVID HERSHKOWITZ, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that David Hershkowitz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 1st, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 18th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Aug. 15, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JACOB L. HERZ, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob L. Herz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 18th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on September 18th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 15th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ROBERT E. JOHNSTON, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Robert E. Johnston, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 19th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on September, 18th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 15th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—CHARLES LINDE, individually and as a member of the firm of Linde & Lawrence, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Linde, individually and as a member of the firm of Linde & Lawrence, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 29th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 18th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Aug. 15, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—THE MORTON BOARDING STABLES, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the Morton Boarding Stables, bankrupt, has filed its petition, dated July 11th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all its debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 18th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Aug. 15, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—PETERS VREDENBURGH, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Peters Vredenburgh, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 5th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 18th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Aug. 15th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LORENZ F. J. WEIHER, Jr., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Lorenz F. J. Weiher, Jr., of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1901, the said Lorenz F. J. Weiher, Jr., was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 29th day of August, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Aug. 15th, 1901.

Surrogate Notices.

MORA, JOAQUIN FRANCISCO.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To DOLORES MARIA MORA, Pedro Luis Mora, Alvaro Joaquin Mora, Ernesto Jose Mora, Flora Maria Mora McManus, R. Menocal, a creditor; Craft C. Carroll, an alleged creditor, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOAQUIN FRANCISCO MORA, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 24th day of September, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of the Continental Trust Company of the City of New York, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 30th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

WALTER L. McCORKLE, Attorney for Executor, 29 Wall Street, City and County of New York.

STORMINGER, ANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA STORMINGER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 320 West 27th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1901. KATHERINA SCHAEFER, Executrix. BILGER & NIXON, Attorneys for Executrix, 7 Beekman Street, N. Y. City.

Instruction.

20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

STEVENS SCHOOL,
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT,
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 16TH, 1901.
Registration day for applicants for admission on September 11th.
Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.
Courses of study preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
DR. J. SACHS,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.,
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH, 1901.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Classes; Special Commercial Department.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 West 59th St.
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26TH, 1901.
Complete organization from Primary Grades to College preparation; Academic and graduate Departments offer advanced lines of work.

Close to Cornell Situated on grounds adjoining those of Cornell, the atmosphere of university life pervades and influences the surroundings at

CASCADILLA SCHOOL.

Registration 1900-01 from 26 States. Ideal equipment.

C.V.Parsell, A.M., Principal, Ithaca,N.Y.

Main School for Girls, 25 West 55th St.
Boys' College Preparatory School, 674 Madison Ave., (near 61st St.) Headmaster, J. W. Ganson, (Harvard, '91.)
Tuxedo Park School, Tuxedo Park, N. Y. Winter course, October to June.
Schools offer complete course (Kindergarten to College) combined with manual training.
For enrollment apply
Miss Eleanor I. Keller, Principal, 25 West 55th St.

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Surrogate Notices.

SLATER, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN SLATER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Andrew S. Hamersley, 291 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of January, 1902.—Dated New York, the 5th day of July, 1901. JAMES SLATER, JOHN J. SLATER, Executors; CECELIA L. SLATER, Executrix. ANDREW S. HAMERSLEY, Attorney for Executors, 291 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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Wanted—A man between 25 and 35 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches, good appearance, for outside work, (no canvassing;) fair penman; one who is not afraid of long hours and Sunday work; best of references required; permanent. Z., Box 160 Times.

Wanted—Experienced and competent railroad switchmen; good pay and steady employment. Call at Occidental Hotel, corner Broome and Bowery. W. J. Treat.

Wanted—Young man for subscription clerk; must have newspaper experience and be accurate, painstaking, and prompt. Rapid, Box 215 Times Office.

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Typewriter desires work at home; thoroughly experienced. Miss A., 650 3d Av., near 42d St.

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Situations Wanted—Male.

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Coachman.—Thoroughly experienced; unexceptionable personal recommendations; temperate, trustworthy, industrious, painstaking. Williamson, 1,620 Broadway; telephone, 2155 Columbus.

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Boy, 17, wishes position at anything; have been a carrier, collector, and canvasser. Box D 114 Times.

Bright boy in 17th year wants office position; graduate. Elmer F. Sipp, 1,214 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn.

ITALIAN DENTIST, EFFICIENT, SKILLFUL, all modern systems dentistry, DESIRES OCCUPATION AS DENTIST; Speaks some French and English. Apply Rollino, 64 West 9th St.

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Painter and paperhanger wants work from landlords; work guaranteed; done cheap. Schneider, 304 East 102d St.

ALWAYS GET A "TIP" IS DEVERY'S ADVICE

But "If You're Caught, Show Your Nerve."

ADMONITION TO THE POLICE

Deputy Commissioner, at Police Trials, Explains His Ideas of Police Discipline—Col. Murphy Pleased.

Deputy Police Commissioner William S. Devery was at Police Headquarters for nearly three hours and a half yesterday. He appeared to be aggressively healthy and in the best of humor. His coming vitalized the Central Office. Hardly had he time to sit down when signal bells rang, messengers scurried here and there and in the next place, and every one stood at "attention."

Into the office of Mr. Devery filed on summons the Senior Inspector, Moses W. Cortright, with nearly every other Inspector not on vacation, and Capts. Flood, Creamer, and Herlihy. He was busy with them for a quarter of an hour, and then went to Commissioner Murphy's offices with a sheaf of official papers in his hands. He transacted business with Col. Murphy standing, and returned to his rooms at 11 o'clock to try police delinquents.

He had a short calendar in the trials. The first case was that of Henry A. Byrnes, a watchman, who accused Patrolman Peter Diffley of the Leonard Street squad of clubbing him. Byrnes and two witnesses for the complainant testified that at 9 P. M. on Aug. 1 he sent out an alarm for a fire in the neighborhood of Washington and Harrison Streets. Diffley, when he came appeared to resent Byrnes's action, and, disregarding his warning that a fire was in progress, he struck him with his night stick.

Diffley denied clubbing Byrnes, and stated that Byrnes had a grudge against policemen and had made a number of complaints.

"This case is closed," remarked Mr. Devery, after hearing both sides. "You, Byrnes, are down there doing night watchman's work, and you mustn't antagonize the police. You must be friendly with them. Police officers are not to be sneered at by anybody. If they violate the rules of this department, it's different. Diffley, you've got no defense at all. I see by your record that you've been up here for assaulting citizens several times, and once it was your own wife. Here's a man who discovered a fire for you, and you, instead of getting to the fire as quick as you could, so that you could be of some assistance to the public, touching to the saving of lives, or the like, you started in to club him. You haven't a foot to stand on. I reserve my decision."

Matthew J. Reilly of the Charles Street command was charged with entering the flat of James O'Mahoney, a butcher, at 123 Ninth Avenue, and demanding a glass of beer from Mrs. O'Mahoney, and next day abusing her husband. It came out in the evidence that O'Mahoney had made complaints against Reilly's seven children because they were inquisitive and threw things in at the windows.

Reilly had a dozen neighbors down to testify that O'Mahoney was quarrelsome. One of these was a rival butcher, a Jew, and another a Jew shoemaker. They testified that O'Mahoney was especially bitter against Jews. The testimony in this regard brought forth from Devery the assertion: "Jews have just as much rights as the Irish." Mr. Devery finally dismissed the case, saying to O'Mahoney: "You think you own the whole block there, but you only own a little of it."

John Hessian of the "Tenderloin" precinct was accused by Roundsman Sehnett of having been seventeen minutes in conversation with a woman in a doorway at 430 Fourth Avenue shortly after 2 o'clock A. M. on Aug. 6. Hessian declared that he was not talking with the woman.

"I saw this officer talking with the woman," insisted the Roundsman, "and I went up behind him and stood for two minutes within four feet of him. Then I went to the corner and timed him for fifteen minutes longer."

"Why didn't you see this Roundsman?" asked the Deputy Commissioner. "Are you near-sighted?"

"No, Sir; my back was turned to him."

"Well, if you was standing with your back to the Roundsman, the lady must have been facing him. Didn't she 'tip' you off?"

"No, Sir."

"Well, there's a good deal of 'tippin' off' going on nowadays. I wouldn't stand talking fifteen minutes with a young lady who wouldn't 'tip' me off when the Roundsman came up. That's getting in pretty close. You wouldn't have any little tin soldier running around after you long and not nail you. You're easy—like a lot of other people—when they're put up against it falls to it—haven't got any nerve. When you're caught with the goods on you and can't get away with it, you want to stand up with nerve and take your medicine; you don't know nothing then. No matter under what circumstances, a man doesn't want to know nothing when he's caught with the goods on him. Don't stand up here and try to throw your Roundsman when he's got you right. You tell that young lady when you're talking to her next time that when you've got your back to the Roundsman she must look the other way. Always get 'tipped' off. Now, I'll fine you ten days' pay for not getting 'tipped' off."

Roundsman Walsh of the East Twenty-second Street Station charged Patrolman Chester T. Seiford with having been off post for an hour and ten minutes on Aug. 8. Seiford said he had gone to make an arrest. Walsh said the patrolman's prisoner was a lodger in the Olive Tree Inn and that he had said to the Sergeant that Seiford had offered to give him something if he would allow himself to be arrested. Turning to the accused Devery said:

"You're trying to beat this case. Just as the Roundsman says, you made a 'fake' arrest of that 'bum' and tried to cover yourself. I'll fine you thirty days' pay."

Soon after the trials were over Mr. Devery left Headquarters in company with Capt. Herlihy. When asked if he would make any statement the Deputy Commissioner replied:

"I have no more to say than I had yesterday, and that's nothing. Now, will you please let me alone? I'm back here and going to remain."

Police Commissioner Murphy was not talkative yesterday. He seemed to relish a report of the trial of John Hessian, a patrolman of the West Thirtieth Street squad, who was fined by Mr. Devery ten days' pay for not getting "tipped off" while talking with a girl so that a Roundsman was able to book him for a complaint. "That's not bad at all," he exclaimed.

SHOT AT A SUPPOSED BURGLAR.

But Mr. P. J. Van Cott Narrowly Missed His Friend and Neighbor.

P. J. Van Cott of Union Place, Chestnut Hill, Borough of Queens, nearly put an end to the existence of his friend and neighbor, Samuel Boothroy, on Wednesday, by shooting him, under the impression that he was a burglar. Boothroy, who was on his way home, stopped at his friend's house, although it was rather late, and the latter not recognizing Boothroy as he stood on the porch, fired at him. It was only by calling out aloud that Boothroy prevented Van Cott from firing again. Luckily the first bullet missed its mark. The readiness with which Van Cott fired was due to the fact that the neighborhood has recently been frequently visited by burglars.

Two men, giving their names as Frank Miller and James Morgan, have been arrested on suspicion of knowing more than they should about these burglaries.

LORILLARDS AND RANCOCAS.

Denial that Negotiations for Purchase from Mrs. Allien Are in Progress.

James B. Fielder, one of the executors of the estate of the late Pierre Lorillard, said in his office, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, yesterday that he knew of no negotiations for the purchase of the Rancocas farm. He knew of no proposition of the heirs to buy the place of Mrs. Allien.

"Why should they want the place?" he said. "It is an expensive luxury. Mrs. Allien may want to sell it, for all I know, but I know of no negotiations."

The appraisement of the farm has been completed by ex-Sheriff John J. Toffey and George F. Perkins, President of the New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Company. None would give any information as to the amount of the appraisement.

BURST MAIN CAUSES FLOODS.

Rapid Transit Tunnel at Lafayette Place Invaded—A Mission Home Fire Put Out.

By the bursting of an elbow of a twelve-inch water main at Lafayette Place and Great Jones Street at 5:40 o'clock yesterday morning, the excavation for the rapid transit tunnel between that point and Fourth Street was flooded to a depth of eight feet, and all constructive work suspended for the time being.

The result would not have been so serious had it not taken city employes half an hour to find a water gate a short distance below the break, where they were able to shut off the flow of water, which in the meantime had been pouring into the cutting in tremendous volumes. The earth had been removed from all pipes at this point, and they were supported on wooden trestles which had sagged unnoticed and caused the break. The rush of waters undermined more of the woodwork, and three large gas mains and an electric conduit of the Edison Company sank a considerable distance.

The walls of the tunnel are already concreted, so adjoining cellars were saved from the flood. Enough water, however, found its way into the kitchen of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, at Lafayette Place and Fourth Street, to extinguish the kitchen fires on which breakfast for 400 boy inmates was to be cooked. The boys had a change of diet as a result, being fed from nearby restaurants.

For a time a considerable section of the city was left without water. An employe said that the damage would amount to $25,000, but this estimate was not confirmed by any of the officials. Chief Engineer Birdsall of the Department of Water Supply, said that though the city made the repairs, the contractors on this section of the tunnel, Holbrook, Cabot & Daly, would have to pay the cost.

TO LIMIT FREE SHOE SHINES.

Dealers Think They Polish Too Much Footwear that They Never Sold.

There is a disposition growing on the part of the large retail shoe firms in this city to limit free shines. The reason given is that the privilege has been abused, and that they have been shining many shoes which they did not sell.

The bootblack department costs some firms thousands of dollars, and was introduced primarily to draw trade. One firm, which has been running four chairs and employed as many bootblacks, claims to have shined as many as 600 pairs of shoes on some days. Of this number, the firm has estimated, more than 150 pairs were shoes it did not sell. This firm estimates that the system of gratis shines costs them annually about $5,000. The question which has recently very much concerned them is, does it pay?

Another firm has posted up this notice:

After Oct. 1 all customers wishing shines must present ticket which will be given with the purchase of shoes on and after this date.

While the shoe firms are considering the limiting of the practice of free shines, barber shops are taking the matter up, and in several of the larger places up town signs can be seen which read: "Free shines here."

BRONX SMOKE NUISANCE.

J. Rupper Ice Company's Officer Says Their Chimneys Are Not at Fault.

Herman Betz, Chief Inspector of Offensive Food and Trades of the Department of Health, said yesterday that his department had received many complaints against the smoke nuisance of the ice plant at Lincoln Avenue, in the Bronx. He said that whenever he sent his men to investigate the nuisance would be abated, but that in a short time it would be as bad as ever.

Ex-Magistrate Simms and others found fault, and Chief Betz ordered his Inspectors to go to the ice plant and make arrests if the nuisance was not abated permanently.

Regarding these statements, E. Friedmann, Superintendent of the J. Ruppert Ice Factory, said yesterday:

"I was surprised to see that our plant was mentioned. We put in one of the best and most expensive smoke consumers that we could find, and can say that it works successfully and that no smoke comes from our chimney. I am safe in saying that the Board of Health will find nothing to complain of when it shall investigate our plant."

LEGACY FOR MISSING SON.

Mrs. Horchler Leaves $10,000 for Louis Horchler, Who Disappeared in 1886.

If Louis Horchler, who left his home in Brooklyn fifteen years ago, is alive and returns to Brooklyn he will find awaiting him there an inheritance of $10,000, being the greater part of the estate left by his mother. The mother, Mrs. Louisa Horchler, died on Aug. 5 last.

By her will, filed in the office of the Surrogate yesterday, she leaves her residuary estate, amounting to $10,000, to her only son, Louis Horchler. If he does not appear within eight years to claim his inheritance then the property is to go to the descendants of Mrs. Horchler's deceased sister, Caroline Winzelburger. Since his disappearance in 1886 no trace has ever been found of Louis Horchler.

OCTOGENARIAN MARRIED.

Jersey City Hotel Proprietor Holds Open House for the Occasion.

Martin Stenzel, the octogenarian proprietor of Stenzel's Hotel, Pearsall Avenue, Jersey City, and Mrs. Sophia Lehmann, thirty-four years old, of 110 Hudson Street, Hoboken, were married in the hotel parlor there at 4 o'clock P. M. yesterday. The Rev. Henry Mellen of Newark officiated. J. B. Metzger of Bayonne was best man and Mrs. Metzger was matron of honor.

Only the immediate relatives witnessed the ceremony, but at 8 o'clock the hotel was thrown open for a reception, to which the general public was made welcome. The evening was devoted to music, dancing, and singing. Bride and bridegroom received many congratulations, and Mrs. Stenzel was the recipient of a large number of presents.

JULY PAYMENT ON THE TUNNEL.

Contractor McDonald's Requisition—Total Payments, $7,067,000.

The Rapid Transit Commission yesterday held a meeting lasting about five minutes. The only thing done was to approve the July requisition of Contractor McDonald for $800,000. It was much lower than was expected. This was due to the heat during July, which made it impossible for many men to work.

The payments which have thus far been made for tunnel work are as follows: For the year 1900—August, $265,000; September, $187,000; October, $346,000; November, $359,000, and December, $528,000. For 1901—January, $564,000; February, $572,000; March, $773,000; April, $977,000; May, $805,000; June, $863,000, and July, $800,000; total, $7,067,000.

Aid for Mrs. Rinke.

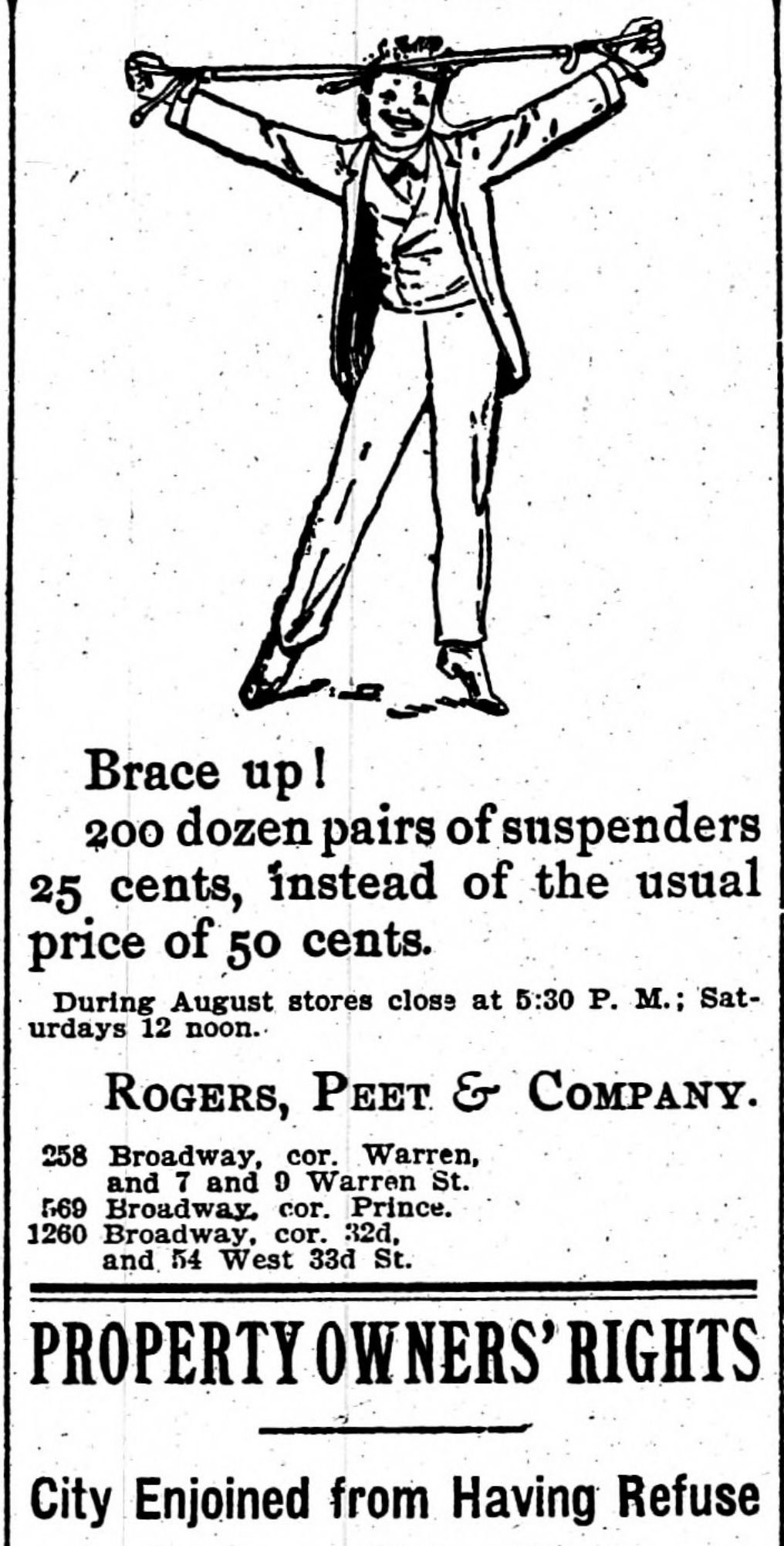
Hugo R. Kirsten, manufacturer of orthopedic appliances in this city, touched by the case of Mrs. August Rinke of West Hoboken, who is suffering from an operation for appendicitis in the North Hudson Hospital, and whose husband, at the age of seventy years is supporting his family by washing and ironing clothes, has offered, through THE NEW YORK TIMES, to supply the supporting belt which Mrs. Rinke needs during the rest of her life. In addition to this offer, acknowledgment is made to "J. W." for $2, and to Maurice G. Landau for $1 to be forwarded to Mr. Rinke.

No Pay for Kings County Contestants.

Corporation Counsel Whalen sent an opinion to Controller Coler yesterday in the matter of the claims to the position of Commissioner of Jurors in Kings County. The contestants are Jacob Brenner, a Republican, and William E. Melody, a Democrat. Mr. Whalen has decided that the courts must settle who is entitled to the place, and that no salary is to be paid until the Court of Appeals so decides.

Gilman Estate Hearing Adjourned.

A hearing for the purpose of determining the extent of the estate of the late millionaire tea merchant, George F. Gilman, which was set down for yesterday, by William Halkin, State Transfer Tax Commissioner, was adjourned to Sept. 12, to suit the convenience of counsel.



Brace up!
200 dozen pairs of suspenders 25 cents, instead of the usual price of 50 cents.

During August stores close at 5:30 P. M.; Saturdays 12 noon.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

PROPERTY OWNERS' RIGHTS

City Enjoined from Having Refuse Dump on Water Front.

Exterior Street Property the Case in Point—Supreme Court Justice Says Ashes and Odors Are a Nuisance.

Justice Russell, in the Supreme Court, on the application of owners of property adjoining Exterior Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, yesterday granted an injunction restraining the city from maintaining a dump for refuse at the foot of that street.

Underneath the dumping board there are compartments for the sorting of rubbish which is available to the city for sale. Laborers pick over the deposits in the scows and place the materials deemed of value in the compartments. Justice Russell says:

"Such an occupation of the river front is a serious disturbance to the valuable use of the plaintiffs' premises for any present or future purpose. The ashes and cinders sometimes float in the air with the prevalence of wind, and the refuse emits at times odors which are offensive. The river front cannot be utilized by the plaintiffs, and its practicable value to them for commercial purposes is substantially destroyed.

"Their lots face the westerly side of Exterior Street, but the public waterway on the easterly side of that street is closed to them, although the waterway is a navigable stream open to public use, even though the city owns the bed of the river. There are added considerations which especially favor the position of the plaintiffs. They do not stand simply as property owners upon a public street complaining that a nuisance is maintained 135 feet away. They were the owners of land in the City of New York, part of which was taken by that city under the power of eminent domain for the public purpose of creating Exterior Street and then especial interest in its proper maintenance was recognized by the Commissioners in awarding compensation and determining benefits by assessments upon them which they have paid.

"They have a particular interest in the maintenance of that street by reason of accessibility to the water front, which springs up from its creation, and any compensation awarded to them, and assessment burden, imply that the equivalents of reward and taxation are based upon the uses for a public street in the land taken, bounded by the navigable waterway. Hence, to justify such an invasion of the rights of the private owner, the power must be expressly conferred by law, or arise by clear and unquestionable implication.

"Abutting owners may legally object to a diversion of the street use from its implied purpose. In all cases of nuisance a complete remedy may be administered by the court in equity, and even the erection of a bridge in a public street of a city enjoined."

HIS BET COST HIM HIS LIFE.

Italian Thought He Could Stop a Train, but Was Run Down and Killed.

Alfonso Biancia, an Italian employed in the West Shore Railroad yards at Granton, N. J., yesterday boasted to his brother Pietro, according to the latter's story, that he could, by ordering the engineer to do so, stop any passing train through the yard.

Pietro doubted this, and a bet was made. Alfonso tried to carry out his bet by standing on the tracks and waving his arms at an approaching switch engine. The engineer tried to stop, but could not do so quickly enough, and Alfonso being slow in getting out of the way, was hit by the engine and killed.

LEGAL NOTES.

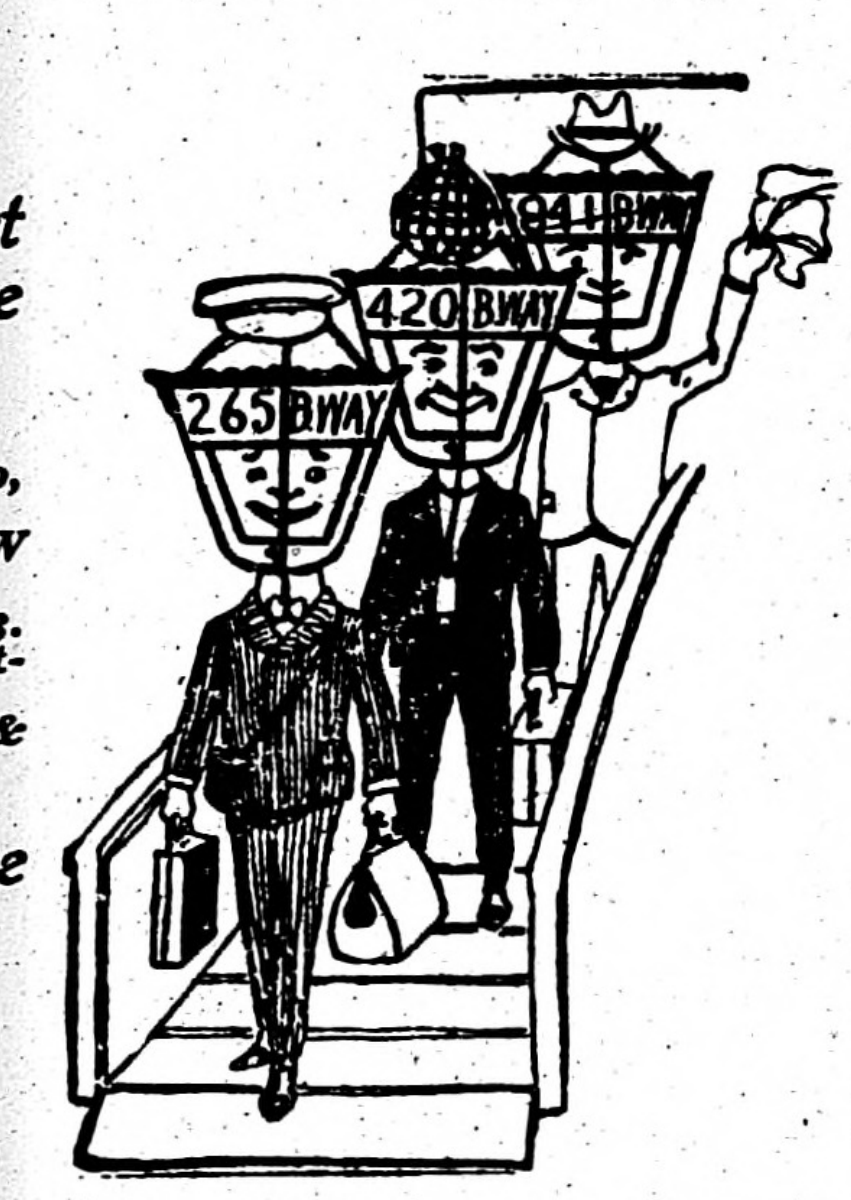
VAULTS UNDER SIDEWALKS.—Maurice W. Deshong's suit against the city to recover $914, which he alleged he paid the city authorities under duress to secure a permit for the construction of a vault under the sidewalk in front of 54 and 56 West Third Street, was yesterday decided by Justice Clarke of the Supreme Court in favor of the city. It appeared that a vault had existed there for twenty-one years, but when Mr. Deshong began the erection of a new building the appropriate bureau of the Department of Highways threatened arrest unless he paid a fixed amount. The sum of $914 was paid under protest, and the present suit begun, the plaintiff alleging that the exaction of that sum by the city authorities was illegal. "There is no claim," says Justice Clarke, "that if this had been a new vault the demand and the amount thereof would not have been proper. There is no claim that a property owner has any right to excavate in the public streets of the city and build vaults therein without permission of the public authorities and payment for the privilege. Nor is any proof offered that any permit had ever been obtained for the vault theretofore existing in front of said premises. It is claimed, however, that, it being in evidence, that the vault had been in existence for twenty-one years without protest or interference from the city authorities, it must be presumed that its existence was lawful and that a permit had been obtained. The city gave proof from the records of permits issued in the appropriate offices from 1857 down that there was no record showing the issuance of a permit for the vault in question, and, invoking the presumption that public officers charged with the performance of official duty have not neglected the same, but have duly performed it at the proper time and in the proper manner, in the absence of proof to the contrary, argues that plaintiff's presumption is met by this negative proof and presumption, and that, therefore, plaintiff has failed to sustain his case."

Warrants for Staten Island Officers.

Justice Thomas W. Fitzgerald, sitting in Special Sessions at New Brighton, Richmond Borough, yesterday, issued bench warrants for the arrest of Robert Goggin, a City Marshal, and Edward Donnelly, a Deputy Sheriff, for failure to appear for trial on a charge of forcible entry. The officers broke into the Thorpe mansion on Grymes's Hill in order to take possession of the place, the ownership of the property being in dispute. The attorney for the men yesterday produced a doctor's certificate that they were sick in bed, but the Court refused to accept the same, and the warrants were issued.

Mr. Birdsall on Bronx Water Supply.

Engineer Birdsall of the Water Supply Department said yesterday that there was no danger of a water famine in the Bronx Borough this year. He said that the water had dropped 14 feet in the Kensico Reservoir, and nearly the same in the Williamsbridge Reservoir, but as soon as the Fall rains set in the situation would be more satisfactory.



Just Arrived

at a point when we let go of odds and ends at a price which demands attention.

Men's Flannel Suits, $15—were $20.
Trousers that were $7.50, $7 & $6.50, NOW $5.00.
Trousers that were $6, $5.50 & $5, NOW $4.00.
Trousers that were $4 & $3.50, NOW $3.
Fine Madras Neglige Shirts, cuffs attached, former price $2.00, NOW $1.15.
Fine Madras Wash Ties, in Butterfly & Batwings, 2 for 25c.
Bathing Suit at 20 per cent. discount.

Watch our "ads"—more good things coming.

Stores close at 1 o'clock Saturday.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Rest for Wearied Clothing.

Tired of your light-colored clothes? About this time many early-season purchases need rest.
Look at these:

Dark shades in striped flannel suits; blue, black, dark gray and dark green. Single and double breasted, latest style straight and semi-straight fronts. Sizes to fit anybody. Formerly $15 and $18, now

$12.50 and $15.

Have you noted the reductions in Trousers, Hats and Furnishings?

Smith, Gray & Co.

Broadway & 31st Street,
NEW YORK.
Broadway and Bedford Ave. and Fulton St. and Flatbush Ave.,
BROOKLYN.

FEAST OF SANTA MARIA.

New York Sicilians Honor Memory of Patron Saint—Three Hundred March Barefooted.

The festival of Santa Maria of Sciacca, the patron saint of Sicilians, was celebrated last night in "Little Italy." The shrine of Santa Maria was erected on the pavement in front of the tenement house at 122 Elizabeth Street. The panels of the shrine were of blue and red bunting, with trimmings of gold and silver paper.

From the shrine, looking up and down the street, the scene was one of thousands of lights. Tiny red and white and green lights tied to very small wires were strung across the streets from house to house. Japanese lanterns, huge paper lights in the form of bleeding hearts and other religious and semi-religious designs, hung from roof tops, and in the light of thousands of Roman candles and red fire the flags and colors of Italy and of the United States arose plainly, literally covering fronts of the tenements.

Uniforms were everywhere. The blare of brass bands playing Italian national airs came from a dozen quarters. Skipping through the crowd here and there were little girls dressed in white, with white veils, carrying candles. Threading their way among these came the "penitents," barefooted, carrying their shoes in their hands, and ready to make the pilgrimage to the little church, there to offer thanks for blessings received during the year.

The "penitents" were numerous, though, strictly, the shoeless walk to the church was more an act of gratitude than one of penance. If a father is sick or if a child is dying the Sicilian promises Santa Maria that if she helps he will go, on her feast day, barefooted to her shrine. There were over 300 of these barefooted ones in the line of march as the parade started from the head of Elizabeth Street.

Opposite the shrine, in a little booth of red bunting, there lay a huge tray heaped high with silver coins and jewels. Only an aged man was there to guard the money, and his work was to sell candles and to tell those who wished to donate where to deposit their gifts. Huge pendant earrings, golden and silver bracelets, watch chains, rings, breastpins, and dozens of other kinds of jewelry, once the pride of their owners, lay on the tray as an offering to Santa Maria.

Meanwhile the procession marched down Elizabeth Street, up Mulberry Street, and to the Bowery, thence straight to St. Nicholas Church. From the church the procession returned to the shrine.

BIDS FOR GARBAGE REMOVAL.

Contracts Amounting to $1,000,000 to be Advertised in Brooklyn.

Commissioner Nagle of the Street Cleaning Department will advertise for bids for removing garbage from the Borough of Brooklyn for a period of five years. The aggregate amount of the contract will be about $1,000,000. The work is being done at present by the Cranford Company, which in turn disposes of the garbage to the Sanitary Utilization Company on Barren Island. The contract with the Cranford Company expires on Jan. 1 next.

Assistant District Attorney George W. Schurman yesterday began his investigation of the letting of contracts for garbage disposal by Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle. Mr. Schurman has been delayed in this investigation by the police disclosures. Yesterday, however, he summoned Deputy Commissioner Gibson to his office and held a long conference, during which the latter was questioned about matters in the Street Cleaning Department. Mr. Schurman also had a lengthy talk with Commissioner Nagle at the latter's office.

While the investigation has been begun merely upon the complaint of the Central Federated Union that certain contracts for garbage disposal were let at exorbitant rates, it may become sweeping and take in an examination of the entire transactions of the department.

The Central Federated Union complained that from $150 to $175 was being paid by the city for garbage removal to Elizabethport and other places, when it could be done by other companies at about $70 a scow. Mr. Schurman will continue his inquiry to-day.

MRS. STOKES'S CHAIN SEIZED.

A Present from Her Husband, but She Did Not Know Where It Was Purchased.

A gold neckchain belonging to Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes is in the possession of Collector Bidwell at the Custom House, and will be held until Saturday. The chain was taken from Mrs. Stokes by Special Treasury Agent Theobald when she landed from the White Star liner Oceanic on Wednesday.

Mrs. Stokes said that the chain had been given to her as a present by her husband, W. E. D. Stokes, from whom she is now divorced, and she was unable to swear that it had been bought in the United States, or, if abroad, that the duty on it had been paid. Under the law the article had to be seized, and Collector Bidwell must hold it until proof of its purchase is forthcoming.

To the customs Inspector on landing Mrs. Stokes declared that she had purchased jewelry worth $5,870 while abroad and that in her handbag she had $50,000 worth of jewelry which she had brought with her from this side of the ocean. The neckchain for which Mrs. Stokes was unable to satisfactorily account was among the jewels in the handbag.

Mrs. Stokes paid nearly $3,000 duty on her foreign purchases, and took all save the neckchain home with her.

Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes was also a passenger on the Oceanic. She left her baggage on the White Star Line dock until yesterday, when she called upon Col. Story and paid the duties on the things which she had bought while traveling in foreign lands.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY.
AT 3:30 SOUSA AND HIS BAND
At 8 P. M. CHINA & PAIN'S FIREWORKS.
CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. PINAFORE Evs. at 9. Mat. Sat. at 4.
NEXT MONDAY | JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS A ROYAL ROGUE.

PROCTOR'S Big Comedy and Vaudeville Stock. Laughing Shows—Low Prices.
5th Ave. "Incog." Big Hit, "Meadow Sweet," curtain raiser. Continuous—1 to 10:30.
23d St. OPENS SAT. AFT., Aug. 17. Grand Triple Bill (Stock Co.) Vaudeville, etc.
125th St. Opens Sat. Aft., Aug. 17, "FORBIDDEN FRUIT," big vaudeville, etc.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
BARGAIN MATINEE every Wednesday. Prices 25c & 50c. No Higher.
Commencing NEXT MONDAY, (seats now ready,)
THE MORMON WIFE,
A Homespun, Sympathetic Story of Utah Life.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & Broadway.
Opens Next Monday Evening.
Original laughing Wallack's Theatre Comedy Cast. ARE YOU A MASON? Seats now on sale.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. FLORODORA

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
POSITIVELY MONDAY EVG., AUG. 19TH.
Augustus Thomas' ARIZONA.
Seats on sale. Regular Mats.

KNICKERBOCKER Ev'gs, 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15.
AL. HAYMAN & CO. Proprietors.
FRANCIS WILSON & Co. of 100. LAST 3 WEEKS In Geo. W. Lederer's
Direction Nixon & Zimmerman. "The Strollers"

"PARADISE" GARDENS. Ev'y Ev. 8:15 to 12. Glass Enclosure Fully Protected. On the Combined Roofs of the Victoria and Republic Thea's. Sun. night, Vaudeville Concert.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts
and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE A-Top N. Y. Theatre, Every night at 8:30. Crystal Covered. Performance Rain or Shine. AMERICAN and EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. 30 BIG ACTS 30 Best Show in Town. PRICES 25 & 50c.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Special Attractions To-day.

The New York Times Saturday Review

Newsdealers always sell out their supplies early. To be sure of a copy

ORDER TO-DAY

BUYERS' ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Elect Officers for the Year and Decide to Hold Weekly Meetings.

The Buyers' Association of America held its fifth annual convention last evening at 26 East Twentieth Street. About forty members were present from various parts of the country. After an executive session papers of interest to the members were read.

"The Captain, the Prima Donna, and the Buyer," was the subject of a paper by Sigmund Hirsh of New Haven, Conn. The other papers were: "The Responsibility of a Notions Buyer," by A. L. Fletcher; "Scouring the Market," by E. M. Sostman; "Picking the Wheat from the Chaff Among Samples Submitted," by George M. Butler; "Co-operation Among Buyers," by B. H. Sinks.

The following officers were elected:

President—I. N. Levinson, New York.
Vice Presidents—Charles L. Smith, Brooklyn; A. L. Fletcher; B. H. Sinks, Cleveland, and J. Flegenheimer, Richmond, Va.
Treasurer—E. M. Sostman.
Secretary—Louis Bobbe.
Executive Board—Joseph Lewis, New York; G. M. Butler, New York; H. S. Bernhard, New York; T. J. Churchill, Newark; R. C. Dickman, New York; Alfred Fant, Brooklyn; J. H. Gilbert, New York; Arnold Wolff, New York; Sigmund Hirsh, New Haven, Conn.; Martin Roman, New York; Jacob Springer, Brooklyn; George W. Scheerer, Jersey City; George Sloan, St. Paul; Jean C. Tanty and W. C. C. Mathews, New York.

The Secretary's report showed a large increase in the membership of the association during the year. It was decided to hold meetings on Thursdays of each week, at which matters of interest to the members will be discussed.

Cost of Printing Molineux Testimony.

Edward R. Carroll, Clerk of the Court of General Sessions, has transmitted to Controller Coler a bill for $7,829.69 for printing the volume of testimony taken at the trial of Roland B. Molineux for murder. The Controller was in doubt as to whether the work should not have been done by contract, but Corporation Counsel Whalen has informed him that the preparation of the Molineux record was not work done and printing required for the City of New York, and did not have to be advertised for by competitive bids.

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY
Supply Your Wants To-day
It Is the Last Shopping Day of the Week
A DAY BRIGHT WITH BARGAINS
From Opening Until Closing Time at Six.

FRIDAY BLANKET SPECIALS

11-4 White and Col'd	.98
11-4 Heavy White and Col'd	1.25
10-4 White—strictly all wool	1.69
10-4 White—fine all wool	2.98
10-4 Scarlet—all wool	3.98
11-4 White—fine California	4.98
11-4 White—heavy California	5.98

Above are exceptional values!

WHITE CORSET SPREADS

Full size—hemmed—value .98	.69
Full size—fringed—value 1.25	.98
Extra large—hem'd and fringed	1.25
Full size—satin Marseilles	1.79

LINEN TOWELS, Etc.

Prices to Make Quick Sales!

All Linen Satin Damasks—70 inch—extra heavy—regularly .69	.49
All Linen Napkins—18 inch—cream and white—dozen—value 1.29	.98
Union Huck Towels—16x29	6½
20x40	9½
Bleached Turkish Towels—20x46—extra heavy—regular .19	12½
All Linen Towelling—18 inch—red and blue checks—value .14	9¾

"DWIGHT ANCHOR" SHEETINGS

How are these for values?

BLEACHED.

42 inch	9½	7-4	.14½
5-4	.10½	8-4	.16½
50 inch	.11½	9-4	.19½
6-4	.12½	10-4	.20½

UNBLEACHED.

5-4	9½	8-4	.14½
6-4	.11½	9-4	.16½
7-4	.12½	10-4	.18½

Also

Feather-proof Tickings—extra heavy	12½
German Linen Tickings—plain red and Fancy Stripes—33 to 66 inches wide	.25 to 1.19

SENSATIONAL MUSLIN VALUES

Wamsutta Gold Medal Muslins—yard wide—everybody knows their clear bleach, soft, yet firm finish—our price for this sale	5¾

wholesalers ask 9½ cents
other retailers sell at 12½

"Our Special"—a good strong unbleached muslin, free from specks—40 inch	3⅞

Such a price needs no comment.
NO MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

TURANIAN SMYRNA RUGS

Oriental and Medallion designs—best colorings—

9 x6 feet	value 6.98	4.98
10.6x7.6 feet	value 10.00	7.49
9 x12 feet	value 12.00	9.98

WINDOW SCREENS—all reduced—

ONE PANEL—

Height.	Extension.	Were.	Now.
24-inch	25 to 30 inch	.23	.17
30-inch	30 to 35 inch	.29	.23
30-inch	34 to 39 inch	.32	.27
34-inch	34 to 39 inch	.39	.31

TWO PANEL—

Height.	Were.	Now.
24-inch—extend to 37-inch	.26	.21
27-inch—extend to 37-inch	.29	.25
27-inch—extend to 42-inch	.32	.29
27-inch—extend to 47-inch	.39	.32

REMEMBER
We close all day Saturday.
Supply your wants to-day.

GREAT VALUES IN WATCHES

Ladies' Chatelaine—were 4.98	2.49
Ladies' Solid Silver Chatelaine; also Boys' Black Steel Watches—were 6.98	3.49
Ladies' Enamel Gun Metal and Solid Silver Chatelaine; also Boys' open face—were 8.98	3.98
Ladies' Gold Filled Chatelaine; also Boys' Hunting Case and Open Face—were 10.98	4.98
Ladies' Solid Gold Chatelaine; also Boys' Solid Silver Hunting Case—were 18.98	7.98

American and Swiss Movements.

Also

Baby Sets with chain....were .29	.19
Gold filled Cuff Buttons..were .59	.39
Sterling Nethersole Bracelets—were .59	.39

SPECIALS IN SILVERWARE

Rogers Tablespoons and Forks—fancy designs—½ doz.—value 1.25	.98
Rogers Teaspoons—½ doz.—value .75	.49
Silver-plated Dinner Knives and Forks—½ doz.—value .98	.69
Quadruple plated Bread Trays "Bread" engraved—also Cracker Jars—plated top—value .98	.79
Quadruple plated Pickle Casters, Chocolate Pots, Candle Sticks, Cake Baskets, Fern, Butter and Fruit Dishes, Sugar Bowl with rack—value $2.00	1.79

STATIONERY FOR TO-DAY

Whiting's Stationery—pound package—octavo, commercial or Lakewood size—Royal Satin or Linen finish—value .25	12½
Envelopes to match—per 100	.19

HANDKERCHIEF SPECIALS

Ladies' Hemstitched Initial	.5
Hemstitched, Emb'd, scalloped, or lace edge—value .19	12½
Men's Unlaundered Initial	12½
Men's Linen Hemstitch—value .15	.10

LEATHER GOODS, ETC.

All Leather Combination Pocket Books—with or without sterling corners—value 1.25	.79
Grain Leather Chatelaine Bags—in and outside pocket—pat. catch	.49
Surah Silk Shopping Bags—lined throughout—value .75	.59
Ladies' White Leather Belts—value 49 cents	.19

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Night Shirts—fast color emb'y	.39
Night Shirts—low neck—were .69	.49
Suspenders—value, .39	.19
Colored Negligee Shirts—sep. cuffs—value .79	.49
Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers—all sizes—value, .39	.29
with Double seat—value .50	.39

WASH DRESS FABRICS

A Few of Many Bargains:

Yard wide Percales—value .12½	6¾
Fancy Duck Suitings—value .12½	7¾
American Ginghams—value .10	6½
Imported Ginghams—value .35	.19
Fancy Dimities—value .10	4½
Grenadine Stripe Lawns—value .19	9¾
Lace Stripe Silk Mulls—violet and gray only—value .45	.18
Fast Black Organdies—value .15	8¾
Fancy Mercerized Sateens—value .15	9¾
Extra fine Twilled Sateens—36 inch—fast black—value .24	.15

DRESS GOODS SPECIALS

52 inch Mohairs—value .69	.49
44 inch Cashmeres—value .49	.29
All Wool fancy Cheviots—value .39	.19
All Wool Homespuns—value .49	.29
54 inch Oxford Suitings—value 1.19	.89

FRIDAY BARGAINS IN SILKS

Black Hemstitch Taffetas; Black Gros Grains—col'd dots; Black Taffetas—value .69	.49
White Corded Wash Silks; also col'd stripe Wash Silks—value .39	.29
Fancy fig'd Foulards—value .59	.39
Fancy Grenadine Stripes and light color Brocades—value .59	.39

BEAR IN MIND
We do not open Saturday.
Supply your wants to-day.

LADIES' COLORED SHIRT WAISTS

Fine Percale and Gingham—plain or tucked back and front—value .69 to .98	.39

LADIES' WHITE LAWN WAISTS

Button Back or Front—value 1.69	.98
Sheer Lawn—entire front of lace or emb'y insertings and tucks—value 2.49	1.49

LADIES' DRESSING SACQUES

Striped Dimity and Lawn turn-over collar, with ruffle—value 1.98	.98
Fine White and Col'd Lawn—dainty lace trim'gs—value 2.85	1.49

LADIES' FANCY WHITE DRESSES

Organdy and Lace Lawn—ruffle or flounce skirt—fancy colors—full lace trim—value 10.98	4.98
Organdy and Point D'Esprit—pretty styles—elaborate trim'gs of laces, chiffons, and shirred satin ribbon value 16.98	9.98
Finest Organdy over white drop—tucks, lace insertings and fancy ribbon trim—value 24.98	13.98

LADIES' WRAPPER SPECIALS

Cambric and Lawn—neat styles—braid or emb'y trim—value .98	.59
Percale, Cambric, and Lawn—full flounce skirt—shoulder ruffles—emb'y trim—value 1.79	.98

MILLINERY REDUCTIONS

Grey and Tan Felt Alpines—striped or polka dot bands—value 1.49	.98
Rough Straw Sailors—short back and rolling rims—ready-to-wear—value 1.69	1.29
Rough Straw Sailors—all colors—silk ribbon band—value .50	.25
White or Black Breasts—value .49	.29
White, Bl'k, or Polka Dot Breasts	.49
Feather Pompons—black, white, or polka dot—value 1.00	.69

LADIES' DRAWERS AND CORSET COVERS

Muslin Drawers—hemstitched lawn ruffle and tucks—value .29	.19
Muslin or Cambric—deep emb'y, ruffle and cluster tucks—value .49	.39
Cambric covers—V or square yoke of open emb'y—value .29	.21
Cambric or Nainsook—French or fitted—lace or emb'y—value .49	.39

CORSET SPECIALS FOR TO-DAY

Summer Net—sateen finish—reg. .49	.35
Fine Batiste and Net—value $1.00	.69
Fancy Batiste—lace trim'd—value 1.25	.89
Children's Summer Net and Cambric Waists—odd sizes—regularly .25	9

SPECIALS IN GIRLS' WEAR

Pique and Mercerized Linen Skirts—white and colors—flounce effects—plain and emb'y insertings—value 2.98	1.39
White Lawn Guimpes—tucks, hemstitchings and emb'y—4 to 14 years—value 1.39	.79

BOYS' KNEE PANTS—3 to 16 yrs.

All wool Cheviots, Cassimeres and Tweeds—navy and mixtures—also pure finish Grey Corduroys—taped seams—patent waist bands—value 75 cents—now	.39

BOYS' RUSSIAN BLOUSE AND SAILOR SUITS—3 to 8 yrs.

Navy Serges, Cheviots, Striped Flannel—

Those that were 3.98....Now	1.98
Those that were 5.98....Now	2.98

REMEMBER
We close all day Saturday.
Supply your wants to-day.

BOYS' HAT REDUCTIONS

Wide Brim Sailors—were .49 and .69	.19
Washable Garden Hats—were .49	.19
White and Col'd Duck Tams—were .49	.19
Crash and Linen Golfs—were .49	.19
Duck, Linen and Striped Tams—were .69	.29
White Flannel and Serge Tams—were .98	.49
Soft Felt Garden Hats—were .69	.29
Black and Brown Derbies—were .98 and 1.29	.49

HOSIERY SPECIALS

Children's Rib Cotton—dble knees, heels and toes—value, .25	.19
Ladies' Lace Lisle—value, .59	.39

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Fair fresh southwest winds, becoming variable

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VOL. L...NO. 16,103. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1901.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

GOV. ODELL FAVORS A BROOKLYN REPUBLICAN

Thinks Mayoralty Candidate Should Come from That Borough.

Senator Platt, It Is Said, Has Abandoned the "Independent Democrat" Idea and Now Agrees with the Governor.

Gov. Odell does not believe in the nomination of an independent Democrat as the anti-Tammany nominee for Mayer of New York. It is his opinion, there is every reason to believe, that the choice of the City Convention should not only be a Republican, but a resident of the Borough of Brooklyn. Whether that man is an organization man or an independent is of little concern.

Furthermore, it can be stated that Senator Platt is gradually receding from the position that he took that an independent Democrat ought to be named, and is not averse to accepting a Republican.

Gov. Odell said at the Oriental Hotel yesterday that he and the Senator are in thorough accord with regard to the Mayoralty campaign. The Governor is understood to favor the nomination of a Brooklyn Republican for Mayor and to allow the anti-Tammany associations to name the other candidates from Manhattan and the other boroughs.

Gov. Odell stated that no name had yet been seriously considered in connection with the office of Mayor.

There is good ground for saying that the nominee of the anti-Tammany joint bodies is to be found in the following list:

Col. John N. Partridge, now State Superintendent of Public Works.

Willis L. Ogden, Chairman of the Campaign Committee of the Citizens' Union.

Alfred C. Barnes, Colonel of the Twenty-third Regiment.

William Cullen Bryant, proprietor of a Brooklyn daily paper.

Ludwig Nessen, who has long been prominent in clean politics.

F. A. Schroeder, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn.

Andrew D. Baird, a wealthy contractor, who was once the Republican nominee for Mayor of Brooklyn.

William Berri, formerly President of the Board of Trustees of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge.

Alfred T. White, long engaged in the tea importing business across the river.

Charles A. Moore, an iron founder and a warm personal friend of President McKinley and other prominent Republicans. He accompanied the President on his recent trans-Continental trip.

Gov. Odell pronounced as false the story printed in a Brooklyn paper yesterday that he was at odds with Senator Platt with regard to the municipal campaign. The Governor would not commit himself with regard to the probable candidacy of Seth Low or any other particular man, but the fact that he is understood to favor a Brooklynite seems to eliminate Seth Low as a factor.

It is stated that Capt. F. Norton Goddard of the Twentieth District of Manhattan has discussed the Mayoralty question with Senator Platt, and as a result the Captain is considered an impossibility.

Col. E. M. Knox, who is at the Oriental Hotel, last night disposed of the proposition that he might be named. He does not want the nomination under any circumstances.

Gov. Odell and Senator Platt came to the city early yesterday. After a brief stay the Governor went to Paterson, N. J., on personal business. His visit to New Jersey had absolutely nothing to do with a comparison of New York and New Jersey eleemosynary institutions.

The Governor believes there is room for economical reform in the institutions in this State, but he is opposed to any newspaper discussion of the subject, because, while he wants to do all he can in the interest of economy, the public, if the statement is paraded that he wants to do this and that thing with a pruning knife, will expect him to do much more than he can accomplish.

There is no change in the police situation so far as the Governor and Senator are concerned. They are agreed that the time has not arrived for any interference.

Gov. Odell will leave Manhattan Beach early this morning, and will not return there this Summer. He will go to Newburg, and during the day will go to Lake Mohonk to rejoin his family. He will remain there about ten days. Leaving Lake Mohonk, he will go to Albany, and soon thereafter will leave, with Col. John N. Partridge, Superintendent of Public Works, on a tour of inspection of the canals. The purpose of the tour of the Governor was stated as follows:

"At every session of the Legislature bills are introduced for the erection of a bridge over the canal at this, that, and the other place, at the expense of the State. These structures are quite costly. It is my intention to familiarize myself with the exact condition of the bridges, so that I will be in a position to act intelligently when any bridge bills come before me."

The Governor dined with Senator Platt last night. Then they had a long talk on the piazza. No politicians of note disturbed them. Senator Platt had little to say to reporters. He retired earlier than usual. He did say a good word for Col. Alfred C. Barnes of Brooklyn when asked if he understood him to be a candidate for Mayor, and added:

"Gen. Barnes has a good record, but as his name seems to have been published merely as a guess, I don't suppose my guess would be of any more interest than that of anybody else, so I won't make any guess at all. Besides, it is too early."

Before bidding the reporters good-bye last night, Gov. Odell said that he expected to visit New York about once a week after his tour of the canals. This was construed to mean that he intended giving the anti-Tammany people the benefit of his advice in the coming campaign.

EX-SENATOR GORMAN HERE.

Stopped Over on His Way to Saratoga, Where He Will Meet N. E. Mack.

Ex-Senator Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland was in the city yesterday on the way to Saratoga for his annual visit. There he will meet Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, Democratic National Committeeman from New York, who believes that some of Mr. Gorman's recent actions tend toward imperialism.

That is something Mr. Mack does not approve of, and he will so inform Mr. Gorman. The ex-Senator declined to discuss politics with reporters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, saying that the weather was altogether too hot for that sort of discussion.

TO-DAY: TWELVE PAGES, with REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks irregular, Financial Affairs.—Pages 8 and 9.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 79⅛c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 63¾c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 40c; cotton, middling, 8c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter, Western Creamery, 20¼c. Commercial World—Page 9.
Amusements—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers—Page 3.
Business Troubles—Page 5.
Court Calendars—Page 9.
Insurance Notes—Page 9.
Legal Notes—Page 12.
Losses by Fire—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails—Page 9.
New Corporations—Page 9.
Railroads—Page 2.
Real Estate—Page 10.
Religious—Page 5.
Society—Page 7.
United Service—Page 7.
Weather Report—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires—Page 3.

As a Summer day's entertainment nothing can excel the Hudson River Day Line trip.—Adv.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S CHILD REPORTED TO BE ILL.

Little Daughter Elsie Said to be in Roosevelt Hospital—All Information as to Her Illness Refused There.

At an early hour this morning it was said that one of Vice President Roosevelt's daughters was a private patient at the Roosevelt Hospital, where, it is said, she is suffering from a mild attack of fever.

At the hospital all information was positively refused. The clerk of the institution answered a telephone call as to the condition of the patient and said that she was "doing very nicely" and that there was "nothing serious the matter." Information as to the nature of the child's disease and when she was taken to the hospital was refused. To a reporter the clerk said all employes of the hospital had been positively instructed not to say one word about the patient.

"It's a private case," said he, "and we are not allowed to give out any information concerning such patients."

It was said that it was Col. Roosevelt's daughter Elsie who is at the hospital, but this could not be confirmed.

It was also reported that Mrs. Roosevelt, mother of the patient, was in attendance upon her. Neither could this be verified.

Efforts to ascertain if Vice President Roosevelt was in the city or had returned after his hurried trip through town from the Grand Central Station to the Long Island Ferry were equally unsuccessful.

At the town residence of Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Col. Roosevelt's sister, at 422 Madison Avenue, it was found that the house was closed for the Summer. No one answered the door bell.

At the house at Oyster Bay it was said that Col. Roosevelt had not been there yesterday. All information as to his daughter's illness was refused.

Vice President Roosevelt has six children—Alice, the oldest; Theodore, who was fourteen last September; Kermit is two years younger; Ethel is ten years old; Archibald Bulloch, eight, and Quentin, four.

The Governor's children are brought up under an old-fashioned régime, the English rule that "little folks should be seen and not heard." Mrs. Roosevelt has plainly expressed her disapprobation of anything which would have a tendency to make the children think themselves of any importance to the public.

It was learned at 2 A. M. that the child was suffering from an abscess of the cheek, which had been cut out. Her illnes is not considered serious, and it is believed that she will be out soon.

She is said to have a slight fever, also, as the result of the constitutional disturbance caused by the abscess.

COL. ROOSEVELT BACK FROM WESTERN TRIP.

Vice President Looks Healthy, but Refuses to Talk Politics.

Vice President Theodore Roosevelt arrived at the Grand Central Station at 2:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon after an extended tour of the West.

He appears to be in excellent health, and is as brown as a berry. He was besieged by a group of reporters, but passed them by hurriedly with a good-natured "Excuse me," and joined Mrs. Roosevelt, whom he greeted affectionately. Then, turning to the newspaper representatives, he said:

"Really, gentleman, I have nothing to say. I have had a very delightful trip, feel splendidly, and my great anxiety now is to get home as soon as possible."

Then he entered a cab with Mrs. Roosevelt, and they were driven away.

The Vice President will start on a Southern tour in a few days. He has accepted an invitation from Booker T. Washington to speak at Tuskeegee, Ala., and will then speak at different points in that State. Thence he will visit the larger cities in Georgia.

Politicians are freely commenting on Mr. Roosevelt's Western tour, and the strongest organization men predict that while there is little chance of his being nominated for President in 1904, he will develop much strength and will be a factor to be counted with.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts is known to favor Mr. Roosevelt's Presidential aspirations. He is expected to give him the Bay State delegation and through that to influence other New England delegates.

But no New York Republican seems to have the faintest idea that the Vice President can get any of the delegates from this State.

THE DRUMLUMMON MINE.

Certain Parts of It to be Abandoned as Not Profitable—Owned by Rothschilds.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., Aug. 16.—The pumps were pulled to-day out of the 1,600-foot level of the famous Drumlummon mine at Marysville, twenty miles north of Helena, and hereafter only the upper levels will be worked.

A vast amount of prospecting work has been done on the lower levels and has failed to show any pay ore so orders have been given to abandon them. The mine is expected to fill with water up to the 700-foot level, but there is enough ore above that level to keep the mill running for two years. The owners of the Montana Mining Company of London are also working a cyanide plant of 400 tons a day on the tailings of the mill, and have enough tailings to keep the plant running for four years.

The company has a number of other properties in the vicinity of the Drumlummon, which it is now developing. It has also bought a good mine in Nevada, to which it has shipped 20 of the 110 stamps in its two mills at Marysville, as well as eight Vanners.

The Drumlummon Mine is one of the famous mines of Montana. It was discovered thirty years ago by Thomas Cruse, a poor Irishman who persisted in running a long cross-cut tunnel to cut the vein, in the face of the ridicule of his neighbors, and of such poverty that he had hardly enough to buy bacon and beans.

He finally struck the vein, and about twenty years ago sold the mine for $1,500,000 to the Montana Mining Company, organized by the Rothschilds. That company has taken about $20,000,000 out and has paid rich dividends. Mr. Cruse has become one of the richest men in Montana and is now a leading Helena banker.

ST. LOUIS NEEDS BRICKLAYERS.

So Much Work in Hand that Employers Are Paying More than Union Wages.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—Prosperity attendant on the Louisiana Purchase Exposition has struck St. Louis so hard that the master bricklayers and contractors are complaining that they cannot get enough men to do the work already in hand. The building boom that began two months ago has given every bricklayer in town all he can do, and if there were more here they would have work.

For the past two months the bricklayers have not missed a work day. It is estimated that in that length of time over $250,000 has been paid to them.

The union rate of wages is 55 cents an hour, but because of the scarcity of men and the immediate need of them several employers are paying 60 cents.

Some of the master bricklayers complain that the labor organizations have sent men out of town to create the scarcity, so that the wages will be increased.

Fast Express Service, and Unexcelled Equipment, characterizes the BERKSHIRE HILLS ROUTE of the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. R. for Pittsfield and Lenox.—Adv.

Antediluvian Rye.
The aristocratic whiskey. Luyties Brothers, N.Y.—Adv.

LIBERAL LEADERS ACCUSED

Charged with Accepting a Bribe from Cecil Rhodes.

HE GAVE £5,000 TO THE PARTY

This Is Said to Have Caused the Liberals to Abandon Their Policy in Regard to Egypt.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—An anonymous letter to The Spectator recently asserted that Cecil Rhodes, by a contribution of £5,000 to the funds of the party, had induced the Liberals to abandon their policy in regard to Egypt, which favored evacuation. Thereupon The Spectator insinuated that this arrangement explained the tenderness which the Liberals displayed toward Mr. Rhodes in the inquiry as to the Jameson raid.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, on behalf of himself and Sir William Vernon Harcourt, declared the story "a lie from beginning to end."

To-day Mr. Rhodes writes to The Spectator promising to get the correspondence on the subject from Africa and to publish it, adding that the correspondence "speaks for itself."

The anonymous correspondent also reveals himself as Charles Boyd, who, according to The Daily News, is a journalist having confidential relations with the British South Africa Chartered Company.

From the comments of the Liberal papers it now appears conclusive that the late Mr. Schnadhorst, the Liberal organizer, accepted £5,000 from Mr. Rhodes.

The Spectator itself charges the Liberal Party with accepting a bribe.

The Daily Graphic, in the course of an impartial statement, says that both The Spectator and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman have been over-hasty, that the transaction appears perfectly legitimate, and that it would be well if all transactions with regard to party funds were as innocent and straightforward.

BIG FIND OF AMBERGRIS.

Three Men at Point Conception, Cal., Discover a Lump Said to be Worth $40,000.

Special to The New York Times.

SALINAS, Cal., Aug. 16.—From Point Conception comes news that a find of ambergris has been made, the value of which promises to exceed $40,000.

F. W. Walraven, a bridge carpenter at work on the Southern Pacific Road; T. M. Reddington, the agent at Conception, and J. Bosby, the night operator, found a large mass of whitish oily stuff. They took some of it to Santa Maria, and sent a sample to San Francisco for analysis.

The report received proves that the substance is almost pure ambergris.

CHICAGO DISEASE-RIDDEN.

Dirty Streets, Filthy Alleys, Impure Water Cause Epidemic of Typhoid Fever and Malaria.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Typhoid fever and malaria are epidemic in the Nineteenth Ward. So general have the diseases become that the Nineteenth Ward Improvement Association held a mass meeting to-night at Hull House to discuss ways and means of stamping out the cause of affliction. Visiting nurses from Hull House are taking care of more than thirty patients, and every priest and minister in the district has half a dozen cases on his calling list. In nearly every block there are from one to five persons stricken with fever.

Dirty streets, filthy alleys, impure water and milk, and unwholesome food stuffs, vegetables and fruit, combined with crowded tenement conditions, are among the causes which started the epidemic. Of these evils the filthy alleys are said to be the most injurious to the health of the public. Most of the streets that are paved were improved twenty years ago, and many of them have not been cleaned for five years.

The alleys naturally are in an even worse condition. In many places garbage was thrown out on the ground, without even a wooden box. It was in all stages of decomposition, and the city wagons had apparently not been around for weeks.

The meeting to-night made an appeal to the City Health Department to help remedy conditions, and also issued a bulletin on the unsanitary conditions.

GAIN IN ST. LOUIS STOCKS.

Securities of Ten Banking and Trust Companies Have Increased $14,000,000 in Value Since Jan. 1.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—Ten of the most active bank and trust stocks issued by local institutions, and listed on the St. Louis Stock Exchange, have shown a record-breaking increase in value since the beginning of this year. The total advance in these securities has been nearly $14,000,000, as shown by figures compiled from the records of daily sales and transfers on the Exchange. No such advance has ever before been shown by banking and trust company stocks in St. Louis during a similar period.

The advance has been steady, and there has been no evidence of an unhealthy boom. The greater portion of the gain has been realized in the last two months. Local financiers do not believe that the trading in bank and trust company stock is in the nature of a World's Fair speculation.

They are of opinion that it is based on sound commercial reasons. Several of them believe, however, that the increase is partly due to the successful financing of the fair and the advertising of St. Louis which followed.

Brokers who have watched the course of the market say that more St. Louis capital is invested in St. Louis enterprises than ever before.

CHICAGO ROADS MAY UNITE.

Metropolitan and South Side Elevated Companies' Rumored Consolidation.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—There is a persistent rumor, though without authority, that the Metropolitan and South Side Elevated Railroad Companies will be consolidated within a brief period in an alliance for mutual advantage and protection against the Northwestern Consolidated.

The two roads are now said to have in contemplation a joint invasion of the Stock Yards district, and both companies are known to have made surveys and secured estimates of the cost of lines to that territory.

The rumored scheme, while not admitted by the officials of the roads, is asserted by persons in touch with the companies to consist of a plan for an extension by the Alley Elevated from Thirty-ninth Street to the yards at Halsted Street, and by the Metropolitan from the turn of the Douglas Park Division southward, crossing the river at Ashland Avenue and connecting with the South Side at Halsted Street, where the two lines are to combine with a stem running two or three miles south into Englewood.

Both the elevated railroad companies see a menace in the quiet efforts of the American Railway Company to get into the Chicago transportation business. The application for a franchise, pending in the City Council, has aroused this concern.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

THE TEXAS COTTON CROP.

Yield Not Likely to Exceed 2,800,000 Bales—Big Shortage Certain in Parts of the State.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 16.—Col. E. S. Peters of Calvert, President of the Texas Cotton Growers' Association, in response to inquiries to-day as to the cotton crop conditions in this State, replied that under certain highly favorable conditions, which were unlikely to occur at this stage of the season, the cotton yield of Texas might reach 3,500,000 bales, but from present prospects the yield would not exceed 2,800,000 bales. In Southern Texas the cotton prospects were better than at this time last year. The boll weevil had reappeared, however, in the counties along the lower Brazos, and it might do great damage, as it did last year. The weevil did not do its destructive work in the Brazos Valley last year until after the September storm.

Col. Peters said that in North Texas there was bound to be a big shortage. The crop would be greatly benefited by a heavy general rain, but this rain must come within the next two weeks in order to do any good. The plant was fruiting prematurely, which was the best indication of a shortage of yield. In Central Texas the situation was even worse than in North Texas.

Col. Peters said that Harvey Jordon of Monticello, Ga., President of the National Cotton Growers' Association, had just made a ten days' tour of the Texas cotton belt, and his conclusions were that there would be a considerable shortage of the Texas crop.

The conditions in some of the other Southern States are also unfavorable.

Good Crop Outlook in Italy.

ROME, Aug. 16.—Favorable crop reports throughout Italy indicate the wheat prospect as slightly in excess of last season's harvest of 42,000,000 hectoliters. The wine outlook is also promising, there being no disease affecting the vines. For the first time in several seasons the olive crop will be good, and hemp, corn, and rice prospects are uniformly bright.

SHOT AT MORTON HOUSE.

Engineer, Supposedly a Suicide, Dies in the Company of a Mysterious Woman.

Strange circumstances surround the death of Andrew M. Lester, forty-one years old, an engineer on the steamer Montauk, plying between this city and Block Island, at the Morton House, at 6 o'clock last evening. The man was killed by a pistol shot wound in the right temple in Room 61 of the Morton House while in the company of a strange woman, who will only describe herself as Elizabeth Anderson, a corset maker, and who, largely because of her reticence, was locked up in the Mercer Street Police Station as a "suspicious person."

There is little doubt, however, that the wounded man was a suicide. Mrs. Law, housekeeper of the hotel, heard the shot, and Policeman Schick and Detectives Sheehan and Binnings of the Mercer Street Station were soon on hand. The woman Anderson refused to say where she lives. She was somewhat intoxicated. She is 6 feet in height and weighs 210 pounds. She said that she met Lester, whom she had known but a few months, at the steamer's pier by appointment during the afternoon, and he told her he had lost his place and seemed despondent.

They drank together in various saloons and then went to the Morton House. They had not been there an hour, when, she said, the man, without warning, killed himself in a closet connected with the room. Lester, it was found, lived in East Twenty-sixth Street, near Voorhees Avenue, Sheepshead Bay, with his wife and their nineteen-year-old daughter, Helen, and his mother, who is more than seventy years old.

Friends in Sheepshead Bay said that Lester had been very ill for weeks from typhoid fever, and that he had gone out for the first time Monday, and had not been seen since, and the family were in a measure prepared for the call of the Sheepshead Bay policeman who informed them of his death. No one could even guess as to who the woman who was present at his death could be.

STEAMSHIP EVELYN WRECKED.

Pensacola-New York Liner Aground and Falling to Pieces Off Florida Coast.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Aug. 16.—The French steamship Cyrano, which arrived this morning, reports that the American steamship Evelyn, ten days from New York for this port, went aground at 8 o'clock yesterday morning about eight miles from Pensacola Bar. She is fast going to pieces.

Very rough weather was experienced by the Cyrano herself, which is twelve days from Savannah. She beat up and down the beach for three days, waiting for a chance to come in.

The Evelyn was the first steamship built for the Pensacola-New York line. Tugs have gone to her assistance. It is reported that her cargo is valued at $400,000.

Railway tracks north and south of here were washed out, and the train from Jacksonville, due at 11 o'clock last night, did not arrive until noon to-day. There has been no train from New Orleans or Mobile since yesterday.

W. A. CLARK CLOSES A MINE.

Would Lose Millions Rather than Grant Miners an Eight-Hour Day.

Special to The New York Times.

PHOENIX, Arizona, Aug. 16.—United States Senator Clark has shut down the United Verde Copper Mine, which brings a revenue of $12,000,000 yearly, because he refuses to grant the miners' demand for an eight-hour day. As he put it, "I would rather let the grass grow in the streets of Jerome than grant my men an eight-hour day."

Mr. Clark has studied the eight-hour movement and he does not believe it can prevail in copper mines. He is watching the course of the steel strike, and upon its outcome will depend the starting up of the mine.

As he is losing $1,000,000 a month by the lockout of his miners he is very anxious that they shall resume, but he will keep the mine closed down for a year rather than surrender.

CHICAGO PACKERS IN MEXICO.

Secretary of Beef Company Investigates Concessions at Uruapan.

Special to The New York Times.

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, Aug. 16.—John W. McKay, Secretary of the North American Beef Company of Chicago, and James H. Davidson, a lawyer of Chicago, are investigating the recent purchase of the packing concessions at Uruapan, State of Michoacan.

Uruapan is well located for the business, as it is contiguous to the States of Jalisco, Guerrero, and Oaxaca, the largest cattle States in Mexico with the possible exception of Cupatizo Falls.

Mr. McKay says that the company expects to start operations with 50,000 cattle a year, and to put in a water-power plant of 8,000 horse-power at Cupatizo Falls.

To Climb High Mexican Peak.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 16.—Prof. A. R. Crooks of the Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., has started to climb Orizaba Peak, a volcano 18,314 feet high, on the edge of the Mexican plateau. The mountain is very difficult of ascent, but Prof. Crooks, who has done much climbing in Europe and Asia, is confident he will reach the top. He is fully equipped for the expedition, carries a photographic outfit, and expects to secure valuable data for use in his class work.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
is the best, perfectly pure, highly concentrated.—Adv.

WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA

Venezuelan Consul Now Acknowledges that It Exists.

Says Captured Troops Wore Colombian Uniforms and Were Commanded by Regular Army Officers—Colombia's Army.

The breach in the relations between Venezuela and Colombia has reached the stage where the Consular and diplomatic representatives of the two countries no longer think it necessary to refrain from discussing the situation. Heretofore, Col. E. Gonzales Esteves, Consul General of Venezuela, has refused to talk of the cause of the present trouble between the two countries.

Yesterday he received official advices from his Government regarding the battles that have been fought between Venezulan and Colombian troops. These caused him to make the following statement to a TIMES reporter:

"Colombian officials have been busy discrediting the report that the recent invasion of Venezuelan territory was made by a Colombian army. In reply to these denials, it can be pointed out that Señor Herran, Colombia's Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, has not yet contradicted the report of his Government's participation in the invasion nor the presence on the Venezuelan frontier of Gen. Gonzales Valencia, former Colombian Minister of War.

"But there are more convincing proofs than this. The Caracas Government has been officially informed by the commander of our army at San Cristobal that among the troops who invaded Venezuela were the Colombian regiments known by the names Sucre, Bombona, Giraldot, Vencedores, Tenerife, and seventeen more commanded by Colombian Army officers. Some of these were Gasparini, Pedro Leon Canal, and Riascos.

"My advices say that the killed, wounded, and captured of the other side wore the uniform of the Colombian army. Two of the prisoners wore the insignia of the 'Grenadiers of Cucuta.' The Venezuelan authorities on the frontier have ordered an investigation, which it is expected will yield further evidence of Colombia's complicity in the two successful raids on our territory."

As to the probable outcome of the attacks made by Colombia, Consul General Gonzales Esteves did not care to speak.

Señor Tomas Herran, Chargé d'Affaires of Colombia's Legation at Washington, is in this city awaiting the arrival of his family from Colombia. He was not at all optimistic yesterday over the outlook.

"I have really had no late news from my Government," said Señor Herran. "It is true that relations between Colombia and Venezuela are somewhat strained, but I have not been informed of a declaration of war. No, I do not care to make predictions. There is no doubt that Venezuela has given help to the rebels in Colombia."

Then the Colombian Chargé added significantly:

"We have an army of 40,000 well-trained troops, who have become seasoned by the year and a half of fighting against the revolutionists. This number can be doubled very quickly."

TWO WARSHIPS FOR PANAMA.

The Iowa and the Ranger to Go There as Soon as Possible—The San Francisco May Also Be Sent.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—A telegram has been prepared at the Navy Department, to go forward to the Iowa immediately upon her arrival at San Francisco, ordering her to prepare immediately to go to sea. When the department is advised that she is ready an order will follow for her to proceed at once to Panama.

The little cruiser Ranger, which is at San Diego, was to-day ordered to sail. It is not believed that there will be any delay in her departure, as she has had several days' notice in which to prepare for sea. She is very slow, however, making not more than six knots, and as the distance to Panama is about 2,700 miles it will require almost fifteen days for her to reach her destination. The department therefore decided to dispatch the Iowa as soon as the battleship arrives at San Francisco and can prepare for the trip.

The cruiser Philadelphia, which arrived at San Francisco yesterday from Samoa, is to go at once into dry dock at the Mare Island Yard for overhauling and general repairs. The Navy Department has decided that this vessel shall be immediately placed in condition in order that she may be prepared, if occasion arises, to go to the isthmus.

The State Department to-day issued the following:

"The Department of State is advised by a telegram from Mr. Russell, Chargé d'Affaires in Venezuela, that the departure of the Colombian Minister from Caracas was voluntary and that he has the intention of returning to his post. Mr. Russell has taken charge of the Colombian Legation property and archives during the Minister's absence. Mr. Russell does not state that he has assumed charge of Colombian interests, as he was authorized to do if requested and with the assent of the Venezuelan Government. It is inferred that he has not been asked to do so."

ATTACKS THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The London Saturday Review Speaks of It as "Outrageous."

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The weekly papers discuss the quarrel between Venezuela and Colombia.

The Saturday Review, which takes its usual strong anti-American tone, says:

"The time will come when the outrageous Monroe doctrine will produce a deadlock between the European and American Governments. Neither Germany, Spain, France, nor Great Britain will surrender legitimate claims to expansion in South America."

The Spectator thinks that "American interference will have grave results" and that it is not impossible that the United States will occupy Panama, but it can see no reason why Great Britain should oppose such a course.

GERMANY MAY SEND A CRUISER.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—The South American difficulty is attracting considerable attention here. The German cruiser Vineta left Bahia, Brazil, on Aug. 12 for Trinidad, where she will await orders.

The Tageblatt says the new German cruiser Niobe is going to Caribbean waters after the Autumn manoeuvres, and that she will remain there permanently. It is also expected that the German cruiser Geier will go to the Caribbean Sea when she can be spared from her station in Chinese waters.

Guards Removed from Isthmus Trains.

COLON, Aug. 16.—The situation yesterday was quiet everywhere, the Government office being closed on account of the Feast of the Assumption. Since yesterday trains have been crossing the isthmus without military escort. Several stations along the line have again been garrisoned with small detachments of troops.

Chicago to San Francisco
without change by the "Overland Limited," every day in the year, via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Rys. Address North-Western Line, 461 B'way.—Adv.

MIDNIGHT RAID ON AN ILLICIT STILL.

Brooklyn Police Climbed a Six-Foot Fence and Captured Three Men Making Whisky.

What the police say was the biggest illicit still ever discovered in Brooklyn, was raided at 900 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, last night, with many exciting incidents, by a large force from the Herbert Avenue Police Station. The place was located in an old barn in the rear of a tumble-down two-story frame cottage at the address given. It was discovered several days ago by the sensitive nostrils of Detective Connelly of the station, who, with Detective Langan, led the raiding party. Connelly was passing the place about a week ago when he detected the odor of the mash and watched and made inquiries.

The police crept through an alley in the rear of the place, which is inclosed by a six-foot fence, over which they threw themselves at the word of command. There were lights gleaming through the chinks of the barn then, but they had no sooner gained the door than these alll went out. They had lanterns, however, and charged into the building. The first object they came upon was a little table, upon which stood a pan of spirits, which evidently had been tested there, for a hydrometer stood close by.

The spirits flashed as the lantern was waved across them, and there was an explosion and burst of blue flame, which sent the policemen staggering about the place. They quickly recovered, and passing into the second floor found four great stills in full operation, with these men cowering about them: Hyman Burnster, twenty-three years old, of 768 Boerum Street, Brooklyn, and Barney and Jacob Sipperstand, twenty-two and twenty-three years old, of 900 Metropolitan Avenue, the last two being the reputed owners of the establishment.

Four great retorts were running at their fullest capacity at the moment of the raid and among the property seized were eighty gallons of mash, 100 one-pound cakes of yeast, and forty bags of brown sugar. The bulk of the stuff made, the police say, was disposed of at once, and not allowed to accumulate. It was sold somewhere in Manhattan and was transferred in ten-gallon casks, which were entirely concealed by butter tubs pressed upon their ends.

The police mounted guard over the place after three captives had been led away, and after midnight this morning no word had come from the Internal Revenue Department, so the police consider the glory of the capture all theirs.

POLICE AFFAIRS IN CHICAGO.

Charges of Bribery and Corruption to be Investigated.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Charges, recriminations, and confessions are coming fast in the Police Department as a result of the alleged discovery that a detective had fraudulently taken $75 on a fictitious bill of expenses. It is certain that an inquiry will bring forth a criminal state of affairs in the Detective Bureau. Charges against a Lieutenant were drawn to-day. It is a serious complaint, and may lead to startling developments.

The protection given to crooks is another chapter that will be added in the story. The experiences of "Billy" Barrett, burglar and thief, show how the game is worked. Barrett is an ex-convict and bank robber, with half a dozen aliases, and wanted in half a dozen places throughout the country. On Aug. 16, 1899, he stole a roll of bills in a Milwaukee bank and escaped. May 22, 1900, he was captured and returned to Milwaukee. He was allowed to give bail, but jumped his bond and fled. Jan. 7 he was arrested here and locked up in a cell at the City Hall, and the Police Department of Milwaukee was notified that he was here.

Word was then sent to Capt. Colleran by Milwaukee's Chief of Police to the effect that a detective with requisition papers would come to Chicago to take Barrett back. The next day he was booked at the Harrison Street Station on a charge of vagrancy, and Justice Prindiville fixed his bail at $200. This he furnished, and fled again, and when the Milwaukee officer came here he found that his man was gone.

Now, the Merit Board will ask Capt. Colleran why it was that he allowed Barrett to be admitted to bail on such a petty charge, when he knew that a Milwaukee policeman was on his way to get him.

SIXTY TEACHERS MARRIED.

Large Percentage of Those Sent to Manila Said to Have Been Wedded at Honolulu.

CARBONDALE, Ill., Aug. 16.—According to a lettter from a teacher appointed from this place, of the 400 American teachers who sailed on the transport Thomas from San Francisco to Manila, sixty, on reaching Honolulu, were married.

The teachers were chosen from the many normal colleges of the country, and were strangers to each other. Their acquaintance and courtship extended over a period of less than ten days.

The Captain of the Thomas refused to permit the weddings at sea, and the thirty couples, upon the arrival of the transport at Honolulu, sought out a clergyman and were married. A boat was then chartered, and the couples made a tour of the bay.

CIRCUS MAN KILLED.

Manager of Sautelle's Circus Shoots a Former Employe in Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 16.—What appears to have been a cold-blooded murder was committed this afternoon near the main entrance of Signor Sautelle's circus. Joseph C. Banks of Seneca Falls, manager of the circus, shot and killed Herbert Tackaberry of Ottawa, Canada, a discharged employe.

Three shots were fired, all of them taking effect. Quarrels about various show matters and over one of the women performers had taken place between them, and Tackaberry is said to have threatened Banks's life. The latter claims he killed Tackaberry in self-defense. He is held for trial on the charge of murder.

INDIANA WOMAN MISSING.

Nettie Walsh, Formerly Wife of James O'Neil, the Actor, Has Disappeared.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—A reward of $500 is offered for information regarding the present whereabouts of Nettie Walsh, who was formerly the wife of James O'Neil, the actor.

She disappeared from the home of her cousin, Edwin Walsh, a wealthy farmer near South Bend, Ind., three weeks ago, and Mr. Walsh is now in this city urging the police to search for her.

According to Mr. Walsh, his cousin was married to James O'Neil in this city in 1883, and separated from him three years later. She took her maiden name and went back to her old home in Indiana. Three weeks ago she left her cousin's farm with a horse and carriage, which later were found near a creek.

Miss Walsh's hat and parasol were on the bank of the stream. Mr. Walsh, however, is confident that his cousin has not committed suicide, and believes she is in this city.

Str. Chester W. Chapin, for New Haven, will hereafter make landing at foot East 21st St. instead of East 31st St. See Adv.—Adv.

One-half Business Day Gained.
LACKAWANNA'S new train leaves at noon, arriving at Buffalo 10 P. M.—Adv.

DETECTIVE'S DEFIANCE OF JUSTICE JEROME

"Wardman" Turley Refuses to Swear in the Secret Inquiry.

STORMY SCENE IN COURT

The Policeman Finally Relents, but May Yet Be Punished—Mr. Devery's Comment.

Capt. James Gannon's "wardman," John J. Turley, refused yesterday to take the oath before Justice Jerome in the judicial inquiry directed against "Edward G. Glennon and others" until he was told who "the others" were, and was immediately ordered under arrest by the Justice, charged with contempt of court.

After an hour and a half's reflection Turley, when arraigned before Justice Jerome, decided to take the oath, and did so. The contempt proceedings were not dropped, but will be heard on Monday afternoon. The District Attorney will at that time, Justice Jerome intimated, move the dismissal of the complaint.

Turley was directed by Police Inspector Cortright at District Attorney Philbin's request to appear before Justice Jerome. He has been in attendance at the Justice's chambers for two days past, and his desire to go before the Justice and talk did not increase with the delay.

"Wardman" Turley is the detective who was in a barber's shop underneath a poolroom in East Twenty-third Street at the time the poolroom was raided by Parkhurst agents. Hurrying out of the barber's shop, he ran into Parkhurst Agent McLellan. McLellan arrested Turley and Turley arrested McLellan. Charges and countercharges were preferred, and Magistrate Brann in Yorkville Court heard the complaints and fined McLellan $5.

At 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon Turley was summoned into Justice Jerome's chambers. Immediately from behind the closed door there arose loud voices raised in angry altercation. There was a hurried call for Roundsman Lane of the Criminal Courts squad, and Turley, his face flushed with rage, threw open the door of the Justice's private chambers exclaiming, "I've got a right to know who I'm swearing against." He was closely followed by the Roundsman, who pushed the wardman into a chair.

Turley, who is of a nervous temperament, was much agitated. Roundsman Lane stated that Justice Jerome had ordered Turley's arrest for contempt of court.

"I wanted to know who I was swearing against," said Turley, restraining his feelings with difficulty. "They wouldn't tell me in there, and I wouldn't take the oath. Then they put me under arrest."

Turley was hurried down stairs into Sergt. Langan's office and there calmed himself. His lawyer, ex-Deputy Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly, appeared in the courtroom in a very short while, and before the excitement incident to Turley's refusal to be sworn and subsequent arrest had subsided. Mr. O'Reilly knocked on the Justice's doors, was admitted, and in a few minutes reappeared. Mr. O'Reilly's account of what took place in the chambers was as follows:

THE SCENE IN COURT.

"Your Honor, will you kindly inform me in what proceedings my client Turley is called before you?"

"In the case of the People of the State of New York against Edward G. Glennon and others," replied Justice Jerome.

"Who are 'the others'?"

"I decline to say. Turley is not one of them."

"Has information been laid before you against Glennon and others?"

"Yes."

"Who lays it?"

"I decline to say, because the proceedings before me looking toward the issuance of a warrant are necessarily secret and cannot be disclosed."

"What is Turley charged with now?"

"With contumacious and contemptuous conduct before myself."

"These proceedings, then, cannot be secret," Mr. O'Reilly says he continued, "as every newspaper in town has been printing them for a week. Besides," continued Mr. O'Reilly, telling of the conversation after he had come out of the room, "Justice Jerome has told all the witnesses in the proceedings that it was in the case of Glennon. Some of these witnesses never heard of Glennon. The proceedings cannot be secret with all those Parkhurst people in there. We object to the removal of the Parkhurst Society rooms and paraphernalia to Justice Jerome's chambers, and the bullying of witnesses by them. Turley was called here in a matter that was disposed of by Magistrate Brann. Justice Jerome asked Magistrate Brann to send the case before him, but the Magistrate would not do it. This is no judicial proceeding, and Mr. Moss and his agents have no standing in there at all."

Mr. O'Reilly endeavored in vain to get a writ of certiorari from the Supreme Court, but all the Justices had gone home. After Turley had been thinking the matter over for more than an hour, Justice Jerome walked briskly out of his private chambers, followed by Assistant District Attorneys Schurman and Garvan, and took his seat on the bench. The Justice looked angry and very stern.

Roundsman Lane immediately arraigned Turley before the bar. Assistant District Attorney Schurman, addressing the Justice, said:

"It is with regret that the District Attorney is forced to prosecute this officer for contempt. He was summoned here through the Commissioner of Police to be questioned in a matter concerning which information had been laid before your Honor tending to show the commission of a crime. He was brought here for the purpose of aiding the District Attorney in this inquiry, and instead he has refused to be sworn, and thereby made himself guilty of contempt. I wish to say, however, that I heartily favor and commend your Honor's action in affording this officer an examination instead of exercising your authority and summarily committing him."

Turley stood with his head bowed in his hand, half turned away from Justice Jerome during this statement.

"I presume this charge is based on Section 143 of the—" began Mr. O'Reilly, when he was interrupted by Justice Jerome, who said sternly:

"The defendant is entitled to hear the complaint against him, and I will read it."

THE JUSTICE READS COMPLAINT.

He then began to read with dignity the complaint preferred by Mr. Garvan, in which it was related that Turley had been called in the judicial inquiry pending the issuance of a warrant in the case of "The People of the State of New York against Edward G. Glennon and others." This was the first time that Glennon's name had been openly used in any public proceedings.

Continuing, the Justice said that Turley, when he presented himself, had been requested to take the oath administered to all other witnesses. When the oath was repeated to Turley, the Justice said, the following colloquy ensued:

Justice Jerome—Do you take the oath?

Turley—Who is the others?

The Justice—Do you or do you not?

Turley—I want to know who the others are.

The Court, calling to the policeman at the door—Send out for the Roundsman. Will you take the oath or not?

Turley—I want to know who the others are.

Justice Jerome to Roundsman Lane—Put that man under arrest.

Turley—What am I arrested for?

The Court to the Roundsman—Take that man out of the room. To Turley—You are arrested for declining to take the oath.

Turley—I asked who "the others" are and you refused to tell me.

The Court to Roundsman Lane—Take him away and put him in the box.

All of which colloquy on Turley's part,

concluded the Justice, was contumacious and defiant.

"We ask for an examination," said Mr. O'Reilly.

"I set it for Monday at half-past one," replied the Justice curtly.

"You will fix bail?"

"At $500."

"Will you parole the defendant in my custody?"

"I will not. You may come here on Monday prepared, Mr. O'Reilly, despite the District Attorney's reluctance to too rigidly prosecute this officer, to have me consider whether or not I will exercise my authority and summarily commit this defendant to Ludlow Street Jail for a period not exceeding thirty days and to fine him $250. It is but justice to this officer to say, however, that he may have the opportunity now to purge himself of contempt."

"He wishes time to receive the advice of counsel."

"Do I understand him to refuse now to purge himself?" inquired the Justice brusquely.

"No, no," said Turley, loudly.

Mr. O'Reilly began to say that the defendant did not know but that he was one of the "others." Justice Jerome said Mr. O'Reilly ought to know that anything Turley would have said on the inquiry could not be used against him. Then, looking at the prisoner, the Justice demanded:

"Does he still refuse to purge himself?"

"He is willing to be examined by yourself and the District Attorney's representatives in the presence of no one else," said Mr. O'Reilly, hastily.

"There have been no persons present at this inquiry whose presence was not authorized by law," returned the Justice dryly. "If the defendant will take the oath now I will lay aside all personal sense of outraged pride—"

"The prisoner meant no offense to you, your Honor," hurriedly apologized Mr. O'Reilly.

"It was grossly offensive," replied the Justice. "Does the defendant still refuse to purge himself of the contempt?"

Mr. O'Reilly seemed about to say "Yes," but Turley muttered "No, No. I'll purge myself."

"Then take the oath," directed the Justice.

The Roundsman held out the worn Bible and Turley stepped upon the witness stand. Justice Jerome repeated the oath ending with the words "Against Edward Glennon and others," and Turley in a loud voice said: "I do."

The Justice then directed Turley to be on hand on Monday at 1:30 o'clock and paroled him in his counsel's custody. The bail was revoked.

When the news of Turley's attitude reached Police Headquarters, Deputy Commissioner Devery was asked for his opinion.

"Hasn't that man got any rights?" exclaimed the Deputy Commissioner. "Hasn't he got as much right as a man accused of murder? No man accused of murder is compelled to testify against himself. That's what they're trying to make him do. Are we in Russia?"

The Deputy Commissioner was reminded that Turley was not on trial, but had refused to testify before a Court of Inquiry, whereon he replied.

"Well, anyhow, hasn't a man a right to know what he's agoing to testify to? What would you do? I think it is an outrage."

It was understood about Headquarters that the police would take Turley's part and fight Justice Jerome in court.

CONFERENCE OF INVESTIGATORS.

Mr. Philbin Declares that He Is Working Harmoniously with Messrs. Moss and Jerome.

District Attorney Philbin, Justice Jerome, and Frank Moss yesterday denied that there was any friction between any of them. District Attorney Philbin departed from his usual course, and issued a statement in part as follows:

"There is no friction whatsoever between Mr. Moss, Justice Jerome, and myself. This is made clear by the fact that my assistants have been conducting the investigation now being made before Justice Jerome, and it is also true that the entire force of this office is at the disposal of both of those gentlemen.

"Mr. Moss has certainly rendered a great public service in bringing to light the matters in question, and the efforts that he and Justice Jerome are making to attack police corruption cannot be too highly valued."

Justice Jerome, when shown this statement, evinced much satisfaction, and said:

"That's true, every word of it. You cannot state too strongly that there is no friction between me and the District Attorney. I know of no legal proceedings in which the District Attorney's office and a Magistrate have acted in such harmony. Whatever my opinion of Mr. Moss or Mr. Philbin may be or whatever their opinion of me may be, none of us has ever expressed it so far as I know."

Shortly following these felicitations, Justice Jerome called upon the District Attorney, and was closeted with him for a long time. This was the first time Justice Jerome has been in the District Attorney's private office for many weeks. The conference gave rise to the report that the two were again on cordial terms.

Frank Moss also denied that he was at loggerheads with the District Attorney. He was asked why it was necessary to make the arrest of Whitney when it was done.

"I will not explain just now," said he, "except to say that it was necessary. We had reasons for so doing, which we deemed of importance. The success of the whole scheme would have been in danger if we had not acted when we did. Very few persons know the real reasons, and I do not think the District Attorney is one of them."

Mr. Philbin and Justice Jerome stated that their conference related to Whitney's confession.

RESULTS OF THE INQUIRY.

Justice Jerome Intimates that Much Evidence of Police Collusion Has Been Found.

Justice Jerome's secret inquiry yesterday was directed chiefly against the police of the "Tenderloin" precinct. Sergt. Schulum, Patrolman Hynes of the headquarters telephone bureau, and the record book of the West Thirtieth Street Station were examined at length.

Mrs. Deborah Gilman, one of the women arested in the raids of Thursday night, who lives at 118 West Twenty-ninth Street, was also examined lengthily, as were two other women and one man whose names Justice Jerome declined to make public. They were questioned regarding disorderly houses in the "Tenderloin" precinct. At the conclusion of the day's session Justice Jerome was asked what the results of the week's inquiry were. He said:

"That is a difficult question to answer. It can never be a satisfaction to any right-minded District Attorney or Magistrate to have a charge of crime substantiated before him by legal evidence. It sems to me that any right-minded man would always prefer that persons charged with crime should appear innocent rather than guilty, and especially should any citizen prefer that this should be so when charges are made against officers paid and sworn to do the very opposite from that they are charged with doing.

"From this point of view I must say that the investigations of the week just ended have been most eminently unsatisfactory."

"What standing has Mr. Moss in this proceedling?" the Justice was asked.

"The Code requires that an inquiry held to determine whether a warrant shall be issued must be secret. Certain persons are privileged to be present. Among these are the complainant and counsel, and the defendant and counsel, where there is one. There are two rooms here, and you may rest assured that no one has been present who did not have a legal right to be here."

RAID AT CONEY ISLAND.

Police Descend Upon a Gambling Place on the Bowery.

Coney Island police made what is said to have been their first successful gambling raid in two years yesterday afternoon when Detectives Lynch, Taylor, Murray, and Balmann descended upon a resort at the Bowery and Tilyou's Walk and seized a complete layout for playing craps, including a green table as big as a billiard table and a varied assortment of dice and dice boxes.

They arrested Albert Tice, forty-two years old, who lives in the place, on a charge of conducting a gambling house, and Frank Connelly, Francis Taylor, George Core, and Arthur Kenson, who were found there, on a charge of being common gamblers. Many complaints have been made concerning the place, and an unsuccessful attempt to raid it was made a few days ago.

Raid Prisoners Held.

Marion Gilman of 118 West Twenty-ninth Street; Fannie Eiser of 116 West Twenty-ninth Street; Mary Hall of 133 West Twenty-ninth Street, and Jane Valentine of 127 West Twenty-ninth Street, four of the women arrested in the raids made on Thursday night by agents of the Parkhurst Society on alleged disorderly houses, were arraigned before Justice Jerome yesterday and held in $500 bail each for examination on next Wednesday afternoon. Henry Wals of 709 Seventh Avenue, furnished bail.

DEVERY PLEADS FOR NEW YORK'S GOOD NAME

Calls Mr. Moss and Fellow-Workers "Highbinders."

SAYS BUSINESS IS INJURED

Reformers Keep Traders Away, He Declares—"Unfortunate Women" Oppressed in Order to Club Him.

Deputy Commissioner Devery, who since his return from Saratoga on Thursday morning had refused to talk about the police situation, yesterday afternoon made a statement in which he said that he thought the District Attorney was letting Mr. Moss and his "gang of highbinders," as he called them, go too far in libeling the city and oppressing "unfortunate women" for purposes of politics.

"I have the utmost confidence in District Attorney Philbin," said the Deputy Commissioner, stenographically reported. "I had a consultation with him when he was first appointed touching on anything he might see fit for me to do, and offering him my assistance in any and all matters appertaining to his office that he might want investigated through this department, and to frame up a line of action on various violations of the law. I told him at that time I would aid and assist him all I could, but I dwelt especially on the social evil.

"I told Mr. Philbin at that time that I was Chief of Police, and as such had to enforce all laws, and knew that he as District Attorney had to do the same. I asked him at that time to call Mr. Baldwin or any number of gentlemen together with himself and myself, and talk the matter over relative to what action should be taken toward those unfortunate outcasts who are living by themselves within houses where there are no assaults, no robberies, where there is no soliciting from stoops or windows or any interference with any one outside, and where, in fact, the outside world would not know where they were. We parted at that time on friendly terms, and anything he has ever asked me to do I have always given prompt attention.

"But I do think he is permitting those people—I mean Mr. Moss and his gang of highbinders—to go among that class of women who, under the tenement house law, are compelled to vacate and are driven into the gutter by those highbinders. Now, if they will tell me where those poor unfortunates ought to go, I'll do the best I can. But the sooner the District Attorney of this county puts a stop to those people from carrying on their bulldozing tactics and permitting them to use the people's department for politics, the better.

"I don't think it just for men like Dillon and McClintock and the other agents to be going around among unfortunates who don't molest anybody when they are not interfered with, and try to drive them out into the street without providing any place for them to go. It looks to me, in the face of what all these people are doing, that they've all forgot that they have been born of women.

"I wouldn't talk now, but it is an unfair thing that men should stoop so low as to make a political issue at the expense of the outcasts, who have nobody to protect them, when they are interfering with nobody. It seems to me harsh measures on the part of anybody, and when they do these things they do not do them on the complaint of citizens who live in the immediate vicinity of these women, as they should do. This department will act on the complaint of citizens in the case of overt acts, but in my opinion those people are going too far."

"Have you anything to say about Justice Jerome?"

"Jerome is a judicial officer," said the Deputy Commissioner after a few moments' hesitation. "I have the highest respect for Mr. Jerome as a Magistrate, but not when he is in the street acting in concert with these people. I think the District Attorney should take them all before the Grand Jury and have them all indicted.

"They are a libel on the city. All this slander that they are uttering goes all over the country and hurts New York. Merchants who would come here to buy goods and trade with New York stay away from here on the advice of their wives, who hear all these things that this gang are saying. They are interfering with the business and the general welfare of the public."

"Have you anything to say about gambling and poolrooms?"

Mr. Devery hesitated a moment, and then replied: "When this department gets any evidence touching on that we will give it prompt attention. But we want to refrain from taking any extreme measures without proper evidence. When we get that evidence we will act on all occasions, and see that the law is enforced, and that, too, on complaint of any reputable citizen."

The Deputy Commissioner was asked if he wanted to say anything about the length of time that Mr. Moss has been campaigning against him—over a year—without any result except the conviction of Bissert. Mr. Devery did not seem to want to talk about this. It was some moments before he replied:

"The Bissert case is in the hands of the courts. I don't want to talk about that. There have been no results as far as I am concerned. Personally I don't fear any action they may take toward me. I have lived within the law and done my duty. I have tried to do as near right as I possibly could.

"It seems to me the newspapers ought to take this thing up, the way they're doing about these poor unfortunates, and hurting the City of New York. They don't need to let up on me unless they want to. I don't care how much Moss and his gang of highbinders try to strike at me, but I don't think it's right for them to use these poor women as a club in an attempt to hurt me."

Commissioner Murphy was asked if he had authorized the Devery interview or had suggested it, and he replied that Mr. Devery was not speaking for the department, but for himself. He said he did not want the interview read to him, and that whatever Mr. Devery said he had said for himself.

ARRESTED FOR BURGLARY.

Three Men Held Up in Long Island City, After They Had Opened Two Locks.

Detective John J. Nolan of the Seventy-fourth Precinct, Long Island City, was in a position to realize $300 in prizes early yesterday morning, which District Attorney Merrill of Queens recently offered in the hope of relieving the borough of burglars. The prizes were $100 for each dead burglar.

Nolan saw his opportunity about 12:30 on Friday morning when he caught a glimpse of three suspicious-looking men leaving a ferryboat at Ninety-second Street, Astoria. They carried baskets with wooden covers. The first queer and apparently useless thing which the detective saw the three men do was to lower an electric light lamp, smash it, and then hoist it again. At 82 Mill Street the three men took great interest in a padlock on a gate leading into a yard.

They removed this and entered the yard, and then the upper part of a barn, which is a pigeon coop. On the pigeon coop the three men encountered another padlock, and they experienced so much trouble removing it that they woke up the owner of the barn, Frank Kudile. Kudile chased the thieves.

Detective Nolan held them up at the point of a revolver. They were subsequently arraigned before Magistrate Connorton and held in $1,000 bail each for examination Aug. 19. They gave their names as George Peyerl of 308 East One Hundred and Second Street, Manhattan; William Street, Long Island City, and Thomas Kelly of 137 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, Manhattan.

Detectives Shay and Busby of the Seventy-seventh Precinct, Newtown, Borough of Queens, arrested two men whom they saw emerging from a car coming from Brooklyn at an early hour yesterday morning. They acted suspiciously, and were taken into custody before they had reached a Flushing car, which they seemed to be bound for. They gave their names as George Miller and James Morgan.

When being searched they were found to have a lot of burglars' tools in their possession. They were subsequently taken to Police Headquarters, Manhattan. Based upon information which the two accused men gave, two additional arrests were made on Park Row, New York. They said that they were William Gibbons and Charles Gibbons. Charles Gibbons was subsequently identified by Philip Tanlis, who owns a stone yard in Middle Village, as the man who had broken into his house on Sunday night last. The accused men are all at the Newtown Police Station.

Burglars Emptied a Store.

Some time during the early hours of Friday morning the jewelry store of Solomon Levy, at the corner of Jersey and Hill Streets, New Brighton, S. I., was robbed. About everything in the store was carried off except a few big clocks. The store has been opened only a few days, and had not been fully fitted up. The stock consisted principally of cheap jewelry.

Capt. Diamond Not Ready to Plead.

When Capt. Thomas J. Diamond of the Fifth Street Station was called upon to plead yesterday, before Recorder Goff, to the indictment charging him with neglect of duty, Lawyer Louis J. Vorhaus announced that Levy & Unger had withdrawn from the case and that hereafter he and Col. Henry C. Henderson of the Westchester County bar would look after the Captain's interests. Mr. Vorhaus asked for another week before his client should plead, but the Recorder refused to postpone it longer than Monday.

Whitney's Hearing Postponed.

Justice Jerome yesterday postponed the hearings of Edgar A. Whitney and his confrère Burgdorf until Aug. 30. This was done against the protest of Mr. Friend, the prisoners' lawyer, although the defendants themselves agreed. Application was then made to have Whitney's bail lowered, but the Justice set Monday as the day upon which to have that matter decided.

Policemen Were Exonerated.

Magistrate Cornell, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday held Thomas Cominsky, charged with feloniously assaulting Patrolman Byrnes of the Madison Street Station, in $1,500 bail for General Sessions. Byrnes was assaulted during the night of Aug. 7. The Magistrate also exonerated from all blame Patrolman Corbett and O'Farrell, who, it is alleged, had shot Cominsky while arresting him.

GERMAN FUGITIVE ARRESTED.

Gerhardt Terlinden of Duisburg, Charged with Forgery and Embezzlement, Captured in Milwaukee.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Gerhardt Terlinden of Duisburg, Germany, accused of forgery and embezzlement by the German Government, was captured in Milwaukee by Chicago Pinkertons to-day and brought to this city for safe keeping.

The prisoner is wanted by the German authorities for having forged and hypothecated 1,500,000 marks ($375,000) worth of charters and securities, the property of the Gerhardt Terlinden Company of Duisburg, of which he was manager. The business was a land improvement and investment enterprise, and it is said that a great number of poor people were ruined by the defalcations of the manager.

A little more than a month ago German Consul Wever placed a description of Terlinden in the hands of William A. Pinkerton. The next day one of his detectives learned that a man answering the general appearance of the absconder had changed 10,000 marks into American dollars at the First National Bank of Chicago. A canvass of the other banks showed that he had deposits in at least two of them.

It was found that he had lived for a few days at the Continental Hotel under the name Graefe. Thence he had gone to Milwaukee under the name above mentioned.

Terlinden is a portly, blonde man of forty-one, polished in address, with a curly yellow mustache and small goatee. He wears eyeglasses and speaks English and French fluently, but with a pronounced German accent. He was educated at Leipsic.

Superintendent Stiefel of the Milwaukee Pinkerton office notified the Chicago office on Wednesday that the much-sought man was there. Chicago detectives, who had been at work on the case for a month, were dispatched to Milwaukee, and to-day the fugitive was found in a private boarding house. A Deputy United States Marshal from Chicago went thither on the noon train with requisition papers, and Terlinden was placed under arrest without difficulty.

The Pinkerton officials here admitted to-night that a considerable part of the prisoner's supposed booty was found in his pockets, and that more of it was on deposit in Chicago banks. They refused to give the names of the banks and admitted that they expected a fight against extradition.

WILLIAM E. DOUGLAS CAUGHT.

A Refugee from Philadelphia, He Admits His Guilt When Arrested in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—William E. Douglas, aged twenty-six, who is wanted by the Philadelphia police, charged with the embezzlement of $13,000 from the Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company of that city, was arrested this afternoon in Roslindale. Until May 1 he was assistant teller of the company. On that date his resignation was asked for, and he promptly tendered it.

An examination of his books revealed the fact that he was about $13,000 short in his accounts and a warrant was issued for his arrest. His whereabouts were unknown. It is believed he left Philadelphia immediately after resigning, although he says now that he did not leave until June 28.

On July 12 the Philadelphia Superintendent of Police issued a circular offering $500 reward for the man's capture.

What caused the company to demand Douglas's resignation is not known. He does not deny his identity and admits that for two years he had been in the habit of confiscating his employers' money. He says he could not live up to his reputation without the use of the funds thus taken.

TRENTON HOSPITAL INQUIRY.

Attendants Testify that Bad Food Was Served for the Insane.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 16.—The investigation into the food supply at the State Hospital for the Insane was resumed to-day. Two attendants, Beard and Line, gave testimony similar to that of the other attendants as to the poor food. Beard said that sometimes it was necessary to open four or five eggs to get a good one.

Counsel for Warden Hayes said he would prove that when the attendants signed their petition it was simply a blank paper, and that it was filled in by some one to injure the management. Two attendants admitted that when they had signed the petition that they had not read or seen the contents.

A SHOOTING IN BUFFALO.

Special Officer in the "Free Midway" Kills a Laborer.

BUFFALO, Aug. 16.—Frederick Diebold, a special officer, to-day shot and killed Judson C. Burr of Albion, N. Y., who was engaged in tearing down a platform in what is known as the "Free Midway" outside the Pan-American Exposition grounds. The officer, who was in citizen's clothes, claims to have acted in self-defense, having warned Burr that he could not continue his work without a permit, when the latter struck him with a scantling.

After arresting the special officer the police authorities informed the District Attorney that he was employed by the management of the "Free Midway" to keep watch there. Burr is said to have been a mild-mannered, inoffensive man.

BLOW KILLS A PRIZEFIGHTER.

John Dion, Knocked Out in Lowell Thursday, Died Yesterday.

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 16.—John Dion, the boxer, who was knocked out in the ninth round of a twenty round bout with Charles Armstrong at the Knickerbocker Club here last night, died from his injuries at St. John's Hospital at 4:35 o'clock this morning. Dion suffered from concussion of the brain, and never regained consciousness after the sudden termination of the contest.

The referee of the fight was "Billy" Kelleher of Lowell. Martin and Joe Flaherty, the boxers, were Dion's seconds, and "Billy" Gardiner, "Tommy" Tully, and Peter Allen acted in a similar capacity for Armstrong. Sam Cox was timekeeper. Both boxers were local men.

At a hearing to-day on a charge of manslaughter Armstrong was held in $5,000 bail; Desmond, the manager of the club, Kelleher, and the seconds in the fight were held in $800 each. The blow that injured Dion was an uppercut with the right, following a left swing for the body. Dion sustained terrible punishment, with little hope of winning, after the middle of the first round.

TROTTERS SPLIT HEATS

Harness Races at Brighton Beach Were Long Drawn Out.

DAN PATCH PACED TO RECORD

Chicago Horse Equaled His Own Mark in Last Event—Carrie Bel Won Trotting Stakes.

With heat winners distanced in two races and a generous splitting of heats straight through the programme, the harness racing at the Brighton Beach track yesterday made a brave departure from the somewhat tame character of the sport on the early days of the meeting, and matters became sufficiently tangled to satisfy the most exacting of the professional reinsmen, while the pool sellers were in their glory, and could hardly take time to breathe, so busy were they assisting the betting horsemen to "hedge" and get out of the financial complications attending the split heats. The attendance was rather light, as was natural after the great crowd of the day before, but the betting was even faster than that on the great special trot of Thursday, speculation being stimulated to a remarkable degree by the unusual happenings in connection with each race.

With the first two races, both long drawn out by the division of the heats, the third race was not called until late, and then could not be finished, as different horses won in each of the two heats paced before the approach of twilight compelled a stop and left the race to go over until to-day. The weather was perfect, however, and the track faster than it has been before at the meeting, as was illustrated by the time in all the races. In the final heat of the 2:08 pace, the unfinished race, Dan Patch, who was a strong favorite, equalled his own best record, 2:04½, after a hot finish with George, while the winner of the first heat was beaten half a dozen lengths. As the time of the first heat was 2:09, the result of the second left little room for doubt that Dan Patch and George both had "laid up" for that heat, but the judges took no action, nor did they make any move to punish the drivers who were responsible for a long delay in the start of the second heat.

In the 2:18 trot, the first race called, there were several unusual happenings, before Iva Dee, who got the second heat by a lucky decision in her favor, managed to win the race. Juno T. had won the first heat and figured against the field when the second was trotted. In this Maurine was first, but the judges set her back for a skip near the finish that really seemed to impede the mare, and placed Iva Dee first. Maurine then won two heats, after which Iva Dee came back and won the next two, distancing Juno T. in the fifth and shutting that mare out of the money.

The John H. Shults Stakes, for trotters three years old, produced an uncommonly stubborn contest of five heats, and was won finally by the Western filly Carrie Bel after the two fastest heats of the year by three year olds. Nelly Boca won the first heat, but was shut out in the second by Rowellan, who was first after a brisk finish, in 2:15¼, the best heat by three seconds for a three-year-old this season. Then Carrie Bel, who was the favorite before the race, took the third heat in slow time, but came back for the fourth and trotted a full second faster than had Rowellan, this giving her the record for the year by four seconds, though Rowellan made a good race and was beaten but a neck. In the deciding heat Rowellan carried the filly a hot clip all the way, Rowellan leading half way through the stretch and seeming to have the stakes won, when his driver, by crowding him too hard, forced him to a break and permitted Carrie Bel to go on and win. Summaries follow:

First Race.—2:18 class; trotting. Purse $1,500.
Smathers & Shaffer's Iva Dee, b. m., by Onward-Annine, by Warlock, (G. Spear)....2 1 7 2 1 1
John E. Turner's Maurine, b. m., by Hinder Wilkes-Sally B., by Lever, (F. Turner)....6 2 1 1 2 2
W. N. Tiffany's Juno T., b. m., by Iowa Chief-Index mare, (W. N. Tiffany)....1 4 8 3 dis.
John T. Donovan's Effie G., b. m., by Alfred G.-Don Carlos mare, (B. Walker)....8 8 2 ro.
B. O. Van Bokkelen's Vic Scheller, b. g., by Hambletonian Wilkes, (Van Bokkelen)....4 3 4 ro.
Float Jolly's Neighbor Girl, b. m., by Robert L., (Jolly)....3 5 5 ro.
P. Lafferty's Ballerton, b. g., by Allerton, (Dunn)....7 7 3 ro.
A. B. Hutchins's Leola, b. m., by B. F. Clay, (Hutchings)....5 6 6 ro.
The Parkway Farm's Jantina, b. m., by Norcatur, (Dickerson)....9 9 9 ro.
T. M. Linscott's Hydrastine, ch. m., by Pilotoga, (W. F. Erwin)..Dis.
F. C. Olney's Oneonta, ch. m., by Blue Vein, (Olney)....Dis.
Withdrawn—Scott Hudson's Alice Carr, the Nutbourne Farm's Governor Roosevelt, M. T. Sinnott's Hickory Wood, and Uncle Sam Stable's Uncle Sam.
Time—2:13¼; 2:11½; 2:14; 2:16¼; 2:14½; 2:19.
Maurine finished first in the second heat, but was set back for a break at the finish.
Pools—Iva Dee, $100; field, $130.

SECOND RACE.—The John H. Shults Stakes of $2,000, for three-year-olds, trotting; mile heats, three in five.
J. H. Thayer's Carrie Bel, b. f., by Lynne Bel-Haw Patch mare, (J. H. Thayer)....3 2 1 1 1
Palo Alto Stock Farm's Rowellen, b. g., by Adbell-Rowena, by Azmoor, (J. Golden)....2 1 3 2 2
J. E. Hubinger's Starch, b. g., by Ashland Wilkes-Nutwood mare, (W. O. Foote)....4 3 2 r.o.
George W. Leavitt's Nelly Boca, gr. f., by Clay King-Frances Strong, by Strong Boy, (J. Carpenter)....1 dis.
The Ketcham Farm's Crescent Route, b. c., by Cresceus-Blessing, by Jay Bird, (G. H. Ketcham)....5 dis.
Withdrawn—The Oakhurst Farm's Melton and David Cahill's Willie Herr.
Time—2:18¾; 2:15¼; 2:20; 2:14½; 2:17¼.
Pools—Carrie Bel $50, field $65.

THIRD RACE.—2:08 class; pacing; purse $1,500.
M. E. McHenry's Dan Patch, b. s., by Joe Patchen-Oneida, by Nutwood, (McHenry)..4 1
Kelly & McDowell's Martha Marshall, b. m., by Grand Marshall-Abdallah Claymare, (A. McDowell)....1 3
J. B. McKenny's George, br. g., by Scarlet Wilkes-Pet, by Rattling Jim, (McKenny)...3 2
R. McMahon's Major Muscovite, b. s., by Billy Wilkes-Bennie Snyder, by Mambrino Abdallah, (McMahon)....3 4
R. D. Berry's The Bishop, b. g., by Argot Wilkes, (Berry)....5 5
W. F. Steele's Paul Revere, rn. g., by Brandon, (McDonald)....6 6
Fulmer & Hoag's Patsy K., b. g., by Billy Sherman, (Sweeten)....2dis
Withdrawn—W. F. Erwin's Bell Boy.
Time—2:09; 2:04½.
Pools—Dan Patch, $1,300; The Bishop, $1,000; George, Martha Marshall, and Major Muscovite, $100 each; field, $15.
Race unfinished; to be completed to-day.

Entries for Brighton Beach Trots.

FIRST RACE.—2:08 class, pacing; three in five heats; unfinished; two heats paced yesterday. M. E. McHenry's Dan Patch, J. B. McKenny's George, Kelly & McDowell's Martha Marshall, R. McMahon's Major Muscovite, W. F. Steele's Paul Revere, Fulmer & Hoag's Patsy K., and R. D. Berry's The Bishop.

SECOND RACE.—2:16 class, trotting; purse, $1,500; three in five heats. Scott Hudson's Alice Carr, John E. Turner's Ben Hal, Theodore T. Maxfield's Beldia, Lewis Streuber's Eula Mac, Parkway Farm's Kellmont, George R. Cole's Quarterstaff, Theodore T. Maxfield's Theresa B., and Richard Curtis's Waubun.

THIRD RACE.—2:15 class, pacing; purse, $1,500; three in five heats. T. L. Arthur's Alberta, A. B. Hutchings's Agnes Le May, Smathers & Shaffer's Barrister, J. E. Hubinger's Baron D., Terrace Farm's Beauseant, W. P. Biggs's Belle Cannon, W. F. Erwin's Captain Potter, F. P. Beamer's Electric Chimes, Dick McMahon's Fay Highwood, W. K. Smith's Honest John, Maple Valley Farm's Matin Bells, Theodore Pope's Mark Hendricks, Samuel McMillan's Onoto, S. R. Clark's Oudray, W. K. Smith's Rosetta, J. E. Hubinger's Reckless, Lyle Sterling's Special Boy, Terrace Farm's Terrace Queen, and P. McCabe's The Hero.

FOURTH RACE.—Champion free-for-all pace; purse, $3,000; two in three heats.

John Trout, Boston, Mass., b. g. Anaconda, (2:02½,) by Knight Haggin, mare by Algora.

James Golden, Medford, Mass., br. s. Frank Bogash, (2:03¾,) by Atlantic King-Nelly Gray, by Almont Pilot.

Dr. John L. Wentz, Scranton, Penn., b. s. Hal B., (2:04½,) by Hal Dillard-Helen M., by Blue Boy.

East View Farm, East View, N. Y., br. m. Hetty G., (2:05¼,) by Egg Hot-Nora B., by Betterton.

East View Farm, East View, N. Y., b. s. Klatawah, (2:05½,) by Steinway-Katie G., by Electioneer.

Mart Demarest, New York, b. g. Prince Alert, (2:02,) by Crown Prince-Till, untraced.

Another Trotter for Lawson.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 16.—The sale of Mary P. Leyburn, (2:21,) the three-year-old filly by Expedition, dam Rose Leyburn by Onward, owned and bred by P. P. Parrish of Midway, to Thomas W. Lawson, the Boston millionaire owner of Boralma, for $10,000 was announced to-day by Andrew G. Leonard, who negotiated the sale.

The mare is very fast, having recently trotted the Lexington track in 2:15, the last eighth at better than a two-minute clip. She is regarded as being capable of a mile in 2:12, and is considered one of the brightest prospects for the Kentucky Futurity this Fall. She is also entered in the ten-thousand-dollar Louisville Prize, to be trotted here. Mr. Lawson's plans with reference to the filly are not known.

RACING AT SARATOGA.

Small Fields Rule on the Resort Track—Two Horses in Last Race.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The card today was a very ordinary one. In only one race was the field of good size. This was the fourth race for two-year-olds, which was won by Geraldyn, who was backed from 30 to 1 down to 10 to 1, and won in a drive from Chickadee.

Lady Sterling, at 20 to 1, won the first race of the day from the well-played Whiskey King. There was some irregular riding during the running of the race for which Beauchamp and Burns were held responsible. Alsike was an even-money favorite for the mile and a furlong race. He was beaten by both Nitrate, who won, and The Amazon.

The Beverwick Steeplechase had but three starters. Zinzibar, who was the even-money favorite, and The Bachelor raced in close company for two miles, where the latter went to the front and won, eased up, by two lengths. Trillion, the remaining starter, was beaten off.

Only Kilogram and Gay Boy started in the closing race. The two-year-old gave him a hard race, and was only beaten by a neck. Kilogram swerving in the stretch when called upon interfered with Gay Boy. Michaels, the rider of the latter, claimed a foul, and it was allowed, Kilogram being disqualified.

C. Davis has sold his half interest in the two-year-old colt Cameron to his partner, Jack Follansbee, for $4,000. Davis's half share originally cost him but $400.

John E. Madden has disposed of Nitrate to John McCafferty for $1,000.

Jockey Harry Cochran was not seriously injured by his fall yesterday, and will be seen in the saddle to-morrow. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; handicap for two-year-olds. Lady Sterling, 90 pounds, (Creamer,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, won; Whiskey King, 110, (Beauchamp,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, second; Smart Set, 118, (Spencer,) 13 to 5 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:10 1-5. Cold Stream, Rose of May, Grail, and Elsie L. also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a furlong; for three-year-olds and upward; selling. Nitrate, 96 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 5 to 2 and 3 to 5, won; The Amazon, 114, (Mulholland,) 3 to 1 and 7 to 10, second; Alsike, 96, (Miles,) 9 to 10 and 1 to 4, third. Time—2:01¾. Infallible also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Two miles and a half; the Beverwick Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward. The Bachelor, 163 pounds, (G. Green,) 7 to 5 and 2 to 5, won; Zinzibar, 152, (Veitch,) even and 1 to 3, second; Trillion, 163, (Mr. Hayes,) 6 to 1 and 4 to 5, third. Time—6:34 2-5. Only three starters.

FOURTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Geraldyn, 110 pounds, (L. Smith,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won; Chickadee, 107, (J. Woods,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Batyah, 102, (Miles,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:11 2-5. Trump, Meistersinger, Woden, Ragtag, Goldaga, Shandonfield, Iridescent, High Carnival, and Broadstreet also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; handicap for all ages. Gay Boy, 89 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 13 to 10 and out, won; Kilogram, 109, (Wonderly,) 13 to 20 and out, finished first, but was disqualified for fouling. Time—1:51. Only two starters.

Entries for Saratoga Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; seven furlongs. Isidor, 130 pounds; Caviar, 122; Dublin and Coburg, 118 each; Demurrer and John Ruskin, 115 each; Chuctanunda, 113; Specific, 108; Colonel Ballantyne, 96; Rowdy, 95.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, gentlemen riders, selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Sam Devere and Carbuncle, 161 pounds each; Dogtown and Macleod of Dare, 149 each; Dolando and Oliver Mac, 146 each; Crimson Rambler, 144; Cogswell, 120.

THIRD RACE.—The United States Hotel Stakes for two-year-olds, $10,000 guaranteed, penalties and allowances; five and a half furlongs. Jim Tully, Dixieline, Pretoria, Stranger, Golden Cottage, and Chilton, 117 pounds each; Khitai, 114; Leonid, King Hanover, Caughnawaga, Masterman, and Saturday, 110 each; Lux Casta, Barron, and Queen's Messenger, 107 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Delaware Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Rockton, 124 pounds; First Whip, 115; Blues, 112; Knight of Rhodes, 111; Black Fox, 108; Bellario, 106; Decanter, 104; Kinnikinic, 100; Baron Pepper, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; about two miles and a half. Bullingdon, 155; Governor Budd, 148; Mars Chan, 139; The Driver, 136; Trillion, 135; Bacchanal, 133; Mr. Stoffel, 130.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a furlong. The Driver, 107 pounds; Mercer, 100; Blueaway, 104; Dolando, 103; McGrathiana Prince, 101; Thoroughbred, 96; Little Daisy, 90; Nitrate, 89.

CYCLE RACES AT BUFFALO.

Preliminary Heats in Ten-Mile N. C. A. Championship—Downing Won Match Race.

BUFFALO, Aug. 16.—Lace Downing of San José won a match race from Warren Zurbrick of Buffalo and George M. Holley of Bradford, Penn., won the five-mile motor bicycle championship in to-day's international Grand Circuit meet of the National Cycling Association at the Pan-American Stadium. The other numbers on the card were preliminary heats in the ten-mile championship, and the one-mile handicap, both professional events: Summaries:

Ten-Mile National Championship, Professional.—Trial heats of five miles, first six each heat to qualify for final at ten miles to-morrow. First heat—Won by Frank L. Kramer, East Orange, N. J.; John T. Fisher, Chicago, second; F. A. McFarland, San José, third; J. A. Newhouse, Buffalo, fourth; Iver Lawson, Buffalo, fifth; Jed Newkirk, Chicago, sixth. Time—12:17. Second heat—Won by Major Taylor, Worcester, Mass.; W. S. Fenn, Bristol, Conn., second; "Tom" Cooper, Detroit, third; W. A. Bardgett, Buffalo, fourth; Otto Maya, Erie, Penn., fifth; Nat. Butler, sixth. Time—11:28 3-5.

Amateur Match Race.—Quarter-mile heats, best two in three, between Lace Downing, San José, and Warren Zurbrick, Buffalo; first heat—Won by Downing. Time—0:49 3-5. Second heat—Won by Zurbrick. Time—0:43 4-5. Final heat—Won by Downing. Time—0:44.

Exposition Motor Bicycle Championship, Professional, Five Miles.—Won by George M. Holley, Bradford, Penn.; W. D. Scherer, Baltimore, second. Time—7:12.

One-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Three in each heat to qualify for final to-morrow; first heat—Won by J. T. Fisher, Chicago, (20 yards;) J. A. Newhouse, Buffalo, (50 yards,) second; Iver Lawson, Buffalo, (scratch,) third. Time—2:01 4-5. Second heat—Won by "Tom" Cooper, Detroit, (20 yards;) Frank Kramer, Orange, N. J., (scratch,) second; A. T. Bell, Los Angeles, (110 yards,) third. Time—2:13. Third heat—Won by James B. Bowler, Chicago, (70 yards;) F. A. McFarland, San José, Cal., (40 yards,) second; G. H. Collett, New Haven, Conn., (20 yards,) third. Time—2:09 2-5. Fourth heat—Won by Major Taylor, Worcester, Mass., (scratch,) Lester Wilson, Pittsburg, (20 yards,) second; George R. Leander, Chicago, (60 yards,) third. Time—2:13 4-5.

CYCLISTS' RACE IN FRANCE.

Six-Day Champion Charles Miller Behind Leaders in Paris-Brest Contest.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The contestants in an international bicycle race from Paris to Brest and return, a distance of 1,200 kilometers, about 746 miles, started at 4:53 o'clock this morning. There were twenty-seven competitors. Aucouturier and Lesna were the first to pass Dreux, 21 miles north of Chartres, at 7:16 o'clock. Charles Miller, the American, of Chicago, was the eighth to pass Dreux, at 7:31, and Huret was ninth.

Lesna passed Laval, 280 kilometers, about 173 miles, from the start, at 2:28 P. M., an hour ahead of schedule time. Barring accidents he should reach Brest before 4 o'clock in the morning.

Miller, when last reported, was going fifth, half an hour behind Lesna.

Lesna passed St. Brieuc at 8:50 P. M., having covered 451 kilometers, about 281 miles. Garin passed 10 minutes later, and Acoutourier 12 minutes later. Miller was seventh in passing, and was more than an hour behind Lesna.

The betting to-night is 3 to 1 against Lesna and 6 to 1 against Miller.

CYCLING MENTORS' MEET.

Records Accepted by Control Board of National Cycling Association.

BUFFALO, Aug. 16.—The Board of Control of the National Cycling Association held a meeting to-day at which these members were present:

A. G. Batcheldor, Chairman, New York; R. F. Kelsey, Boston; N. E. Turgeon, Buffalo; C. Ross Klosterman, Baltimore; Harry Hartley, Jacksonville, Fla., and George G. Greenburg, Chicago.

Since the rolling start has become a necessity in motor tandem paced racing, the board decided that hereafter in the compilation of competition records, no distinction be made between standing and rolling start times, the promoter having the option of using either style of start. In unpaced middle-distance races of over ten miles, a flying start will also be permissible.

The records accomplished up to date on the Stadium track were accepted along with other performances, including the following:

One mile unpaced, professional, 1:53 2-5; W. E. Samuelson, Salt Lake City, Utah, July 25, 1901.

One-mile handicap, professional, 1:55 3-5; F. A. McFarland, New Haven, Conn., June 18, 1901.

One-mile handicap, amateur, 1:58 4-5; F. J. Hoffman, Butte, Mon., July 14, 1901.

Two-mile handicap, professional, 3:59 4-5; F. L. Kramer, Vailsburg, July 7, 1901.

In any cycle races in which they appear after Aug. 19 Frank H. Denny and Warren Zurbrick, Buffalo, will be expected to compete as professionals.

Century Riders' Moonlight Run.

The second annual combination moonlight century and double century run has been announced by the Century Road Club Association to begin at 2 P. M. on Saturday, Aug. 24.

As arranged, riders have to make but one entry to entitle them to participate in either of the single runs or the entire double event. The moonlight run will be started from Bedford Rest, Brooklyn. Riders will reach Coney Island at 7:40, Jamaica at 9:20, Freeport at 10:40, and Amityville at 11:45. From this point they will turn back to Valley Stream for midnight lunch, after which riding will be resumed at 2:15 A. M., reaching Freeport at 2:50, Hempstead at 3:15, Valley Stream at 4:00, and Bedford Rest, the finish, at 5:30 A. M. This completes the moonlight run of 100 miles, and those who wish to end their ride at this point may do so, securing a moonlight run medal as a souvenir and reward.

The second century begins at 6:30 A. M. Sunday, Aug. 25. Any rider who has not taken part in the moonlight run may start in the daylight century run and qualify for a single century medal. The moonlight century riders wishing to make a double century will have time for breakfast between the finish of the moonlight and the start of the daylight run, which will go over the course leading through Coney Island, and, Jamaica, Hempstead, Massapequa, Hicksville, Freeport, and Valley Stream, finishing at Bedford Rest at 6:30 P. M. Sunday. All those who finish both runs can secure both moonlight and double-run medals. The riders will go out on two divisions, paced by D. M. Adee and C. P. Staubach, respectively, for the entire 200 miles. Entry blanks may be secured from J. T. Wall, 303 West Fifty-fourth Street, New York; C. P. Staubach, 25 West Forty-second Street, New York, or E. Webster Fleet, 964 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

CARLEY WON TWO HANDICAPS.

Old Hurdle Champion Beat Cracks at Harney Association Games.

His old form apparently forgotten by the handicapper, the veteran hurdle racer Peter J. Carley, most leniently treated by the handicapper, brought himself back into public notice at the Charles J. Harney Association's annual picnic and athletic games by winning the big event for employes of the Police, Fire, and Post Office Departments about as he pleased, and thereby capturing the jeweled gold medal presented by Capt. F. Norton Goddard. In this event Carley took the lead after half the distance was covered and romped in first by twenty yards, with S. B. Hirsch second. Carley also won the quarter-mile handicap in easy style.

The games had many noted athletes engaged in them, and the competitions straight through were keen and interesting. The summaries follow:

880-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by W. Dawson, New West Side A. C.; J. R. Harrison, Pastime A. C., second; Charles Fischer, Olympia A. C., third. Time—2:23 1-5.

75-Yard Dash, Novice.—Won by John A. Bowhan, Pastime A. C., Stamford; J. Bresnan, New West Side A. C., second; W. B. Austin, New York City, third. Time—0:08 4-5.

60-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by E. Spitzer, Pastime A. C., (17 feet;) H. Arnold, Union Settlement A. C., (8 feet,) second; J. T. Mahoney, Knickerbocker A. C., (15 feet,) third. Time—0:06 3-5.

Special Half-Mile Run, Handicap.—For Police, Fire, and Post Office Departments—Won by P. J. Carley, Station G. P. O., (38 yards;) S. B. Hirsch, General P. O., (38 yards,) second; P. J. McNabb, Station I, P. O., (scratch,) third. Time—2:06 4-5.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by Otto Sauer, St. Bartholomew A. C., (5 feet,) with an actual put of 43 feet 6 inches; D. Falke, Union Settlement A. C., (6 feet 8 inches,) second, with 41 feet 4 inches; G. W. Kidd, Pastime A. C., (6 feet,) third, with 41 feet 10 inches.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by P. J. Carley, New West Side A. C., (20 yards;) H. Arnold, Union Settlement A. C., (9 yards,) second; C. Scharps, Olympia A. C., (25 yards,) third. Time—0:55 3-5.

One-and-a-Half-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by P. Soutar, Pastime A. C., (100 yards;) P. J. Carley, (160 yards,) second. Time—7:30 4-5.

PREACHER APPEALS TO COURT.

Washington Minister, Expelled from Church, Wants Civil Trial.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Gilbert F. Williams, who, after having been rector of a Protestant Episcopal parish in this city for ten years, was deposed from the ministry more than three years ago on charges of violation of ordination vows, unbecoming conduct and immorality, to-day petitioned the District Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari to compel Bishop Satterlee of this diocese to certify to the court all the proceedings of the ecclesiastical court that expelled him.

The minister protests his innocence of the charges and asks for the writ in order to obtain a review of the ecclesiastical court's decision and other redress.

BUFFALO CHESS TOURNAMENTS.

BUFFALO, Aug. 16.—The tournaments of the New York State Chess Association are still undecided. Pillsbury finished his games in the master class and takes first prize, with the score of 8 wins and 2 draws; both Napier and Delmar have possibilities for the second and third, Howell being sure of fourth and Marshall of fifth. In the games finished to-day the results were: Pillsbury defeated Karpinski and Howell and drew with Marshall, Delmar defeated Napier, Napier defeated Karpinski, Marshall defeated Karpinski, Delmar defeated Marshall. Two games are unfinished—Howell vs. Delmar and Howell vs. Napier. The scores now stand: Pillsbury, won 9, lost 1; Delmar, won 6, lost 3; Napier, won 5½, lost 3½; Howell, won 4, lost 4; Marshall, won 2½, lost 7½; Karpinski, won 1, lost 9.

In the general tournament Thornton of Buffalo has the best chances for first prize, with a score of 7 wins and 1 loss, with one game to play. Swaffield of Brooklyn has 7 wins, 2 lost; Searles has won 5 and lost 3; Weeks has won 5½ and lost 1½, and the unplayed games will be needed to complete the score and fix the prizes. In the games finished to-day Dixon defeated Waller, Searle drew with Swaffield, Searle won from Underwood, Swaffield won from Dixon, Weeks defeated Dixon, Luce defeated Cheney, Thornton defeated Searle, Waller drew with Underwood, Weeks drew with Swaffield, and Waller defeated Searle.

Labor's Political League to Wait.

A meeting of the Trades Union Political League, which was formed for the purpose of bringing about honest city government by members of the building trades unions, who are opposed to the present administration, was held yesterday in Brevoort Hall, Fifty-fourth Street, near Third Avenue, to hear reports from Assembly districts. It was decided to wait until the various other anti-Tammany organizations in the city nominate candidates for city and county offices before making nominations.

Preferred Jail to Paying Fine.

LINDENHURST, L. I., Aug. 16.—William Embleton, thirty years old, of Westfield, N. J., was fined $5 by Justice Parthe yesterday for having violated the law prohibiting riding on the cycle path without a license. He had plenty of money, but declared he had been unjustly treated and would go to jail rather than pay the fine. Accordingly he was given five days. He thought he should have been given an opportunity to buy a tag for his wheel as required by law. His father is said to be a prominent lawyer.

Lyons Man a Suicide.

LYONS, N. Y., Aug. 16.—A telegram received here from Galesburg, Mich., to-day, states that J. Herbert Babcox of this place committed suicide there. He disappeared from here on April 2, leaving his wife. He was defeated for the nomination for Town Collector on the Republican ticket last Spring, and later at the election was the losing candidate for village Collector. His age was forty-two years, and he belonged to the Odd Fellows and Maccabees.

Charges Her Mother with Assault.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 16.—Mrs. Pauline N. Schultz, the owner of several valuable houses, was held in $300 bail to-day on a charge of assault. The complainant was her daughter, Mrs. Annie Hicks, of 173 Thirteenth Avenue. Mrs. Hicks alleged that her mother, while visiting her, struck her over the head with an umbrella.

The Flying Sulkies!
Last Day
of the Seaside Meeting at
BRIGHTON BEACH TRACK
4 Stirring Contests
$3,000 Free-for-All Pace
BETWEEN
Prince Alert record 2:02 and
Anaconda record 2:02½
Great 2:08 Pace
unfinished from Friday.
Also 2:16 Trot & 2:15 Pace
FIRST HEAT AT 1 P. M.
Admission $2. Ladies $1. Field 75c.
MUSIC BY LANDER.
All routes to Coney Island lead to the Brighton Track.

DEFAULTER DIES IN PARAGUAY.

He Was Frank A. McKean, Once a Bank Cashier of Nashua, N. H.

NASHUA, N. H., Aug. 16.—A letter received here to-day from Asuncion, Paraguay, announced the death there of Frank A. McKean, ex-Mayor of Nashua, and once cashier of the Indian Head National Bank here. The cause of death was not mentioned in the dispatch.

McKean fled from Nashua in 1893 because of a shortage of about $100,000 in the finances of the bank. He had lived in South America since that time. He was about sixty years old, and before the bank trouble was one of the most prominent and popular men in New Hampshire. Not only had he been Mayor, but he was a member of the Legislature and had held other offices.

When he learned that the Indian Head National Bank was being inspected carefully by Government officials, he fled to Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, where he operated a factory for a time, it was said, in partnership with Charles Morrill, defaulting cashier of the defunct National Bank of the Commonwealth of Manchester, N. H. The latter died in Argentina several years ago.

The investigations showed that the paper of the bank had been manipulated in such a way that the shortage was not easily detected, and to this day the exact amount misused is not known, although it is placed at about $100,000.

A widow and a son, living in this city, survive McKean.

Another Peacemaker Killed.

SPARTA, Ga., Aug. 16.—In a fight at a country store near this place last night one man was killed and two were severely wounded. It appears that a crowd became involved in a dispute about some old trouble between two men named Stanley and Brooking. Bower, a by-stander, intervened as peacemaker. He was shot twice in the head by Brooking and instantly killed. The crowd pursued Brooking, who fired into the crowd, wounding one man. The pursuers returned the fire, wounding Brooking, who afterward was captured.

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TRADE MARK
A PERFECT SHOE FOR MEN.
$3.00 Per Pair.
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Every kind of shoe.
Every shape of shoe.
Every size of shoe.
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Four Convenient Stores:
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47 Cortlandt St., 125th St., Corner 3d Ave.

Literally
and
Figuratively
sticking its nose into other people's business, this is the proverbial pastime of the mosquito. The fact is, the little pest is becoming too easily domesticated. It is a public nuisance, carrying discomfort and disease wherever it goes.
Is it a necessary nuisance?
MOSQUITOES
BY DR. L. O. HOWARD,
tells how we may be rid of it. This book contains all the known facts about mosquitoes.
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SOUTH CHICAGO STEEL WORKERS WAVERING

Said to be Willing to Take Another Vote on Strike Order.

Milwaukee Men Meet To-night to Take Final Action—Every Plant in McKeesport Closed.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—It was reported to-day in South Chicago that some of the former members of the Amalgamated Association held a secret meeting last midnight and appointed a committee to go to Milwaukee and ask Assistant Secretary Tighe to return to South Chicago.

The news of the action of the workers in Joliet was discussed all day among the men, and caused much excitement. Some of them ventured to predict that its result will be to bring about a strike next Sunday in South Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 16.—Assistant Secretary Tighe came here this afternoon and met a few of the officers of the local lodge of the Amalgamated Association to-night. A meeting of the lodge has been called for to-morrow evening to give Mr. Tighe an opportunity to talk and lay the situation before them as to the conditions, and the necessity of ordering a strike here.

It is claimed by some of the men in the mills here that about 30 per cent. of the local men are in favor of following the example of the Joliet men and declaring a strike. However, there is a strong sentiment against a strike, and it is impossible to predict what the local lodge will do. It has developed that the action which the lodge took last Sunday was not against a strike, but was simply a decision to await developments and to take no action until it could be learned what the men at South Chicago and Joliet would do.

The more conservative element among the men here are as strongly against a strike as they ever were, and will vote against This class, together with the young men afraid of losing their standing in the labor organization should they refuse to go out. This class, together with the yong men who are in favor of a strike, under any circumstances, makes it uncertain what the men will do.

UNIONISM IN CARNEGIE MILLS.

Workers Have Become Members of the Amalgamated Association and Are Being Discharged.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 16.—The jubilation of the striking steel workers was increased to-night when it became known that the Carnegie Steel Company had begun to discharge all members of the Amalgamated Association to be found in the great works at Duquesne. The same plan will be pursued at Homestead as soon as something tangible has been found upon which to proceed.

There is no longer doubt that the Amalgamated Association has an organization at both the big plants. The Carnegie mill managers do not admit the discovery to-night. They do say, however, that as fast as they can uncover members of the Amalgamated Association discharges will follow.

The statement is made that efforts are under way to subject the steel workers at Duquesne and Homestead to tests that will shortly determine which men are union, then the discharges will follow, even if this method of handling the union question should lead to the closing of all the Carnegie plants.

The information to-night that the Amalgamated Association has strong membership at Homestead and Duquesne is the most exciting announcement of the strike. A steel manufacturer of this city whose sources of information are excellent, stated that the Carnegie mill managers have located several steel workers as members of the Amalgamated, and they have been notified of their discharge. It is estimated that under the known ratio of union men the company may discharge probably 500 men in the different departments.

The Duquesne plant is pretty well organized, as 500 men will make up the greater percentage of all the skilled men in the works. At Homestead the number of men is less than one-fifth of that at Duquesne, but the men occupy responsible positions which, if vacated, would temporarily embarrass the entire plant.

The Amalgamated Association men declined to discuss the situation at Homestead and Duquesne, but when informed that the main facts were known admitted that organization existed at Duquesne and Homestead. How many members were in the two big plants was not stated, under the plea that as the Carnegie Company had begun to discharge men on suspicion the association could not give any assistance by naming the number of Amalgamated Association workers in its mills.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 16.—The centre of interest in the steel strike to-day shifted to the West, where Joliet finally swung into line with the strikers and Milwaukee appointed to-morrow as the time for a final vote on the question. The news that came out of the West cheered the strikers throughout the districts in this vicinity as no other development since the labor war was declared. In their enthusiasm they count upon favorable action at Milwaukee to-morrow, and, carrying their hopes still further, say that they will yet win Chicago over. These successes, they declare with apparent confidence, will make them masters of the situation and win the strike.

The steel operators, on the other hand, say that the strikers are nearly at the flood tide of their success, and when the ebb comes it can never be stopped. They do not seem to be disturbed by recent events, and, with a confidence equal to that of the strikers, talk of the certainty of ultimate success. They assert that popular sentiment has never been behind the strikers and that the general interest which was once aroused by the contest is waning quickly. They claim that they are more than holding their own in the non-union plants that were affected or have been started since the strike began, and are preparing plans for reopening several plants now idle.

They also claim that many of their men, particularly at McKeesport, Wheeling, and Bellaire, were forced out by intimidation and will come back as soon as the excitement dies out and their safety is assured. Talk of peace has been dropped for the time being, and it is agreed that in its present aspects the situation indicates a prolonged and stubborn contest.

Two hundred men employed in the National Galvanizing Works of the National Tube Company at McKeesport struck to-day. They were the last remaining workmen in the affected trades in that city, and the tie-up is now as complete as possible there. Many of the tube workers, although on strike, have refused to join any union, and the opinion is expressed that there will soon be a break among the strikers. The leaders plan another rally for to-morrow night, to re-enthuse the men and check any break that may be possible. They have asked President Shaffer to go there and speak, but he has not yet said definitely that he would.

The organizers are working indefatigably to keep the men in line. They are also extending their operations to Duquesne and Homestead, the two great strongholds of the Carnegie Company, and claim to be gaining ground at both places. The recent gains here and at Joliet will bring the total number of men brought out by the third and final call of President Shaffer to about 30,000, and press the grand total to something over 70,000. Thousands of the men out have found other work, and the exact number now idle is unknown. The Amalgamated Association is organizing a series of employment bureaus, and plans to place many more of the idle men.

President Shaffer announced to-day that after Sept. 1 idle Amalgamated men would receive strike benefits of $4 a week each and that some provision would be made for men outside the organization.

Wellsville, Hyde Park, Painter's, Clark's, Lindsay & McCutcheon's, and the Crescent Tin Works, in Cleveland, the six properties opened partly or in full with non-union men since the strike began moved along to-day as usual. Another crew has not heard from Vice President Davis of Chicago, and do not know his position. I know what is going on in every mill in been secured for Painter's mill. The other United States Steel Corporation properties unaffected by the strike were also running without interruption.

White non-union men are being brought from the South to break the strike in the steel works at Monessen, and it is expected that a start will be made the first of next week.

President Shaffer and all of his official associates except Assistant Secretary Tighe were at strike headquarters, where a series of conferences were held during the day. Mr. Shaffer discussed the situation rather freely. He said:

"I have received a telegram from Mr. Tighe stating that the Joliet men are out, and that he will go to Milwaukee. I have the country, and am satisfied with the situation. I have reports from the local mills supposed to be in operation, and of their failure in turning out work. It looks nice to see the flames of these mills going up, but our men know there is nothing going on in them that amounts to anything.

"Mr. Tighe has the right to bring back the charters of Western lodges where the men refuse to go out, and will do so if necessary. If I were one of those men, I would be ashamed of myself."

Referring to the status of the men in the Western lodges who have refused to strike, President Shaffer declared himself as follows:

"The men of the Chicago lodges of the Amalgamated Association who refused to obey the strike order will be placed without the pale of the organization. Notices will be sent to all the lodges to receive no communication from them and to send none to them and to accept no working cards from them. Such notification will be given at once. A date will be set at which the intercourse must cease, the date to cover the recent defection of the men in the trust plants of the West."

The lodges of the International Tin Plate Workers' Protective Association throughout the country are passing upon the question of handling the Welsh plates which the American Tin Plate Company plans to import to replenish the supply cut off by the strike, and their decision will have an important bearing on the strike. The tin plate workers claim that on certain occasions in the past, when they asked for the aid of the Amalgamated Association, they received no satisfaction, and that the Amalgamated Association itself furnished precedents against sympathetic strikes.

A lengthy statement in behalf of the tin workers has been made public here. After stating that the Welsh plates are made by union men, the statement reviews the history of the organization after the American Federation of Labor convention in Kansas in 1898. President Shaffer conducted the formalities of its organization. The statement proceeds to say:

"Feeling at that time that the interests of the tin house men were identical with the members of the Amalgamated Association, we solicited Shaffer to enter into a defensive alliance, to strengthen the position of both organizations in trade disputes. Shaffer objected. He told us that the Amalgamated Association stood for the observance of its contracts, and that it could not enter into any defensive compact which would obligate the association to violate either the spirit or the letter of its signed agreements. He said he could only promise the 'moral and financial' aid provided in the laws of the American Federation of Labor, for which he acted when he organized the tin house employes. We finally got our scale adopted without any assistance from the Amalgamated Association.

"Two years ago, while we were discussing scale points with W. H. Graham, Vice President of the American Tin Plate Company, that gentleman showed a communication from President Shaffer, which was sent in a reply to a statement by Mr. Graham that if he granted certain wage advances to the Amalgamated members employed in the hot mills of the company, he would have to grant an advance also to the tin house men, as the union of the tin house men would undoubtedly demand it. Shaffer replied:

"'The tin house employes are not entitled to recognition in this discussion. They are not skilled men, and should not be organized.'"

The statement closes with an assertion that one year ago the Amalgamated men refused aid in settling the scale, and that at Connellsville and Cleveland the Amalgamated men aided the company in filling the places of striking tin plate workers.

JOLIET MILLS CLOSED.

Thirty-five Hundred Men Join the Strikers—Action May Force 3,000 More to Quit.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 16.—When the 2,500 employes of the Illinois Steel Company, a constituent company of the United States Steel Corporation, joined the ranks of the strikers to-day the streets of this city took on a holiday appearance. All the Illinois steel mills are closed, except the blast furnaces. The number of men now on strike in this city are:

Illinois Steel Company, 2,500.
American Tin Plate Company, 500.
Pressed Steel Car Company, 500.

By the closing down of the Illinois works idleness, for lack of material, is almost certain to come upon the following within a week:

American Steel and Wire Company, 2,000.
Joliet Stove Works, 500.
Phoenix Horseshoe Company, 500.
Miscellaneous, 200.

While the strike leaders and company officials were unusually reticent, it was stated by one of the latter that the furnace fires have not been drawn, in the hope of an early settlement. General Superintendent Sheldon of the Illinois Steel Company said plans are being made which probably will put a new phase on the situation. What these plans are he refused to say.

Samuel Adams, Vice President of the Amalgamated Association at Joliet, returned this afternoon from Pittsburg, where he has been in conference with President Shaffer. Adams at once issued a call for a joint conference of the four steel mill lodges to-morrow morning. He declined to tell the object of the meeting or to discuss the strike situation in any particular. It is reported that a movement is on to unionize all labor in the steel mills, outside the Amalgamated Association, bringing into the organization 1,000 skilled men, not now in the union, and all common laborers.

CONTROL OF BETHLEHEM STEEL.

C. M. Schwab of the Steel Trust Will Take Charge Soon.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—It was authoritatively announced to-day that within ten days the control of the Bethlehem Steel Company and the Bethlehem Iron Company will be assumed by President Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation. Mr. Schwab holds an option on the stock of the companies at $24 a share, which expires Aug. 26. More than 240,000 shares out of a total of 300,000 are now in the vaults of the Girard Trust Company, which acts as the trustee in the transaction.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Bethlehem Steel Company to-day it was decided to ratify the purchase of the Bethlehem Iron Company, and to issue $7,500,000 of bonds, the purchase price of the iron company. There was not a dissenting vote, 236,443 shares out of a total of 300,000 being represented. The meeting was the result of the recent meeting at which the stockholders of the Bethlehem Iron Company voted to sell their holdings to the company. Joseph Wharton, one of the principal owners of the stock, said to-day:

"I do not think the United States Steel Corporation will get control of the properties. Neither do I believe that the plants will go to the Vickers-Maxim-Cramp interests. I do not think Mr. Schwab, himself, is certain yet what he will do with the plants. Capitalists often buy such properties without having any one else waiting for them."

SAYS TRUST VIOLATES LAWS.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 16.—"The spread of the strike," said President Shaffer to-night, "has not surprised me. It is not even up to my expectations. By this I do not mean that I am disappointed by the way the men have come out, but that I am certain that more will come out in a short time. All those who are out are going to stay out, too. There is no reason for believing that the men in McKeesport will break away from their present position in spite of the stories to the contrary. Other mills will be closed before many days and the spread of the strike will go on with the same regularity that has characterized it in the past.'

"Any breach of the peace that has thus far taken place since the strike began has not come from us, but from the other side. We have obeyed all the laws and counseled peaceful means to conduct the strike. If the trust continues to openly transgress the laws as it is in Monessen, we cannot be held responsible for the consequences."

Mr. Shaffer then went on to describe how the Amalgamated men had had every inducement to riot and resisted the temptation. In one or two instances the matter had been referred to the authorities. In concluding this statement President Shaffer said that he would always endeavor to carry on this strike with perfect regard for all laws. It had been conspicuous for this reason thus far, and the Amalgamated Association intended to show the people that the steel workers were perfectly capable of handling the contest legally.

"The men have been insulted, aggravated, and abused, and have remained silent under this treatment," he said. "They have regarded every attempt on the part of those interested to draw them into a riot as direct agents of the trust who were seeking this very means of getting the police and militia to aid them in fighting the workingmen."

BIG BATTLE EXPECTED ON ZULULAND BORDER

Lord Kitchener Marching on Botha with a Strong Force.

BRITISH SCOUTS SURRENDER

Fifty of Gen. French's Men Are Captured Near Bethesda—The Defeat of Gen. Kritzinger.

DURBAN, Aug. 16.—Lord Kitchener, with a strong force, is moving on Hondweni, on the border of Zululand, where Gen. Botha is reported to have concentrated 4,000 Boers.

An important engagement will, it is expected, ensue.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, Aug. 16:

"While a party of fifty of French's scouts were proceeding to join a column near Bethesda they were surrounded in the hills by a superior force under Theron, and surrendered. One was killed and three were wounded, Capt. Bethelheim dangerously."

Lord Kitchener does not give the date, but the casualty list indicates that it was Aug. 8.

Reporting upon the engagement between Col. Gorringe and Commandant Kritzinger near Steynsburg, Lord Kitchener says that the British commander drove the Boers north to Venterstad in confusion. He asserts also that Gen. French's other column in Cape Colony is gradually driving the enemy northward.

THE TRANSVAAL RAILWAY.

Great Britain Negotiating for Its Purchase from the Dutch and German Owners.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—The Vossische Zeitung says it learns in Boerse circles that Great Britain has offered to the German Protective Committee of the Transvaal Railroad par for the obligations and 160 for the stock. The latter part of the offer has been declined. Negotiations for better terms will, it is expected, be resumed.

The German Government has promised to support the committee's further negotiations.

On April 16, 1884, the Transvaal Government granted a concession of all the railways in the country to a group of Dutch and German capitalists, and on June 21, 1887, the Netherlands Railway Company was floated. Many charges of corruption on the part of the officials of the South African Republic in connection with the railway concession have been made.

The German and Dutch capitalists own the line northward from Charlestown through the Transvaal, the line from Durban to the Transvaal border at Charlestown belonging to the Natal Government. The Dutch company also owns the lines from Delagoa Bay to Pretoria, and from Pretoria to the frontier of the Orange River Colony.

PEKING NOT YET EVACUATED.

Foreign Troops Still Hold Public Buildings—Ministers Disagreed About Destruction of Forts.

PEKING, Aug. 16.—The troops of the powers have not yet evacuated the public buildings. The British and Americans propose to occupy the Temple of Heaven and the Temple of Agriculture until their barracks are ready.

Sir Ernest M. Satow, the British Minister, thinks it would not be wise to withdraw before the protocol has been signed in conjunction with the Chinese plenipotentiaries, as withdrawals would remove the chief inducement to the Chinese to sign.

The Japanese still hold the northern section of the city. It is considered significant of their relations with the Chinese that a Japanese Colonel has been selected to command and organize the Chinese police.

The opinion is growing that the Court will refuse to return so long as the powers maintain such large forces in the Province of Pe-chi-Li.

The protocol does not provide for the destruction of the forts, the Ministers of the powers having failed to agree on this point.

GLOBE MEN GET OFF EASILY.

Appear at the Bar of the House of Commons and Are Dismissed with a Reprimand.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—In the House of Commons yesterday G. E. Armstrong, editor of The Globe, and W. T. Madge, manager of the paper, appeared at the bar in the custody of the Sergeant at Arms, in accordance with the summons of the House. They were charged with gross breach of the privileges of the House in accusing the Nationalist members of corruption in connection with private bill legislation.

After the Speaker, the Right. Hon. William Court Gully, had notified them of the cause of the summons, both Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Madge expressed regret at the appearance of the article and apologized to the House. The Speaker then ordered the delinquents to withdraw while the House considered the matter. Both backed out, bowing low at each step, amid the derisive cheers of the Nationalists.

After a protest from John E. Redmond, the Nationalist leader, against the inadequacy of the apology, the offenders were recalled and asked if they were prepared to withdraw the allegations. This they did, in somewhat nervous tones. The Speaker then severely reprimanded the two newspaper men, who were permitted to depart, the members of the House jeeringly congratulating them on their escape from imprisonment in the Tower.

It is said that the article on account of which Messrs. Armstrong and Madge were censured was written by Viscount Mountmorres, whose father was the victim of an agrarian outrage a score of years ago.

The assassination of the fifth Viscount Mountmorres at Rusheen, near Ballinrobe, County Galway, on Sept. 25, 1880, created an intense sensation. He was shot from ambush, while driving in a trap, supposely out of revenge for his hostility to the Irish agrarians.

The present Viscount is the only one of the late peer's three sons who is living. He is well known as a journalist, and when he was at Oxford carried off several honors.

SATISFACTORY INDIAN BUDGET.

Despite Famine and Agricultural Depression, the Best Since the British Crown Took Over the Empire.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton, in the House of Commons yesterday presented the financial statement for India. He said that in spite of three years of famine and acute depression in the three agricultural staples, tea, indigo, and cotton, he was able to present the most favorable balance sheet since India came under the Crown. The relief expenditure for three years totalled £15,000,000, but the same period showed a surplus of £6,377,000. This season's rains, though below the normal, had been sufficient for agricultural purposes. The crop outlook was fair, and there was a prospect of a material reduction in the relief expenditure.

Lord George said the results of the gold standard policy had more than realized the Government's expectations. He highly praised the administration of Lord Curzon of Kedleston as Viceroy of India.

Referring to railway development, Lord George said that a special provision of the sinking fund would within the next fifty years give the Government possession of the rolling stock, now valued at £85,000,000. This, he contended, afforded conclusive proof of an upward economic movement.

The Secretary announced that it was the Government's intention to appoint a trained expert to assist the Government in developing the railways of India on the most modern practical lines. This expert would immediately visit the United States, and would prepare an exhaustive report upon the railway system there, especially concerning light railways, with a view to determining how far the American system would be applicable to conditions in India.

In the course of his statement Lord George said he expected that before long the production of steel would be begun in India.

BRITISH FARMERS AGITATING.

Say Americans Have Virtual Monopoly of the London Meat Market.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—There has been a recrudescence of agitation on the part of Irish and English farmers against what they term the practical monopoly of the London meat market held by Americans, and the Board of Agriculture has promised to inquire into the matter.

The agitators assert that the American importers of cattle have so influenced a corporation in London which controls the markets that they absolutely control the trade and rule prices to the practical exclusion of home farmers.

Americans Gaining Swiss Coal Market.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—A dispatch from Geneva to The Daily Mail says:

"American coal has ousted British coal from the Swiss market, and the American syndicate is confident of eventually obtaining a monopoly of the entire Swiss coal market."

COMING HOME ON THE ST. PAUL.

Senator Depew and A. H. Hummel Sail from Southampton To-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 16.—The American Line steamer St. Paul, which sails from here for New York to-morrow, will take among her passengers Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Congressman Grosvenor of Ohio, George Westinghouse, and A. H. Hummel.

Alfred Gilbert, R. A., a Bankrupt.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Alfred Gilbert, the sculptor, has been declared bankrupt. His liabilities are not revealed.

Alfred Gilbert is regarded as one of the most original of modern British sculptors, and as a leader of the revolt against the old quasi-classical manner. He became an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1887 and a Royal Academician five years later. He has had no lack of public commissions, and one of his best-known works is the magnificent Shaftesbury Fountain at Piccadilly Circus, London. He executed the Duke of Clarence Memorial and a number of busts of eminent men, while his subject pieces include some of the most popular bronzes of the last fifteen years.

Mr. Chamberlain Not Coming Here.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Mr. Chamberlain, an interview with whom is published in The Daily Mail to-day, says there is no foundation for the rumor that he intends to make a tour of the United States and the British colonies during the Parliamentary recess. He says that it is doubtful, owing to the pressure of public business, especially with regard to South Africa, whether he will be able to leave England at all.

Danish Cruiser to Visit America.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 16.—The Danish Government, having determined to return the visit of the United States training ship Hartford, the cruiser Valkyrien, in command of Prince Waldemar, the King's youngest son, will sail for New York in January, and afterward visit other American ports.

Bark Founders Off Patagonia.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Advices have been received announcing that the new French bark Fervaal, in command of Capt. Mabon, which left Antwerp on May 31 and Cherbourg early in June for Portland, Ore., has foundered off the southeastern coast of Patagonia, near Staten Island. Part of the vessel's crew has landed at Puerto Gallegos.

German Crown Prince in London.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany arrived here this morning. He was met at Victoria Station by the members of the German Embassy and a large crowd, and received a cordial greeting.

PATENT CLERK DISMISSED.

Edward V. Shepard Wanted to Resign, but Was Ousted Instead.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Edward V. Shepard of Massachusetts, Chief Clerk of the Patent Office, was summarily dismissed from his position to-day.

This action was the culmination of an investigation that has been conducted for several days by Commissioner of Patents Duell, the Assistant Commissioner, and other officials in connection with the disappearance of certain moneys contained in unclaimed registered letters returned to the office.

Shepard entered a stout denial of criminal intent and offered to make good any shortage. At the same time he tendered his resignation, admitting that the loss was due to carelessness in his office. He was not permitted to resign.

THE PRESIDENT'S CALLERS.

A Hungarian Legislator and an ex-Consul of Spain Among Them.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 16.—Col. Myron T. Herrick, with his wife and his son, came here this afternoon as guests of President and Mrs. McKinley for a few days. The friendship between the families is of long standing.

Among the day's callers at the President's house were Louis de Levay of Budapest, a member of the Hungarian Parliament, and Fernando Stand, who was Spanish Consul at Chicago until the breaking out of the war, and who is now connected with the public schools of Chicago. Mr. de Levay is making a study of the customs and institutions of this country, particularly of the financial systems, for the benefit of his home country. He came to Canton especially to pay his respects to the President.

Mr. Stand has translated "The Star Spangled Banner" into Spanish, retaining the metre to correspond to the notes of the National air. The dedication to President McKinley describes the author's aim in making the translation. He hopes to have it officially introduced into the schools of Porto Rico and the Philippines, believing that, if sung in the native language of those countries, the patriotic sentiments engendered by it will be stronger.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Mr. Hays Said to be Dissatisfied.

Chairman Charles H. Tweed of the Southern Pacific Company said yesterday that he could neither affirm nor deny the report that President Hays had resigned. He said further that he had not been advised that such action is being contemplated by Mr. Hays. Advices from the Pacific Coast, where Mr. Hays is at this time, hint that the new executive is dissatisfied because of an alleged curtailment of his powers since the property was taken over by the Harriman interests.

Loving Cup for George T. Smith.

At the regular monthly meeting of the representatives of the Star Union Line east of Buffalo and Pittsburg, which was held at the Lawyers' Club on Thursday, a silver loving cup worth $300 was presented to George T. Smith. Mr. Smith was recently appointed General Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad in New York. He was formerly Eastern Superintendent of the Star Union Line. Charles F. Nye, successor of Mr. Smith as Eastern Superintendent, made a speech, and John T. Malin, Philadelphia agent of the line, presented the cup in the name of the representatives who were present.

Mother Could Not See Her Dead Child.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—Mrs. Alice Louisa Spraker of Malden applied to the Superior Court to-day for permission to look at the face of her dead child before it was buried, but the Court could find no authority for granting the request. The Sprakers are divorced, the father, John C. Spraker, Jr., having had the custody of their only child, a little boy of four years, who died day before yesterday. The mother first made an appeal to the father to be allowed to see the body in its casket. Tears and supplications proved as futile with him as did the subsequent appeal to the law.

New Helmets for Policemen.

The contract for supplying the new Fall and Winter helmets for the policemen this year has been awarded to Benjamin J. Brown & Co. of Brooklyn. For several years the helmets have been furnished by Spellman & Co. The helmet furnished last year cost $1.80, while this year's will cost $1.90. The police pay for the hats themselves.

For the Nerves
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Nourishes, strengthens and imparts new life and vigor by supplying the needed tonic and nerve food.
Gives good appetite, perfect digestion and restful sleep.
Genuine bears name "Horsford's" on label.

THE NEW TRANSATLANTIC LINE.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—S. G. Frazer, the Dublin engineer, who has prepared plans for the new harbor at Berehaven, Bantry Bay, Ireland, in connection with the proposed steamship line which will, it is expected, have vessels capable of crossing the Atlantic in four and a half days, stated yesterday that the line would consist at first of six large steamers, four for New York and two for the Canadian trade. It is intended that Texas oil be burned. The Canadian port will be Sydney or Halifax.

By building sixty-five miles of railroad and connecting Berehaven with all the Irish lines the new company will be able to take passengers and mails from Berehaven to London in twelve hours, thus carrying passengers from New York to London and vice versa in five days. The English port will be Liverpool or Southampton until the new works at Dover are completed.

J. Austen Chamberlain, Gerald Balfour, and George Wyndham, (respectively the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, the President of the Board of Trade, and Chief Secretary for Ireland,) besides Lord James of Hereford, (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster,) actively supported the bill, and advised silence on this side of the Atlantic until the bill was passed.

Mr. Frazer says much American capital is interested in the scheme.

John F. Clancy's Bail $20,000.

John F. Clancy, who shot and killed John Clark in East Thirty-fourth Street, near the Long Island Railroad ferry, a few weeks ago, was yesterday admitted to bail in $20,000 by Justice O'Gorman, in the Supreme Court, where he was brought on a writ of habeas corpus. Clancy was at first exonerated of the killing on the ground of self-defense by a Coroner's jury, but was subsequently indicted for murder.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—J. N. Buckley, Rochester; R. R. Quay, Pittsburg; W. G. Elliott, Wilmington, N. C.; Eben Richards, St. Louis; F. H. Prince, Boston.

HOLLAND—A. B. See, Lake Mahopac, N. Y.; John B. Burrall, Waterbury, Conn.; Dr. L. S. Eastlake, Chicago; J. C. Hunter, Duluth; J. Ramsey Speer, Pittsburg; Robinson Riley, Washington; Wilfred Buckley, Birmingham, England.

IMPERIAL—E. Newton Bowman, Washington; S. M. Allison, Cleveland; R. H. Keith, Boston; Maurice Livingston, Bloomington, Ill.; H. T. Thomas, Seattle; George S. Kellogg, Buffalo; W. H. Nielson, Paris; H. W. Young, Atlanta; B. G. Harrison, Cleveland.

ALBEMARLE—Dr. J. H. Hartman, Baltimore; W. W. Swan, Boston.

FIFTH AVENUE—Arthur C. Wheatley, Mexico; ex-Senator A. P. Gorman, Baltimore; C. B. McVay, Pittsburg; P. M. Arthur, Cleveland; Joaquin Gelato, Havana; Manuel Marcado, Mexico; J. M. Carroll, Waco, Texas; Kent Dodge, Philadelphia.

VICTORIA—B. Welch, Buffalo; George W. Kelley, Omaha; George M. Pond, Rochester; Charles H. Camp, Mexico; Warren E. Smith, Milwaukee.

HOFFMAN—T. Mizutany and J. T. Nishimura, Japan; N. E. Green, Richmond; W. B. Fleming, Louisville; James Westwater, Columbus, Ohio; T. C. Carter, Meridian, Miss.

GILSEY—H. W. Davis, Youngstown, Ohio; Ellis Clark Hammond, Philadelphia; A. W. Joel, New Orleans.

GRAND UNION—E. H. Powell, Springfield; George Halsted, Boston; O. Woodin, Detroit.

PLAZA—Albert Fink, Alaska; J. B. Patton, Milwaukee; H. W. Jackson, Boston; S. D. Bayne, Boston; William J. Marks, Chicago.

SAVOY—S. Harzfeld, Kansas City; C. H. Bennett, Bridgeport; Augustus Wood, Bridgeport; W. P. Granger, Albany.

NETHERLAND—G. S. Allmon, Pittsburg; Elias Rogers, Toronto; J. J. Crowley, Detroit; W. C. Stewart, Cleveland.

MANHATTAN—John E. Dean, Columbus, Ohio; Daniel Morrison, Worcester; Capt. John R. Bartlett, United States Navy; C. B. Poole, Boston; John Patterson, Hamilton, Ontario; James T. Sargent, Cleveland; Capt. Kenneth Campbell, London; C. A. Ellis, Boston; William P. Stanton, Troy.

MURRAY HILL—D. M. Field, Worcester; C. H. Platt, New Haven; Bronson B. Tuttle, Naugatuck, Conn.; D. J. Lindsay, Chicago; F. C. Strong, Winsted, Conn.; N. C. Preston, Rochester; F. C. Wright, Springfield, Mass.

ASTOR—J. E. Powell, Washington; George C. Bramlage, Hamilton, Ohio; A. J. Morton, Cincinnati; the Rev. Paul Whitehead, Lynchburg, Va.; John Galt, Newburg; R. B. Pope, Cambridge, Ohio; the Rev. P. Marshall, Ireland; Leslie Stanford, Buffalo; Wallace Morgan, Philadelphia.

EMPIRE—S. L. Jones, Georgia; Josiah White, Atlantic City; Mrs. John J. White, Landsdowne, Penn.; Milo A. Azeez, Boston; E. Tulchaurn Cuthbert, Boston; W. G. Burke, Arkansas; George F. Miles, St. Augustine, Fla.; Tobey Meyer, Rochester.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair to-day and to-morrow, with increasing cloudiness and probably rain, with cooler fresh southwest winds, becoming variable.

The winds on the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts to-day will be light to fresh southwesterly, probably becoming brisk southeasterly to-morrow. On the South Atlantic Coast fresh southeasterly winds will diminish in force. Fresh to brisk north to northeast winds, increasing, are indicated for the lower lakes and the southern portions of Lakes Michigan and Huron Saturday.

Storm warnings are displayed on Lake Erie and the southern portions of Lakes Huron and Michigan.

Steamers which depart Saturday for European ports will have fresh southwesterly winds and showers to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		—TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	74	72	75
6 A. M.	74	71	75
9 A. M.	75	75	85
12 M.	80	80	89
4 P. M.	84	86	89
6 P. M.	79	82	86
9 P. M.	78	80	87
12 P. M.	[illegible]		78

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	82¼
Weather Bureau	80
Corresponding date 1900	78
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	72

The barometer registered 30 inches even at 8 A. M. and the same at 8 P. M. yesterday. The humidity was 88 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 68 per cent. at 6 P. M. The maximum temperature was 88 degrees at 3:10 P. M. and the minimum 71 degrees at 6 A. M.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MARION, Ind., Aug. 16.—Fire to-day nearly destroyed the village of Landesville. Nothing is left standing but a grain elevator, the railroad passenger station, and two storerooms. The loss is estimated at $60,000.

CHAMBERSBURG, Penn., Aug. 16.—Dry Run, a small village near here, was almost entirely wiped out last night by a fire which originated in the Hammond Hotel stable. The hotel, four stores, and six residences were destroyed. There is no fire apparatus in the town. The loss is estimated at $40,000; partially insured.

BERKELEY, Cal., Aug. 16.—Fire broke out to-day in the Niehaus Brothers' planing mill at West Berkeley, destroying three acres of buildings, lumber piles, and finished products. John Everding's starch works and his residence adjoining were damaged, as were Moore & Co.'s oil works and the Haywood Lumber Yards. The losses were $120,000, of which $100,000 is on the planing mill, with insurance of only $16,500.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

1:25 A. M.—1,423 Avenue A; owner, John Bohate; damage, $25.

5 A. M.—78 Spring Street; owner, John Silperman; damage, $25.

6:25 A. M.—319 East Seventy-fourth Street; owner, Frank Karlch; damage, $50.

11:45 A. M.—121 East One Hundred and Fifth Street; owner, Catherine Ackerberg; no damage.

4:20 P. M.—208 East One Hundred and Second Street; owner, D. Beslernick; damage, $25.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS
Gladiolus Day
To-day, in Connection with the Famous
Mill & Factory Sale!
To-day the Gladiolus holds court at Bloomingdale's. Thousands and thousands of them are here from the famous Floral Park, Long Island, John Lewis Child's Gladiolus Farm.
To every visitor to the store clusters of these beautiful August flowers will be given free—no restriction on the distribution whatever.
There is a special array of Mill & Factory Sale bargains to first make a shopping trip to Bloomingdale's most profitable.
Store Open All Day from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

WE EXPECTED IT.
The steady increase in the demand for natural in place of doctored Whiskey is making our sales larger than ever before.
GOLD MEDAL AWARDED
OLD CROW RYE
For Quality, Paris, 1900.
H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, N. Y.

Supposed New Yorker Drowned.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—A man supposed to have been Joseph Schneider, traveling salesman for a New York jewelry firm, is thought to have been drowned at the Devon Avenue bathing beach last night. At midnight the owner of the bathing houses took the man's clothing to the police station and reported the disappearance of the bather.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Schwartz & Isaacs Company, New Orleans, La.; L. L. Schwartz, cloaks, suits, and waists; S. J. Schwartz, cloaks, suits, and waists, 43 Leonard Street.

Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; B. F. McCloskey, furnishing goods, 335 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; F. L. Millington, carpets and upholstery goods, 157 Duane Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Harris, J., & Sons, Hornellsville, N. Y.; M. Harris, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Kilpatrick, T., Company, Omaha, Neb.; W. F. Baxter, cloaks, suits, domestics, furnishing goods, and manufacturing department, 258 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.

Koster & Blumenthal, Pine Bluff, Ark.; L. Koster, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Kohn Dry Goods Company, Shreveport, La.; L. I. Kohn, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Kuhn & Co., Vicksburg, Miss.; S. S. Kuhn, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Gross & Strauss Company, Boston, Mass.; B. Strauss, cloaks and suits; 31 East Tenth Street; Hotel Vendome.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. A. Clairmont, domestics and linens; 621 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; H. J. Gutman, cloaks and suits, 55 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Garbode, Eibond & Co., Galveston, Texas; H. A. Eibond, carpets, notions, and furnishing goods; 396 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Samuels, I. A., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; I. A. Samuels, overalls; Herald Square Hotel.

Thompson, Belden & Co., Omaha, Neb.; C. C. Belden, silks, dress goods, and domestics; Herald Square Hotel.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; S. Seliger, notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Hexter, S. M., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; S. M. Hexter, tailors' trimmings; Hoffman House.

Rothschild, B., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; B. Rothschild, woolens; 721 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Kelly, Stiger & Co., Omaha, Neb.; G. W. Kelly, cloaks, waists, and skirts; Victoria Hotel.

Leon, L. H., Austin, Texas, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Brunsin, F. N., Orangeburg, S. C., hardware and furnaces, 138 East Sixty-first Street.

Miller, A. P., & Co., Trenton, Mo.; A. P. Miller, dry goods.

Nugent, B., & Brothers' Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. B. Force, dry goods, 106 Grand Street; Iroquois Hotel.

Cannon, W. A., Lexington, Ky., dry goods, 43 Lafayette Place.

Prince, A., & Son, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; A. F. Prince, dry goods; Sinclair House.

Bute, James, Houston, Texas; G. F. Garrett, paints and oils; Hotel Marlborough.

Cramer & Rotterman, Dayton, Ohio; P. J. Rotterman, dry goods; Bartholdi Hotel.

Sonnenfeld Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Ackerman, millinery; Gerard Hotel.

Corery, C. L., & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; B. D. Meeker, wall paper.

Fischer, K. Nathan, Chicago, Ill.; E. J. Struessky, clothing; Hotel Netherland.

Sachs, H., Yuco, Texas; dry goods; Hotel Bartholdi.

Chapman, T. A., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; M. Wagner, dry goods.

Hannifin, P. R., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; F. J. Shardnagle, dry goods.

Furlong, James, Springfield, Ill.; E. Yockner, dry goods; E. J. Stall, dry goods and millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Enderle, C. M., Ada, Minn.; dry goods.

Huhn & Enderle, St. Cloud, Minn.; C. M. Enderle, millinery.

Calkins, C. F., Company, Porca City, Oklahoma Territory; C. F. Calkins, general merchandise; Park Avenue Hotel.

Chapman, T. A., Milwaukee, Wis.; W. E. McGellan, dry goods.

Johnson, C. J., Galesburg, Ill.; H. N. Henderson, dry goods.

Conway, J. T., & Brothers, Paris, Texas; E. H. Conway, dry goods.

Farkos, N., Webb, Miss.; J. J. Markoritz, dry goods; Summitt House.

Torle & Hene, Lafayette, Ind.; M. Hene, dry goods; 840 Broadway.

Kaufman, Strauss & Co., Louisville, Ky.; M. Greene, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Madden, Graham & Co., Dennison, Texas; J. W. Madden, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Schuster, E., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; M. C. Zeller, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

Schock, W. G., & Son, Warrensburg, Mo.; T. S. Schock, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hedges, W. B., Hillwater, Oklahoma; J. F. Hedges, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Thompson, B. T., Enid, Oklahoma; B. D. Thompson, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Weiler Brothers, Portland, Ind.; A. Williams, dry goods; Gerard Hotel.

Dorr & Zeller, St. Louis, Mo.; L. E. Dorr, catering company; Broadway Central Hotel.

Kuhn, Nathan & Fischer Company, Chicago, Ill.; E. Buxbaum, clothing; Hotel Netherland.

Kleeman, Goldstein Sons, Shelbyville, Ill.; M. Kleeman, dry goods; 14 East Eighty-seventh Street.

Emporium, St. Louis, Mo.; M. E. Horkway, millinery.

Pratt, B. E., Sagamore, Mich.; B. E. Pratt, department store; Raleigh Hotel.

Hall Dry Goods Company, Sedalia, Mo.; J. D. Hall, department store.

Kaufman Dry Goods Company, San Antonio, Texas; L. Kaufman, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Richtsteiner & Co., Dayton, Ohio; E. Richtsteiner, ladies' tailor.

Lock Woolen Company, Limited, West Lake, La.; G. W. Law, general merchandise; Imperial Hotel.

Missoula Mercantile Company, Missoula, Mon.; C. H. Putney, general merchandise; Hotel Navarre.

Jonson, O., Company, Galesburg, Ill.; P. W. Scott, dry goods.

Wilson, G. L., Moline, Ill.; G. L. Wilson, dry goods.

Lewis, I., Westerford, Oklahoma Territory; I. Lewis, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hendee-Read Dry Goods Company, Lawrence, Kan.; A. L. Hendee, dry goods, 370 Broadway.

Kaufman Dry Goods Company, San Antonio, Texas; B. Kaufman, dry goods, 400 Broadway.

Bromberg, J. G., & Co., Minneola, Texas; H. Bromberg, general merchandise.

Rose, R. H., Carthage, Mo.; G. H. Rose, department store; Westminster Hotel.

New York Cash Store, Salt Lake City, Utah; E. D. Moore, department store.

Ayres, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; S. F. Smith, dry goods, 56 Worth Street.

McAlpin, George W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; I. S. Deutsch, cloaks and suits; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Netherland.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; Miss G. L. Loveless, millinery; 2 Walker Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Eskind, J., & Brother, Nashville, Tenn.; J. Eskind, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Gilmore Brothers, Kalamazoo, Mich.; J. F. Gilmore, dress goods, white goods, &c.; Hotel Cadillac.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; T. Walters, Jr., stationery; 2 Walker Street.

Ogilvie, L. B., & Co., Paducah, Ky.; L. B. Ogilvie, notions and fancy goods; William Ricke, notions; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. R. Wiley, dress goods and ginghams; W. E. Clark, upholstery goods, 104 Worth Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; T. Eisner, millinery, 2 Walker Street.

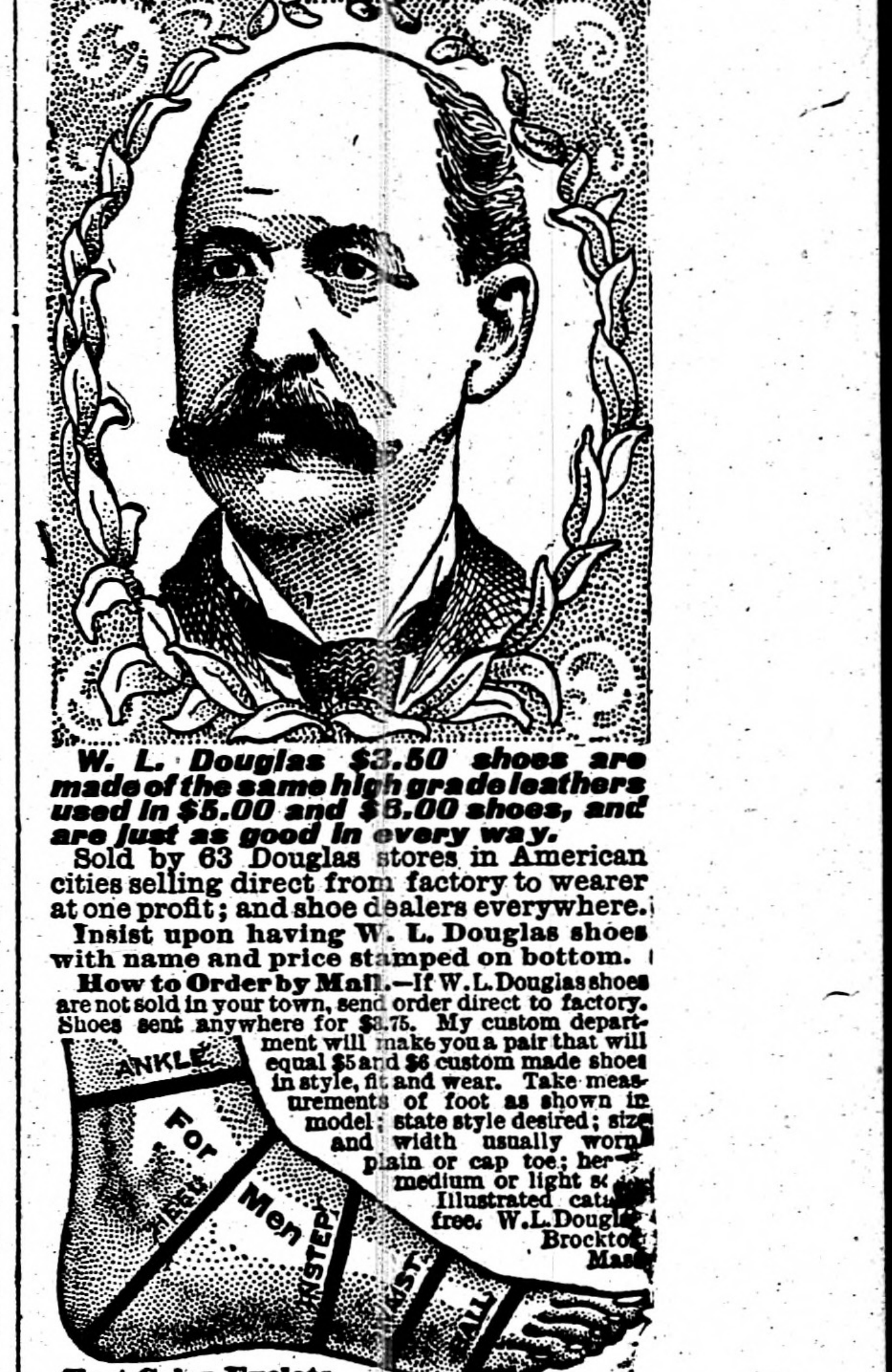
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; R. A. Toomey, boys' clothing, 2 Walker Street.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; E. M. Linn, upholstery goods, 335 Broadway; Hotel Gerard.

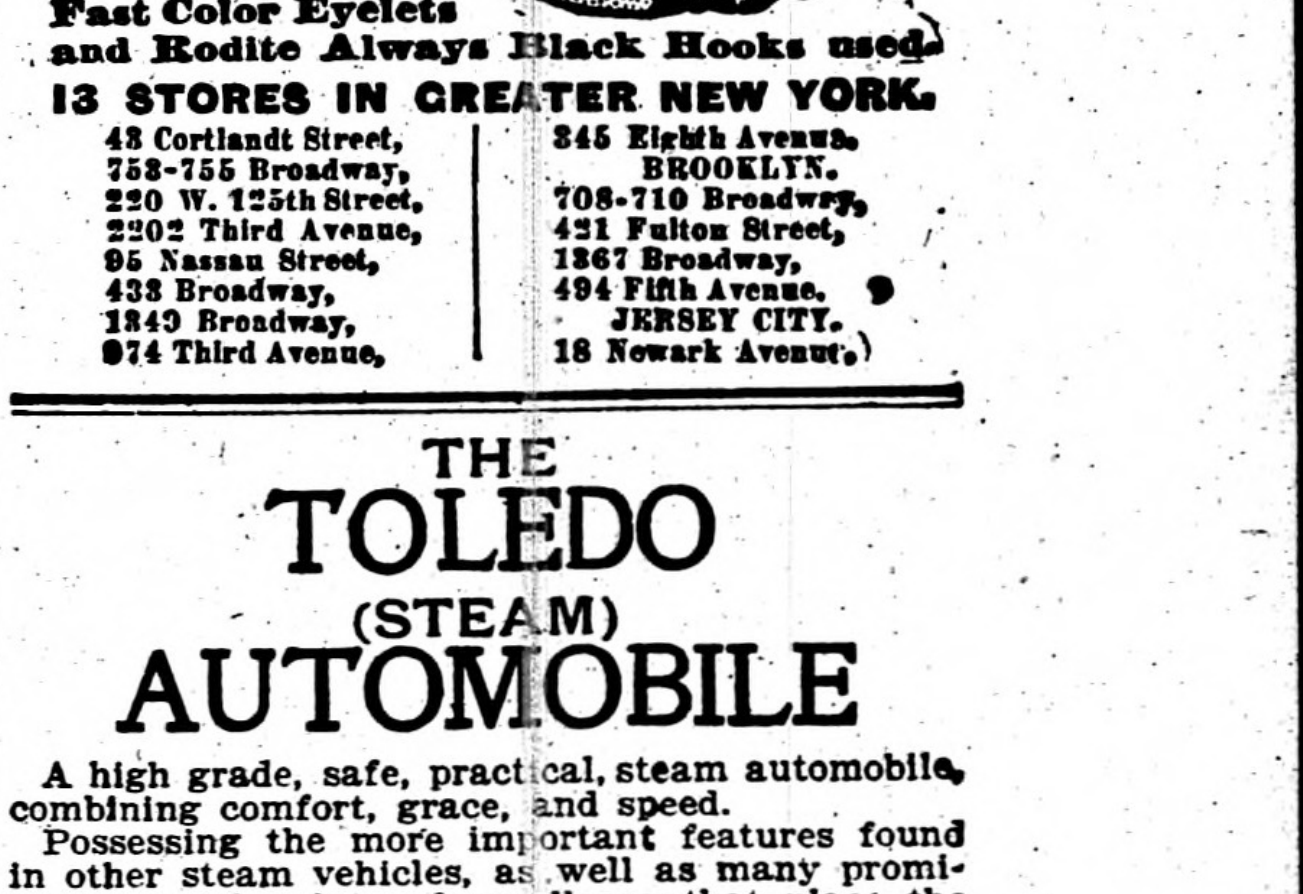
Burt, S. J., & Brother, Ogden, Utah; W. L. Burt, notions; Murray Hill Hotel.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, 346 Broadway, New York Life Building.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3.50 SHOE UNION MADE
FOR MORE THAN A QUARTER OF A CENTURY
The reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for style, comfort and wear has excelled all other makes sold for $3.50. This excellent reputation has been won by merit alone. W. L. Douglas shoes have to give better satisfaction than other $3.50 shoes because his reputation for the best $3.50 shoes must be maintained. The standard has always been placed so high that the wearer receives more value for his money in the W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes than he can get elsewhere.
W. L. Douglas sells more $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the world.



W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are made of the same high grade leathers used in $5.00 and $6.00 shoes, and are just as good in every way.
Sold by 63 Douglas stores in American cities selling direct from factory to wearer at one profit; and shoe dealers everywhere.
Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom.
How to Order by Mail.—If W. L. Douglas shoes are not sold in your town, send order direct to factory. Shoes sent anywhere for $3.75. My custom department will make you a pair that will equal $5 and $6 custom made shoes in style, fit and wear. Take measurements of foot as shown in model; state style desired; size and width usually worn; plain or cap toe; heavy, medium or light soles. Illustrated catalog free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.



Fast Color Eyelets and Rodite Always Black Hooks used.
13 STORES IN GREATER NEW YORK.
48 Cortlandt Street,
752-755 Broadway,
220 W. 125th Street,
2202 Third Avenue,
95 Nassau Street,
433 Broadway,
1349 Broadway,
974 Third Avenue,
345 Eighth Avenue,
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THE TOLEDO (STEAM) AUTOMOBILE
A high grade, safe, practical, steam automobile, combining comfort, grace, and speed.
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May be examined at our New York Salesroom. Prospective customers may arrange for practical trial test.
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PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Promotes the growth of the hair and gives it the lustre and silkiness of youth. When the hair is gray or faded it BRINGS BACK THE YOUTHFUL COLOR. It prevents Dandruff and hair falling and keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

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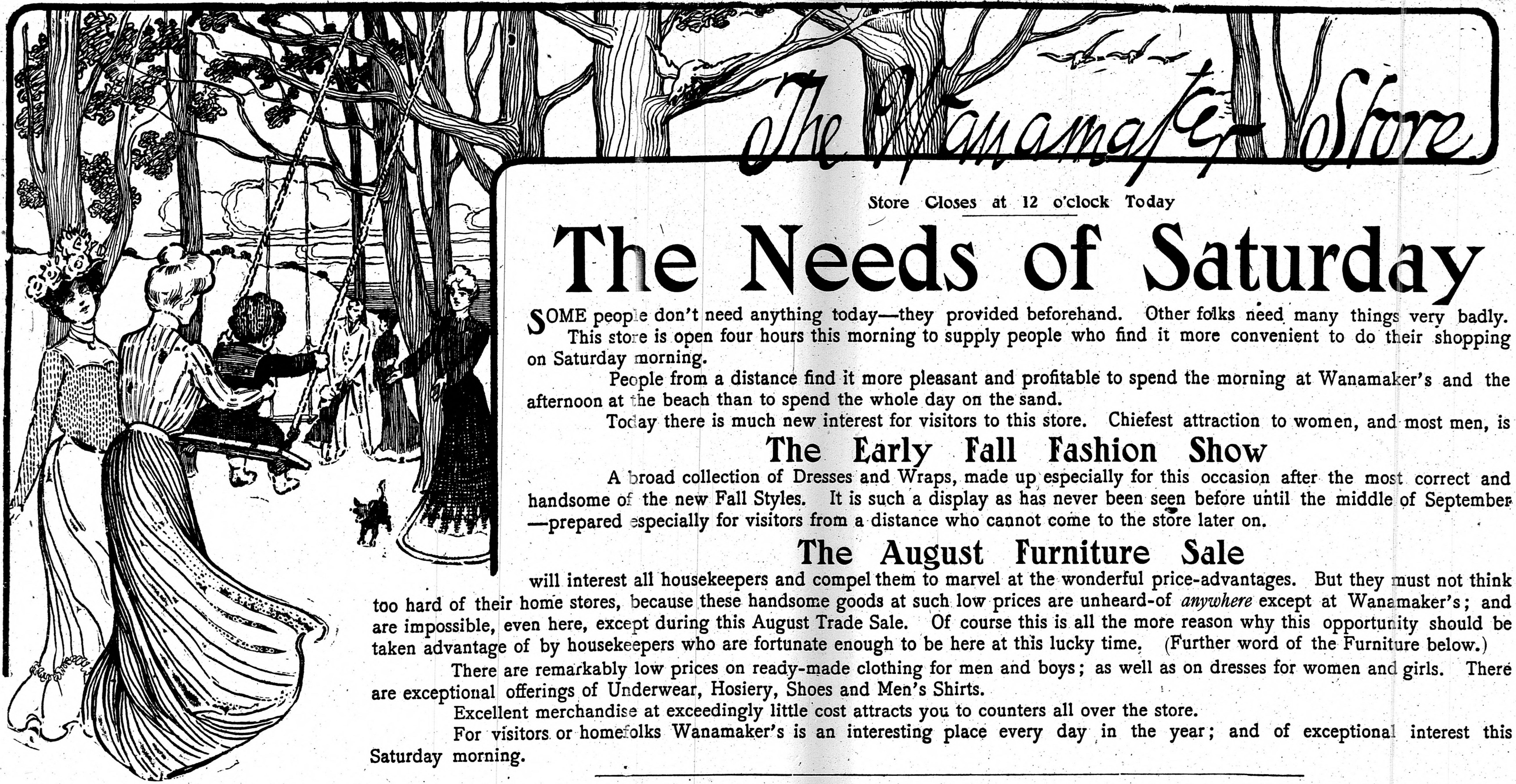

Store Closes at 12 o'clock Today

The Needs of Saturday

SOME people don't need anything today—they provided beforehand. Other folks need many things very badly.

This store is open four hours this morning to supply people who find it more convenient to do their shopping on Saturday morning.

People from a distance find it more pleasant and profitable to spend the morning at Wanamaker's and the afternoon at the beach than to spend the whole day on the sand.

Today there is much new interest for visitors to this store. Chiefest attraction to women, and most men, is

The Early Fall Fashion Show

A broad collection of Dresses and Wraps, made up especially for this occasion after the most correct and handsome of the new Fall Styles. It is such a display as has never been seen before until the middle of September—prepared especially for visitors from a distance who cannot come to the store later on.

The August Furniture Sale

will interest all housekeepers and compel them to marvel at the wonderful price-advantages. But they must not think too hard of their home stores, because these handsome goods at such low prices are unheard-of *anywhere* except at Wanamaker's; and are impossible, even here, except during this August Trade Sale. Of course this is all the more reason why this opportunity should be taken advantage of by housekeepers who are fortunate enough to be here at this lucky time. (Further word of the Furniture below.)

There are remarkably low prices on ready-made clothing for men and boys; as well as on dresses for women and girls. There are exceptional offerings of Underwear, Hosiery, Shoes and Men's Shirts.

Excellent merchandise at exceedingly little cost attracts you to counters all over the store.

For visitors or homefolks Wanamaker's is an interesting place every day in the year; and of exceptional interest this Saturday morning.

White Plaited-Bosom Shirts
At Fifty Cents Each

Made of excellent white corded madras; with bosom plaited—not with plaits sewed on, as is the case even with many dollar shirts—plaited in same way as shirts sold at a dollar and a half. The style and character of the whole shirt will appeal to tasteful men, despite the little price—50c each.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Boys' Washable Suits
At Small Cost

Here are two groups that make an attractive offering for a half-day's selling.

Very desirable suits; but in broken lots that we must clean up quickly.

These hints of suits and prices:

One hundred and ten Galatea-striped Sailor Suits, in sizes for 2½, 3, 4, 5 and 7 years. They were priced at $1.25 and $1.50; now at 75c a suit.

One hundred and fifteen of the finer grade Washable Suits; a few of all sizes from 3 to 12 years. They were priced at $3 to $6; this morning they are offered at $2.50 a suit.

Also two hundred All-wool Trousers; sizes for 3 to 16 years; the one-dollar kind at 65c.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Little Prices on Underwear and Hosiery

Trash is a poor bargain at any price; but when thoroughly worthy goods, of just the kind that immediate need demands, are offered at such prices as these, it is time to buy.

A good time to buy to lay away for next season. These prices:

Women's Vests—
10c each, 3 for 25c—White cotton vests, fine ribbed; low neck, short or no sleeves; also low neck, no sleeves; fancy trimmed; silk tape through neck.

Women's Stockings—
3 pairs for 50c; worth 38c a pair—Regular made colored lisle thread stockings, with white extracted polka dots.

Men's Half Hose—
18c pair, 3 pairs for 50c; worth 25c a pair—Fine gauge imported cotton; extra strong heels and toes; in fast black or tan, and fast black with unbleached feet.

Children's Stockings—
12½c pair; worth 18c—Fine ribbed, fast black cotton stockings; double knees; elastic and durable.

Broadway.

SHIRT WAISTS
And Dressing Sacques

Two interesting lots are here this morning—attractive in both style and price. These:

At 50c—Shirt Waists of chambray, in solid-color ox-blood with full front and French back; with white lawn plaited shield and sailor collar; also trimmed with white lawn. Regular $1 value.

At $1—Shirt Waists of fine white lawn; full front with 16 hemstitched plaits from neck to waist; plaited back. Regular $1.50 value.

Dressing Sacques at 50c—
Of lawn, in neat stripes, with white border; made Kimono styles.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Girls' DRESSES
Less Than Half Price

A small collection of Eton and Shirt-waist Suits, of pique, linen and chambray; in white, blue and tan. Made in various pretty styles; in sizes for girls of 12 to 16 years.

Price was $7.50; today all are marked at

$3.50 Each

Second floor, Ninth street.

Japanese Goods
At Low Prices

There is a refinement and artistic effect about even the simplest and most inexpensive of these articles, which makes them attractive to tasteful housekeepers.

Just now stock-righting makes prices littler than ever:

Fancy Vases that were 75c to $50 each; now 50c to $25.

Bronzes, Vases, Koros and Jardinieres at one-third to one-half off original prices.

Cloisonne cabinet and mantel pieces at one-third to one-half former prices.

Call or Dinner Gongs, in sets of 3, 4 and 6 bells; at $1 to $10; worth $1.50 to $15.

Lacquer Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, at 25c and 50c; worth a half more.

Placques or wall decorations, in blue and white Owari; also the Imari and Kaga colorings on porcelain; were 75c to $20; now 50c to $13.25.

Papier Mache Trays, in Japanese designs, at 50c; were 70c.

Fancy articles of antimony, comprising trays, match boxes and stamp boxes; prices, 5c to $1; worth a half more.

Main aisle.

Sharp Clean-Up Offerings of Washable DRESS SKIRTS

One or two more Skirts will add much freshness to the Summer wardrobe, and today the cost is quite insignificant.

This stock is kept full and complete up to the middle of August; but now it is to go in a jiffy—this to the immense profit and satisfaction of every woman who shares these offerings today.

But be prompt. Even four hours are all too long for such bargains as these to remain here.

At $1—Skirts of pique, linen and polka-dot duck. Were $1.75, $2 and $2.25.

At $2—Walking skirts of pique and linen, and dress skirts of linen and denim. Values up to $6.

At $3—All of the skirts that sold at prices between $8 and $11.50. They are of denim, linen, canvas and pique; some trimmed with embroidery.

Second floor, Broadway.

Still Almost 20,000 Yards, and About Sixty Patterns of the 10c BATISTES at 4c

You took over fifty thousand yards of these pretty cotton dress stuffs in two selling days this week, leaving less than twenty thousand yards of the seventy thousand yards we started with.

This is a wonderfully little price for such fine and dainty goods for dresses and wrappers, both this year and next.

Some sixty pretty patterns are here today to choose from, in figures and stripes of white on pink, royal and navy blues.

10c Batistes at 4c a yard.

Fourth avenue and Basement.

FURNITURE Surprises
For Housekeeping Visitors

People who have never been in our Furniture Store during an August sale have a revelation in store for them. Many people come here without the intention of buying; yet when they see what really fine pieces can be bought for so little, they order them sent home.

Dining-room furniture makes a particularly strong appeal to a housekeeper, and we have some stirring offerings to tell about.

At $2, from $4—Quartered golden oak Dining Chairs; high back with banister panel; box seat frame; square legs with square stretchers; moulded edge and shaped seat frame with fine cane seat; of best construction and finish, and highly polished.

At $12.50, from $25—Golden oak Sideboards in quartered oak finish; 6 feet high with swell top base, 44 x 23 in.; two swell front drawers, one lined for silver; long linen drawer; double cupboard; top has three shelves with fluted post supports; French plate mirror, 30 x 18 in., bevel edges; well built and finished.

The following prices show the great value of the other pieces throughout the stock:

$3.50, from $4.50—Golden oak, leather seat dining chairs.

$6, from $9—Golden oak, leather seat arm chairs to match.

$2.75, from $4—Golden oak, cane seat dining-chairs.

$5.75, from $8.50—Golden oak, cane seat arm chairs to match.

$4, from $6—Golden oak, leather seat dining chairs.

$6, from $9—Golden oak, leather seat arm chairs to match.

Sideboards—
$27, from $44—Golden oak.
$30, from $40—Golden oak.
$30, from $45—Mahogany.
$32, from $48—Golden oak.
$33, from $50—Mahogany.
$35, from $55—Golden oak.
$40, from $65—Mahogany.
$42, from $60—Golden oak.
$45, from $75—Golden oak.
$48, from $62—Mahogany.
$50, from $80—Golden oak.
$55, from $85—Mahogany.
$60, from $85—Mahogany.

Fourth floor.

Sideboards—
$60, from $105—Flemish oak.
$65, from $90—Flemish oak.
$65, from $100—Mahogany.
$70, from $110—Golden oak.
$70, from $120—Flemish oak.
$75, from $125—Mahogany.
$80, from $105—Mahogany.
$95, from $135—Mahogany.
$95, from 155—Golden oak.
$100, from $150—Golden oak.
$110, from $165—Mahogany.
$150, from $195—Golden oak.
$250, from $300—Golden oak.

Buffets—
$12, from $16—Golden oak.
$15, from $23—English oak.
$18, from $28—Mahogany.
$20, from $28—Mahogany.
$20, from $30—Mahogany.
$21, from $33—Golden oak.
$22, from $32—Mahogany.
$23, from $35—Mahogany.
$24, from $40—Mahogany.
$25, from $40—Golden oak.
$26, from $42—Golden oak.
$28, from $40—Mahogany.
$45, from $75—English oak.

China Closets—
$17.50, from $27—Golden oak.
$22, from $30—Golden oak, mirror back of top shelf.
$30, from $40—Golden oak.
$30, from $40—Golden oak corner closet.
$40, from $65—Mahogany.
$35, from $55—Golden oak.
$45, from $60—Mahogany, mirror back of top shelf.
$50, from $67.50—Golden oak corner closet.
$50, from $70—Flemish oak, mirror back, glass shelves.
$50, from $70—Mahogany, mirror back.
$60, from $80—Mahogany, mirror back, glass shelf.

Extension Tables—
$18, from $25—Mahogany, 6 ft.
$20, from $28—Flemish oak, 8 ft.
$22, from $32—Mahogany, 8 ft.
$25, from $40—Mahogany, 8 ft.
$28, from $40—Mahogany, 8 ft.
$30, from $45—Golden oak, 8 ft.
$38, from $60—Flemish oak, 10 ft.
$45, from $75—Mahogany, 12 ft.
$50, from $75—Golden oak, 10 ft.
$50, from $80—Mahogany, 12 ft.
$55, from $72—Antique oak, 10 ft.

Regina MUSIC BOXES
The Most Delightful Home Entertainers

The evenings are growing longer, and music is needed at the summer home to brighten the lengthening hours after dark.

The Regina Music Box meets this need exactly.

It can be sent anywhere quite easily; can be started by anyone; then plays itself.

The popular tunes of the day, as well as practically all other famous songs, marches, dances, and other musical pieces, are represented in the Regina tune sheets, from which you select what you wish.

The Regina Music Box entertains young and old all year 'round. It is the best of all automatic music makers; yet it is easy for any home to buy, on our club plan.

Come in and hear the boxes play; and let us tell you more about them.

Basement.

PARIS NOTES

FROM THE OFFICE OF
JOHN WANAMAKER

44 Rue des Petite-Ecuries,
Paris, August 5, 1901.

The fashionable "allees" and avenues which have been frequented all the season with smart equipages now present a scene of absolute desertion. The private "hotels" and the flats situated in the aristocratic quarters all display closed "persiennes," denoting the owner's departure for an annual "villegiature." These are busy days just now in the "ateliers" of the noted houses on the Rue de la Paix, for every mondaine is taking innumerable dainty light cambric and linon dresses to the "plage" and chateaux.

An item of importance this summer is the "costume de bains"; sea bathing is a great feature on the coast of France, and at many fashionable Norman seaside resorts crowds of fashionable society people throng the beach at the bathing hour to watch the daintily dressed swimmers and bathers, or those delighting in shrimping, who disport themselves in the gayest attire. For a shrimping dress, open short skirts are worn, with a culotte, which is effectively trimmed with white mohair braid or colored washing silk. A dainty broad brimmed straw hat, surmounted by wing bows of spotted foulard, and tied beneath the chin, completes the outfit. Thick linon, washing silk, and a new kind of coarse toile is considerably used for the smartest bathing costumes.

Rarely has the demand been so extensive for linons and cottons as this summer. The materials used are all in the prettiest of designs and colors. Some examples quite resemble tweed or coarse-grained cloth. Not twelve years ago a "chic" Parisienne would certainly not have promenaded in the street dressed in a white pique or linon costume, whereas today the making of a linon toilette has reached almost the perfection of a tailor-made garment, or even the more elegant "toilette de visite." Embroideries and lace incrustations with ribbon trimmings have ornamented many of the dressy cambrics made this season, while the plain tailor-made style is distinctly evident, composed of the coarse, colored linon in dresses for morning and seaside wear. A Parisian couturier has the art of introducing a detail of distinction by some slight etcetera, which adds a charming "cachet" to the most simple cotton gown.

More than one gown made entirely of Irish crochet lace has attracted admiration lately at the Trouville Casino. This lace looks best on a white silk foundation, though one very charming model was over blush rose pink. It was on one of our noted elegantes, and had a jabot front of delicate pink chiffon caught into a waistband of wide silver galon, embroidered in paste and coral beads. The Gainsborough black Tuscan hat which accompanied this toilette was trimmed with ostrich plumes and a little bunch of pink button roses nestling under the brim.

The rage for lingerie dresses of the most delicate and refined order—for lawns incrusted with precious lace, which are marvels of art—is as great as ever. A beautiful gown just sent off to a mondaine at Dinard is of white linon, ornamented with garlands of flowers in embroidery, forming four stripes to the flounce. The stripes terminate with another embroidery which passes all round the shaped flounce. The bolero is short behind, and opens over a chemisette of elaborately embroidered cambric. Another dress which will be donned by the same fair dame is of scarlet drill, with a big collar in coarse lace. The blouse is pouched, and the bolero is strapped like the skirt.

Eccentricity stamps many of the hats of the moment. A rustic straw plateau, seen in one of the leading "salons de modes," was tied up at the sides, and came over the face in front in a sort of scoop point, on which was perched a big bunch of shaded roses and foliage. A chou of black velvet ribbon was placed under the rolled-up brim. Another hat was of Tuscan straw, the entire brim turned inside out to come above the crown, and lined with ruched white chiffon bound at the top with black velvet.

As a protection against the sea breezes, the elegantes at Trouville are wearing a little manteau, styled "bonne femme," in taffetas.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Episcopal General Convention to Consider New Constitution.

J. Pierpont Morgan and W. Bayard Cutting Lay Deputies — May Elect Bishops of Havana and Manila.

An unusual situation arose this year over the date of the Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of New York. The canon says it shall meet on the last Wednesday of September, but this year the Episcopal General Convention meets in San Francisco on Oct. 2. Bishop Potter considered whether he had a right under the canon to fix an earlier date to admit of delegates reaching San Francisco, and has just decided that he has not. The local convention will meet this year in the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, Fifty-seventh Street, near Eighth Avenue, on Sept. 25. Usually it sits the second day, but there is talk of holding an evening session and so permit Bishop Potter and others to start one day earlier for the West.

Bishop Potter will, in his annual address to the local convention, make report upon the Huntington resolution of last year, which resulted in his letter to Mayor Van Wyck and started the public discussion of conditions obtaining around the Pro-Cathedral in Stanton Street. The Bishop has taken no one into his confidence, but Episcopalians are expecting him, in view of recent developments and police collusion with gamblers, to have something vigorous to say.

There are to be elected two additional delegates to San Francisco. By an oversight last year but three lay deputies were chosen, and President Low of Columbia University, one of the three, has announced that it will be impossible for him to be absent all of October. The other lay deputies from the Diocese of New York are J. Pierpont Morgan and W. Bayard Cutting. Mr. Morgan is to go in his private car. He will take some of the clerical deputies with him as guests and is to remain throughout the entire three weeks, occupying meanwhile one of the two Crocker mansions on Nob Hill.

The clerical deputies from the Diocese of New York are the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the Rev. Dr. E. A. Hoffman, the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, and the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer. The alternates are the Rev. Dr. P. A. H. Brown, the Rev. Dr. W. M. Grosvenor, the Rev. Dr. J. L. Parks, and the Rev. Dr. C. B. Smith. The alternate lay deputies are Messrs. C. F. Hoffman, Jr., Everett P. Wheeler, Henry Lewis Morris, and Theodore K. Gibbs.

The Long Island deputies are the Rev. Dr. R. F. Alsop, the Rev. Dr. J. G. Bacchus, the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, and the Rev. H. D. Waller; lay, Messrs. George Foster Peabody, Henry E. Pierrepont, John A. Nichols, and Wilhelmus Mynderse.

Newark deputies are the Rev. Dr. George S. Bennitt of Jersey City, the Rev. Dr. W. W. Holley of Hackensack, the Rev. Edwin A. White of Bloomfield, and the Rev. Dr. W. M. Hughes of Morristown; lay, Col. E. A. Stevens, Hoboken; Cortlandt Parker and Henry Hayes, Newark, and Alfred Mills, Morristown.

W. Seward Webb is one of the deputies from the Diocese of Vermont and will, it is said, go in his private car, taking a party with him. Bishop Doane of Albany will not attend, being afraid to cross the mountains because of health conditions.

From a popular standpoint there are five big questions to come up at San Francisco, but so great is to be the effort to confine the sessions within a fortnight that it is now said scarcely one of them will be acted upon favorably. A new constitution has been making for some years and is now in shape to be passed finally without amendment. It is, however, declared to be so full of minor errors that it is not likely to be adopted. The canon on marriage and divorce, which started as a High Church project, has received strength from so many quarters, including the Bishop of New York two years ago, that it may pass. Still, some doubts are heard.

It is thought probable that a Bishop of Manila will be chosen, the Church Club of New York being active in providing, with other clubs, an endowment fund for the same, and an effort is to be made to elect a Bishop of Havana, to have jurisdiction throughout the West Indies. The Marginal Reading Bible and the division of the country into provinces are said to be doomed. Difficulty is still being had with the Bishop of Honolulu, who is not wanted in the American Church and who will not oblige by resigning. A committee may, it is said, be named at San Francisco to proceed to Hawaii later and try to adjust matters.

CONFERENCE OF METHODISTS.

Many Prominent Churchmen to Attend the Great Meeting at London in September.

Representative Methodists of the North, the South, and of Canada are sailing from this port this week and next to attend the Methodist Ecumenical Conference, which is to assemble in City Road Chapel, London, on Sept. 4. Delegates from the New York, New York East, and Newark Conferences, nearly all of whom have already sailed, include Presiding Elder Millard, the Rev. Dr. F. M. North, the Rev. Dr. A. B. Sanford, Presiding Elder Palmer, the Rev. Dr. Henry Spellmeyer, the Hon. John E. Andrus, Anderson Fowler, and William H. Murphy.

There will also go, some of them as delegates from other conferences, the Rev. Dr. Homer Eaton of the Book Concern, the Rev. Dr. S. J. Herben of the Christian Advocate, the Rev. Dr. W. I. Haven of the American Bible Society, the Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard of the Missionary Society, the Rev. Dr. J. M. King of the Extension Society, the Rev. Dr. E. M. Mills of the Twentieth Century $20,000,000 Fund, Bishop Hurst of the American University, Washington, and President Goucher of the Woman's College, Baltimore.

Methodists of the world have met twice before, the first time in London, the second time in Washington. Bishop Galloway of the Church South is to preach the opening sermon of the approaching conference.

Topics to be discussed include some of the vital ones in Methodism and in Christianity. Here are some of them: "Biblical Criticism and the Christian Faith," "Christianity and Modern Unbelief," "Is Methodism Retaining Its Spiritual Vitality?" "The Neglect of Family Religion and Worship," "Modern Indifferentism," "Practical Methods of Dealing with the Liquor Traffic," "Perils of Increasing Wealth and Luxury," and "Principles of Protestantism versus Modern Sacerdotalism." The sessions of this world conference will continue until Sept. 17.

National Unitarian Conference.

The Unitarian churches will hold their National Conference next month at Saratoga. Emeinent specialists will speak on interesting subjects, in which the average minister sometimes gets beyond his depth. Sept. 25, the third day of the Conference, Prof. Giddings of Columbia University is to speak on "Sociology," Miss Jane Addams, the head of the widely famed Hull House at Chicago, will discuss "Settlement Methods," Prof. C. Sprague Smith of Columbia speaks on "The Church and the Unchurched," and Frank Moss, Esq., of New York follows the next day on "The Church's Interest in Good Government."

A New Moravian Church.

A new Moravian church will be organized in Manhattan next Thursday evening. It is interesting because it is made up of Moravians from the West Indies, chiefly from the Windward Islands. There are at least 400 of these Moravians in Manhattan, resident chiefly on the west side, above Fifty-ninth Street. For many years they have attended in small numbers the Moravian church at Lexington Avenue and Thirtieth Street, the Rev. Dr. H. A. Gerdsen, but last Winter there was begun in the chapel of the Children's Aid Society school, at Sixty-third Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, a Sunday afternoon school and a Sunday night service. The Rev. Victor G. Flinn was placed in charge of it. Mr. Flinn is assistant at the German Moravian Church in East Sixth Street.

To Preach at Riverside Baptist Church.

Several strong preachers have been engaged at the Riverside Baptist Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-second Street, of which the Rev. Robert Bruce Smith is pastor, to preach during the absence of the pastor. On Aug. 18 the Rev. J. A. Chambliss, D. D., formerly of Richmond, Va., and East Orange, N. J., will preach; the Rev. Curtis Lee Laws, D. D., the popular pastor of First Baptist Church of Baltimore, Md., will preach on Aug. 25, and the Rev. Daniel Shepardson, Ph. D., the wheel-chair evangelist and Chautauqua lecturer, will occupy the pulpit on the first two Sundays of September.

Spingler Summer Home Improvements.

The Spingler Summer Home of St. Mark's Church, New York, is located at Morristown, N. J. The capacity of the home has been greately increased this year by the building of a barracks, which accommodates a man and twenty boys. The home is under the charge of Deaconess Von Brockdorff, with Mrs. Mary E. Lovell as matron. About sixty children are kept at the home all the time, each party remaining two weeks. This charity is supported by Mrs. J. W. Davis, Mrs. J. B. Reynolds, Mr. Frederick T. Van Beuren, and Mr. Henry S. Van Beuren.

Services at the Collegiate Church.

At the Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D. D., minister, the morning service will be conducted by the Rev. Winfred R. Ackert, pastor of the Vermilye Chapel, which is in charge of and maintained by the congregation of the Collegiate Church. Mr. Ackert will take for his topic "The Man Born Blind."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Aug. 25, 1901.

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SUBJECT—Abraham and Isaac.—Genesis, xxii., 1-14.

GOLDEN TEXT—By faith Abraham, when he was tried, offered up Isaac.—Hebrews, xi., 17.

When Abram obeyed God's call to leave Ur of the Chaldees, he rose to a very much higher personal and spiritual position than he had ever before occupied, however prominent and useful he may have been as a citizen of Ur. For then he passed out of the position of a heathen into that of a believer. Then he began to walk among men as one resting on the promises of God. Spiritually this was even a higher position than that which Adam occupied when he believed in a Divine Creator, or Abel, when he believed in the need of an atonement, or Noah, when he feared the judgments of God, for it included them all.

But when Abram stood upon the mountain top at Bethel, and understood all that was comprised in God's promises, he rose to a still higher position. For it is vastly more to comprehend the fullness of God's grace than simply to believe in it, even if it be with a loving confidence.

When he "drew near" to God in intercession for Sodom, however, as we saw last week, he rose to a yet higher position than at Bethel. His implicit confidence in the perfect fulfillment of all that God had promised brought him into the closest personal fellowship with God Himself, and he communed with Him, as a friend with a friend. It would seem that there could be no positfon higher or more blessed than this. But there is. It is revealed in the incident now brought before us. In this incident Abraham reaches the highest position attainable by faith.

In pleading for Sodom he "drew near" to God, it is true, but it was only as His "Friend." He and God, even then, stood a little apart; they were not perfectly one. In this scene, however, they are. For in it Abraham so completely yields up his will to God's will that there is but one will moving both. And now it is not he who draws near to God, but God who draws near to him. Like a father with a beloved child, He seems to throw His arms around him, and, clasping him to His bosom with affectionate confidence, He says, "Now I know that thou fearest God, seeing thou hast not withheld thy son, thine only son, from Me." (Verse 12.)

A TRIAL OF YOUR FAITH.

This is the high position to which every believer is called. He cannot know, however, that he has reached it until, as in the case of Abraham, it is tested and proved. Therefore we read, "My brethren, count it all joy when ye fall into divers temptations," (James i., 2,) "that the trial of your faith, being much more precious than of gold that perisheth, though it be tried with fire, might be found unto praise and honor and glory at the appearing of Jesus Christ." (First Peter, i., 7.)

If it is necessary, therefore, to try gold and silver "with fire" to ascertain whether they are fit mediums for the measurement of values, and for circulation; if it is necessary to test medicines and food that we may know whether they are fit agents for the body's health or not; if it is necessary to test man's work that we may be sure that it is safe for man's use, then it is necessary, and a thing to be highly prized by every child of God, that the faith by which he lays hold of eternal life should be tested and proved to be pure and strong and precious. This is what God did when He "did tempt Abraham," or "prove" him. (V. 1, R. V.)

It will be noticed that this trial of Abraham's faith was not made until that faith had become well developed. The record is that it was "after these things," (v. 1,) after all of his previous experiences. It was not at the beginning of these experiences, when he was first called out of Ur, as if to test whether he was worthy of the great possessions promised him. Neither was it immediately after he had comprehended the greatness of the promises. But it was after he had been admitted into the closest fellowship with God that his faith was tested and proved. This is generally God's way of answering the believer's prayer for spiritual growth; the hardest tests come when the closest relationships have been established.

If a man were not a sinner such testing would not be necessary. He would every day walk with God as Adam walked before his fall, and fellowship would take the place of faith. But as man is a sinner, there can be no lasting fellowship without a pure and proven faith. To unfallen man God's will was recognized as his highest good. But in fallen man his own will is so considered. Now one great purpose of redemption is to restore fallen man to his unfallen condition, and therefore the more perfectly man's will becomes conformed to God's will, the more perfectly in each individual case is the work of redemption accomplished.

To learn this is a long and difficult lesson. It is marked by many failures and recoveries, just as the seasons grow in intensity by many pulsations of heat and cold. So it is not surprising that, notwithstanding all previous experiences, it should now be written, "And it came to pass after these things, that God did tempt Abraham," and not at the beginning of his experiences. But it was God who tempted him, and not Satan. When Satan tempts it is to make us weak, and perish. When God tempts it is to make us strong and safe.

There was a peculiar significance, moreover, in this proving of Abraham's faith. It was not for the purpose of testing his character as a historical person, to see whether he was fitted to occupy the high position to which he had been called. Neither was it to test his experience to see what he had learned. But it was altogether a proving of his faith, to see how near it had brought him to God, and to ascertain what it would enable him to do. When his name was changed from Abram to Abraham, it was, God said, because "a father of many nations have I made thee," (xvii., 5;) "the father of all them that believe." (Romans, iv., 11.) He was thus to stand as the federal head or representative of all of God's believing children. As, therefore, Adam—the head of all mankind—was tempted, and as Christ—the head of all the Christ-kind—was tempted, so Abraham—the head of all of faith's-kind—must also be tempted, that it might be seen "how faith wrought with his works, and by works was faith made perfect." (James, ii., 22.)

When God called Abram out of Ur of the Chaldees the call was accompanied with wonderful promises. The fulfillment of these promises had been long delayed. They had been often repeated and enlarged. And yet the great gift which he longed for most of all, and the one on which apparently they all depended, the gift of a son, had been denied him. Supposing that he had misunderstood the promise in this respect, he undertook, in his own way, to accomplish its fulfillment. But it was a failure. The son of the bondwoman was not to be the heir of God's promises. (Galatians, iv., 22-31.)

GOD'S PROMISE FULFILLED.

In due time, however, the promise was literally fulfilled, and Isaac was born into his household. He was the child of his old age, the only child of his mother, the beloved of his father. In him all the promises of God were centred; through him they were all to be realized in their perfection.

At the time of this incident he had grown up to man's estate. Josephus says that he was twenty-five years old. This agrees with, or at least is not contradicted by, the Scriptures. At his birth his mother—Sarah—was "ninety years old." (xvii., 17.) When she died she was an hundred and twenty-seven. (xxiii., 1.) At that time, therefore, Isaac must have been thirty-seven, and if her death took place within a few years after the occurrence of this incident, as the whole tenor of the narrative seems to indicate, then at this time he must have been a full-grown man. The term "lad" (v. 5) cannot therefore mean a mere boy.

When Isaac had thus reached the prime of life, and when all of the fond expectations of his father were beginning to be realized, then God communicated His will to Abraham. It was probably in a vision of the night. The very terms of the command were calculated, at the outset, to prove a most delicate test of his faith. For they must have filled his mind with a most intense consciousness of the place Isaac held in his affections. It was not simply "take thy son," but the terms were repeated and emphasized, "Take now thy son—thine only son Isaac, whom thou lovest—and get thee in to the land of Moriah; and offer him there for a burnt offering upon one of the mountains which I will tell thee of." (v. 2.) There could be no misunderstanding of the Divine will. He must give up the very idol of his heart—the joy of his home, the stay of his old age, the heir of all his promises!

When the promise of a child was given to him in his old age, "Abraham fell upon his face and laughed, and said in his heart, Shall a child be born unto him that is an hundred years old?" (xvii., 17.) Then he staggered for a moment through unbelief. But he quickly recovered. Rom. iv., 20-22.) And now, with no hesitation, with no questionings, with no fear, but with perfect calmness, he "rose up early in the morning" (v., 3,) and prepared to do as he had been bidden. In His own way and time God had given him this son, and he was sure that even if He took him away He was still able to fulfill His promises. "In Isaac shall thy seed be called." (xxi., 12.) Thus, at the very outset of this experience, he did, as our commentator says, "by faith" actually in heart and mind, offer up Isaac, "accounting that God was able to raise him up, even from the dead; from whence also he received him in a figure." (Heb. xi., 17-19.)

"Early in the morning," therefore, with the servants and the implements necessary for an offering, Abraham left his home to carry out the will of God and the decision of faith. For three days (v., 4,) he journeyed on, and faith never allowed him to hesitate or draw back. God and His will had such a supreme place in his mind and heart that even Isaac and his love seemed to be but very little things.

When they drew near to the appointed place, leaving the servants and the beasts of burden, Abraham and Isaac went on together. Then the altar was built, the wood was laid in order, and Isaac willingly yielded himself to the will of God and of his father. He was bound upon the altar, and the knife was drawn to slay him. This was enough. The willing mind was accepted for the actual deed. The ram caught in the thicket was taken and offered upon the altar, and Isaac was delivered. Thus Abraham's faith was proved. He not only believed God, but through faith he yielded up to Him without a murmur or complaint that son, that only son, that only son whom he loved, even, that Isaac!

ABRAHAM'S TRIUMPH OF FAITH.

Now it must be noticed that this triumph of faith was not effected by a meek and passive submission to the Divine will. For that is not a true faith which simply submits to God, as to that which one cannot help. Neither is it sound philosophy. It is nothing more than a merely animal submission to the inevitable, and in this the very brute often shames his master. But it was not so with Abraham. In the whole course of this trial of his faith we find him not only yielding a prompt but an earnest, energetic, and co-operative obedience. This is particularly seen in the answer he gave each time he was addressed, whether the speaker was God Himself, or Isaac his son, or "the angel of the Lord."

Thus at the very beginning of this experience, when God called him, his reply was prompt and clear, "Behold, here I am," or, as the margin more emphatically translates it, "Behold me!" (v. 1.) He did not know why he was called, or pause to consider what the message might be, but although it was night, he recognized the voice, and was at once ready to listen and obey. His only anxiety was to know the will of the Lord that he might do it.

Then again when Isaac spoke to him and said, "My father!" the answer was just as prompt, as clear, and as decided as before, "Here am I, my son." (v. 7.) Isaac was in doubt and troubled, but his father was not. Yet the three days in which they had journeyed together must have been to him days of torture, constantly growing more and more intense as nature and Satan wrestled with his faith. The feeling naturally excited when the command was first given had had time to abate. Cool judgment and fatherly love, and all that sight could see, had also had time to plead that the command was unreasonable and unnatural; if carried out, the very promises of God would be frustrated, and therefore he had probably been deceived by some misunderstanding.

When the silence of such thoughts was broken by Isaac's question, how very natural it would have been for Abraham to hesitate and re-examine his position! This would indeed have been the way of nature, but it is not the work of grace, and faith and obedience were equal to the emergency. For at once the answer came, "Here am I," believing, and trusting God; He "will provide Himself a lamb for a burnt offering." (v. 7.)

Then again "the angel of the Lord called to him out of Heaven, and said, Abraham! Abraham!" (v. 11.) He was then at the altar, and his knife was raised to slay his child. It was a most critical moment. But faith was not found wanting, nor obedience failing. The answer came back just as quickly, and as decidedly, as before, "Here am I," (v. 11,) doing what Thou hast required at my hand.

No obedience of faith can be more perfect than that which is thus ready to hear, to trust, and to do.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What had been the steps of Abraham's spiritual progress prior to this incident?

To what height does he now reach, and what is said of it?

When did this trial of his faith take place, and why are such tests necessary in fallen man?

What peculiar significance was there in this trial of Abraham's faith?

What is said of Isaac's birth, and how old was he probably at this time?

What was the command given to Abraham, and what made it at the outset a delicate test of his faith?

What did he immediately do, and how is it spoken of in "The Epistle to the Hebrews"?

What occurred on the third day?

How was it shown that Abraham's conduct was more than simply a blind submission?

What are the marks of the perfect obedience of faith?

TENNIS FOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Semi-Final Rounds in Singles to be Played Monday—Wright Beat Davis.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16.—The National honors in tennis singles now lie between L. E. Ware, W. A. Larned, B. C. Wright, C. Hobart, and R. D. Little, the five men who have survived the earlier rounds. The first two of these meet in the semi-finals Monday. Wright and Hobart play to-morrow, the winner meeting Little in the other semi-finals Monday also. The finals are scheduled for Tuesday. That such progress has been made is due to the favorable weather which, though not perfect, has not once prevented a schedule in the match.

Wright started the match between himself and Davis by playing to his opponent's backhand, which is known to be his weakest point, and by his own steady play and errors by Davis won the first five games, though three went to deuce. The set went to Wright, 6—2.

Davis won a lead of 3—1 and then 4—2 in the second set and looked safe, as he had shown a great burst of speed. Wright, however, had pluck, ran after everything, and kept the balls going back. Wright got this set, 8—6.

Davis seemed completely tired out in the third set, which proved to be the last. He made a gallant stand with the score 5—1 against him, and took two games, running up and smashing in something approaching his previous form. For the most part, however, both men played from the back of the court, and at this method Wright was distinctly superior. Wright won, 6—3.

The Clothier-Little match divided interest with the one between Wright and Davis, and it was a much more severely contested one than the latter.

The first set was Little's, 6—3. The second was one of the best seen here, and it took eighteen games to settle it. Little won, 10—8. In the third set Little seemed to have tired, for he let several easy strokes pass him and Clothier won, 6—1.

During the seven minutes allowed at the end of the third set Little apparently had time to remember what he learned yesterday of Clothier's play, for he started in the fourth with a rush. The first three games were easily his, the fourth went to Clothier, but the next three were Little's, the last two at love. Little won, 6—1. Summary:

National Championship.—Second round—B. C. Wright beat D. F. Davis, 6—2, 8—6, 6—3. Third round—R. D. Little beat W. J. Clothier, 6—3, 10—8, 1—6, 6—1; L. E. Ware beat E. W. Leonard, 6—2, 6—1.

Interscholastic Final.—E. P. Larned, Princeton, beat I. C. Wright, Harvard, 6—3, 6—1, 5—7, 6—1.

Consolation Singles.—A. F. Fuller beat D. B. Eldridge, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2; C. E. Sands beat L. Deforest, 6—0, 6—1; T. R. Pell beat C. S. Lee, 6—2, 6—1; J. B. Read beat R. Leroy, 6—4, 6—4.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Brooklyn Won from New York Rather Easily by Bunching Hits in Two Innings.

Another series was started yesterday between the Brooklyn and New York baseball teams, and Brooklyn won the opening game at Washington Park rather easily by the score of 4 to 1. As far as the New Yorks were concerned, it was the same old story. During the game they made but five hits for as many bases, and these were made by three men, McBride and Davis getting two each, and Warner the odd one. Taylor pitched a fair game for the New Yorks, Brooklyn getting but eight hits during the game. The bulk of these, however, were made in the first and seventh innings, Sheckard doing some timely batting. Smith's hand was hurt in the opening inning, and Warner took his place. Selbach also retired in the third inning, Hickman going out to left field from second base, and Nelson playing second.

Davis tossed out Keeler in the first inning. Sheckard, however, singled, and Doland followed with another. Dolan was caught between the bases, and Sheckard stole home in the excitement, Dolan reaching second before the New Yorks recovered. Strang made a pretty stop but poor throw of Kelley's hit. Daly singled, scoring Dolan. Dahlen's fly was gathered in by Van Haltren, and Strang and Ganzel attended to Irwin.

New York's only tally was made in the second inning, wildness on Hughes's part sending Strang to first on balls, and Ganzel on a hit by pitcher, and they made a good double steal after Warner had flied to Sheckard. Strang reached home on Taylor's out.

Farrell doubled in the seventh inning, and Hughes sacrificed. Keeler was retired by Davis and Ganzel. Sheckard's two-base hit scored Farrell. Bases on balls to Dolan and Warner filled the bases, and Strang's wild throw of Daly's hit enabled Sheckard to score. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Hal'n, lf.	0	0	3	0	0	Keeler, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Davis, ss.	0	2	2	7	0	Sheckard, lf.	2	3	4	1	0
McBride, rf.	0	2	2	0	0	Dolan, cf.	1	1	0	0	0
Selbach, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	Kelley, 1b.	0	1	11	1	0
Nelson, 2b.	0	0	1	0	0	Daly, 2b.	0	1	2	6	1
H'an, 2b&lf.	0	0	1	2	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	0	2	3	0
Strang, 3b.	1	0	2	2	2	Irwin, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0
Ganzel, 1b.	0	0	13	0	0	Farrell, c.	1	1	5	0	1
Smith, c.	0	0	0	0	0	Hughes, p.	0	1	1	0	0
Warner, c.	0	1	1	1	0						
Taylor, p.	0	0	0	4	0	Total	4	8	27	13	2
Total	1	5	24	17	2						

New York ....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Brooklyn ....2 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 .—4

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2. Two-base hits—Sheckard, Farrell, Hughes. Stolen bases—McBride, Selbach, Strang, Ganzel, Sheckard, Dolan. First base on errors—New York, 2; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—New York, 7; Brooklyn, 7. Sacrifice hit—Hughes. First base on balls—Off Hughes, 1; off Taylor, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Hughes, 1; by Taylor, 1. Struck out—By Hughes, 5. Time of game—1 hour and 50 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

At Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf.	0	1	0	1	0	Slagle, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Wolv'n, 3b.	0	1	2	4	0	Tenney, 1b.	0	1	12	0	0
Flick, rf.	2	2	1	0	0	Demont, 2b.	0	0	1	0	0
D'hanty, lf.	0	2	2	1	0	Cooley, cf.	0	1	0	0	0
McFarl'd, c.	0	1	6	1	0	Murphy, lf.	0	0	4	0	0
Jennings, 1b.	1	1	12	0	0	Lowe, 3b.	0	2	1	3	0
Hallman, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0	Long, ss.	0	1	1	2	0
Cross, ss.	0	1	2	5	0	Kittredge, c.	0	2	4	2	0
Donohue, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Willis, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total	3	9	27	15	0	Total	1	8	24	9	0

Philadelphia ....0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 .—3
Boston ....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 1; Boston, 1. Two-base hits—Flick and Kittredge. Stolen bases—Flick, McFarland, and Slagle. Double play—Hallman to Jennings. Sacrifice hits—Wolverton and McFarland. First base on balls—Off Willis, 1. Hit by pitcher—Flick. Struck out—By Donohue, 3; by Willis, 4. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; Boston, 4. Time—1:35. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	54	35	.607	Boston	46	50	.479
Philadelphia	55	40	.579	New York	38	51	.427
St. Louis	55	43	.561	Cincinnati	38	54	.413
Brooklyn	52	44	.542	Chicago	38	61	.384

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Brooklyn in New York.
Boston in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg in Cincinnati.
Chicago in St. Louis.

American League Games.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 1; Cleveland, 0.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 10; Milwaukee, 2.
At Boston—Boston, 6; Chicago, 2.
At Washington—Detroit, 5; Washington, 1.

Eastern League Games.

At Toronto—Providence, 3; Toronto, 2. (11 innings.)
At Montreal—Montreal, 7; Worcester, 6.
At Buffalo—Buffalo, 2; Brockton, 1.
At Rochester—Rochester, 11; Hartford, 2.

New York State League.

At Albany—Albany, 6; Schenectady, 4.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 5; Rome, 4.

Local Golf for To-day.

Metropolitan links will nearly hold their own to-day in regard to the number of events in golf with the links at the Summer resorts. At the Innis Arden Golf Club the qualifying round will be played for the cup given by its President, J. Kennedy Tod. The Seabright Golf Club members will meet in a match play bogey handicap for a cup donated by Clinton Gilbert. There will be a men's foursome at the Atlantic Highlands Golf Club, and the final for the Seggermen Cup will be decided. To close the mention of the more important Metropolitan happenings there will be "house warming" at the Freeport Golf Club, with the following programme:

Forenoon, 10 o'clock—A nine-hole handicap contest, open to ladies and gentlemen holding visitors' tickets. Prize, a driver, presented by A. R. Whittaker. 11 o'clock—Putting contest for ladies; prize, a putter, presented by H. F. Gunnison. 11:30 o'clock—A driving contest for men; prize, a driver, presented by Woodruff Leeming.

Afternoon, 2 o'clock—Foster Cup contest; open to lady and gentlemen members; eighteen-hole handicap; prize, silver cup, presented by William George Foster, to become the property of the member winning cup three times. 5 o'clock—Dedication of new house; raising of flag, presented by Mrs. William George Foster, and colors of the club presented by the lady members, on flag pole donated by John C. Kelley, and awarding of prizes.

Golf Record at Dyker Meadow.

In a match with F. J. Phillips at the Dyker Meadow Golf Club yesterday, A. E. Whitney lowered the amateur record from 82 to 81. The old mark had stood since early in the last season, and, although the professional record is 73, held by Harry Vardon and George Low, to have lowered it is a great achievement for an amateur, as the course, while in ideal condition, abounds in blind holes that it is hard to negotiate in record golf. Whitney began his round with a par 5 and followed with a par 3. He lost a stroke on the third green, and only had a 5, a stroke over par. Thereafter, bar a 5 on the sixth, where a 4 should have sufficed, he played flawless golf for an amateur to the end of the round. Starting for the second round, Whitney gained a stroke by getting the first hole in 4. To the end thereafter the record was nothing but par on each hole. The card was:

Out ....5 3 5 4 4 5 6 5 5—42
In ....4 3 4 4 4 4 6 5 5—39—81

On Wednesday the fourth regular monthly handicap, at eighteen holes, medal play, for first and second prizes, will be held on the Dyker Meadow links.

Ekwanok Golf Up to Finals.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Aug. 16.—The play for the President's Cup on the Ekwanok Club links to-day reached the finals, which will be played to-morrow. H. R. Sweeney of the Albany Country Club defeated T. Reed of the Montclair Country Club 6 up and 5 to play, while Charles B. MacDonald of the Garden City Club, ex-amateur champion, won over C. B. Cory of the Oakley Country Club by 2 up.

Champion Travis to Return.

Rumors to the contrary notwithstanding, Walter J. Travis, the amateur champion, will defend his title at Atlantic City Sept. 9 to 14. He is now on his way home from Scotland, and is due to arrive here on Wednesday.

Indian Harbor Y. C. Open Races.

The Indian Harbor Yacht Club of Greenwich, Conn., will sail its thirteenth annual regatta to-day, the races to be open to all yachts enrolled in any recognized yacht club. Races are opened for twenty-three classes, ranging from the first class of yawls and schooners in racing and cruising trim, and 80-foot sloops, down to the "larks" and Indian Harbor sail-abouts. The races will be over the three regular courses of the club, a twenty-four mile course for the largest of the boats, an eighteen-mile course for the middle class, and a twelve-mile course for the smallest craft.

Suitable prizes will be awarded in all classes in which one or more yachts start. Second prizes will be awarded in all classes in which four or more yachts start.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WILLIAM H. MOLONEY.—Deficiency judgment for $1,936 was docketed yesterday against William H. Moloney, formerly Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, in favor of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, growing out of the foreclosure sale of the house 450 Lexington Avenue. The judgment is against him individually and as executor of the estate of Mary Agnes Moloney.

MANUEL ARGUESO.—Judgment for $7,994 was entered here yesterday against Manuel Argueso, a merchant of Humacao, Porto Rico, in favor of the Strong & Trowbridge Company of this city for merchandise sold to him in January last. The plaintiff attached a claim of Mr. Argueso against Collector Bidwell valued at $10,000 for refunding customs duties alleged to have been illegally collected by the United States Government.

JEROME B. WHEELER.—Judgment for $27,580 was entered yesterday against Jerome B. Wheeler, promoter, of 25 Broad Street, in favor of Frederick L. Upjohn on a note made by Mr. Wheeler on June 8, 1893, for $25,000, payable to the order of A. W. Rucker, which passed into the hands of Mr. Upjohn, on which note $9,593 was received on Sept. 22, 1900. The note was given to Mr. Rucker, an attorney, of Denver, Col., as a retainer in a mining suit on the representation, it was stated, that he possessed knowledge of certain facts which would be of great value to Mr. Wheeler, and would render valuable services in the case. Mr. Wheeler claims that he did not render any services, and did not communicate the information.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

GUTTMAN COHN.—Guttman Cohn, clerk, of 331 East Seventy-ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,727 and no assets.

MAX GLASSBERG.—Max Glassberg, cabinetmaker at 117 Bowery, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,515 and assets consisting of $175 in debts due him and $15 in cash, which he claims is necessary for the support of his family.

WILLIAM M. HAMLINE.—William M. Hamline, salesman, of 151 East Seventy-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $20,748 and no assets. The liabilities were contracted in 1886 at Lynchburg, Va., and are to eighty-five creditors.

FREDERICK W. KIMBALL.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Frederick W. Kimball of 3 Union Square by the following creditors: Ottilie Schubkegel-Finsterbusch, $774; James R. Brown, $203, and Herbert F. Andrews, $500. It was alleged that on April 16 he conveyed the property 303 West One Hundred and Fourth Street to his wife, Sarah E., for only a nominal consideration. Mr. Kimball has been selling anti-rheumatic rings at 3 Union Square for the past eleven years, and was previously in the same line in Boston and Chicago.

MEYER I. GOLDBERG.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Meyer I. Goldberg, manufacturer of clothing at 27 Walker Street, by Alexander A. Tausky, attorney for the following creditors: Theodore Tiedemann & Son, $462; Fleitman & Co., $234, and Julius Prince, $129. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and on July 18 permitted judgment to be taken against him for $518 by Louis Sisenwein, under which the Sheriff levied on his property, and also paid money to various creditors for antecedent indebtedness in order to prefer them.

ABRAHAM POPKIN.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham Popkin of 1 East Fourteenth Street, whose business was carried on under the style of A. Popkin & Co., cloak manufacturers, by the following creditors: The American Woolen Company, $5,965; Prosnitz & Greenebaum, $270; Gudebrod Brothers' Company, $35. It was alleged that Mr. Popkin is insolvent, and on July 29 concealed or removed a portion of his property and also transferred a portion of his property to F. Vietor & Achelis, creditors, to prefer them. Mr. Popkin has been identified with the cloak trade for many years. On Nov. 16, 1899, he went into bankruptcy with liabilities $224,609, and subsequently compromised with his creditors at 40 cents on the dollar. In January, 1900, the business was incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000. On July 30 the Sheriff received several writs of replevin against the concern, but found very little goods in the place at 1 East Fourteenth Street.

SALESMAN A BANKRUPT.

Herman Kahn, salesman, of 119 East One Hundred and First Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $54,732 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $174 are personal debts and the balance as maker or indorser of notes for S. Ottenberg & Brothers, cigar manufacturers, of Eighty-fourth Street and Second Avenue, and for Simon Ottenberg.

The German Exchange Bank holds notes to the amount of $24,900, the Chemical National Bank $17,098, and S. Ottenberg & Brothers $8,591. Joseph Kohler, his attorney, said that Mr. Kahn had made or indorsed accommodation paper for S. Ottenberg & Brothers, who have compromised with their creditors and are now doing business. The banks hold the notes against Mr. Kahn. Because of these indorsements he was obliged to go into bankruptcy.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 178 failures in the United States during the week, against 185 for the previous week and 168, 172, 195, and 226 in the corresponding weeks of 1900 to 1897. The Middle States had 42, New England 31, Southern 22, Western 47, Northwestern 19, and Pacific 17. Canada had 25, against 29 for the preceding week. About 92 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 6 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANDERSON, Walter—J. A. Picken	$13
ARGUECO, Manuel—Strong & Trowbridge Company	7,994
BONTICOU, George H.—F. Hecht	563
BELL, James W., James W., Jr., John E. Fitzgerald, and John Schmeig—J. T. Young	375
CENTURY ENGRAVING COMPANY—E. & H. T. Anthony & Co.	82
COHEN, Harry—I. Brauer and others	219
COMMISKEY, William—J. E. Teichman	253
CITY OF NEW YORK—B. F. Goodrich Company	1,384
DELFEUCH, Casimir—M. Weill	532
CASTY, Ernest A.—Central Stamping Company	77
FRANK, Angelo—Union Fruit Auction	161
GUILIAN, Andrew—Fruit Auction Company	438
GUILIAN, Andrew—Union Fruit Auction	319
GUILIAN, Lorenzo—Union Fruit Auction	151
GUILIAN, Lorenzo—Fruit Auction Company	229
KEENAN, Peter A.—J. F. Sinnott	74
KILPATRICK, Walter F. — Nineteenth Ward Bank	274
KILPATRICK, Walter F. — Nineteenth Ward Bank	274
LYNCH, John—G. Flatauer	153
LEFEVRE, Charles A.—M. Grohe & Sons	139
McLEOD, Noonan W.—L. Weingarten and others	100
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Elkes and Walthour to Race To-day.

Harry Elkes and "Bobby" Walthour, the acknowledged premiers of the pace-following cycle racers, will meet in a one-hour contest behind motors at Manhattan Beach this afternoon. The form displayed by both riders during the past two weeks has been the best ever shown in their careers and warrants the prediction that to-day's battle will be the most hotly contested ever witnessed on a cycle track in America. Within a fortnight Elkes, who holds the present title of champion, has won races at Glens Falls, Asbury Park, Manhattan Beach, and Buffalo without a reverse, and also created new records for different distances. At Buffalo Thursday night in a twenty-mile race, he defeated "French" Taylore and Ray Duer for the Exposition championship, breaking the record for every mile from the second to the nineteenth, finishing three miles ahead of Duer and eight in front of the Parisian.

Religious Notices.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. Morse preaches; morning subject, "Prayer"; evening, "The Young Man Needed To-day." Everybody welcome.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M. and 8 P. M. preaching by Rev. Charles H. Moss of Rochester, N. Y.

A perfect home soda fountain for only two dollars. Don't imagine that **Sparklets** are a plaything. They are practical carbonating fountains and charge all cold beverages for four cents a quart. Simplicity itself, a child can do it.

When in the neighborhood step in our store, 1127 Broadway, where a demonstration of **Sparklets** will be made for you. Bottles in many styles are shown, also a full line of fruit syrups, mineral water tablets and capsules.

COMPRESSED GAS CAPSULE CO.

Branch Store at 28 Broad Street.

Religious Notices.

Collegiate Church,
2d Ave. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, Minister,
Rev. EDWARD G. W. MEURY will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Collegiate (Marble) Church,
5th Ave. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister.
Rev. ALFRED E. MYERS will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning, "Christ's Law of Marriage."
Evening, "What Is It to Come to Christ?"

Collegiate Church,
5th Ave. and 48th St.
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister.
Rev. WINFRED R. ACKERT will preach 11 A. M.; subject, "The Man Born Blind."

Collegiate Church,
West End Ave. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, Minister.
Rev. ALEXANDER MacCOLL will preach at 11 A. M. Congregation uniting with St. Andrew's M. E., Bloomingdale Reformed, and Rutgers Presbyterian Churches.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH,
Corner Broadway and 34th St.
Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Preaching by Rev. G. Andrew Gordon.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Sundays, low mass, 7:30; matins, 10; high mass and sermon, 10:45; evensong, (plain,) 4. Daily, 7:30, 9, 5.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. AND 10th St., Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.
Holy communion, 9 A. M.
Morning service, 11 A. M.
Evening service, 8 P. M.
Seats free at all services.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHAPEL, PARISH House, 211 and 213 East 42d St., Rev. Leslie E. Learned, Pastor.—Morning service at 9:45; evening service at 8 P. M. All seats free.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 122-128 WEST 69th St., Rev. NATHAN A. SEAGLE, Rector.—Services 11 A. M.

AT METROPOLITAN TEMPLE,
7TH AVE. AND 14TH ST.
Rev. Dr. Bagnall of Sioux City, Iowa, 11 and 8. Evangelistic services every evening. Lively music; good speaking. All welcome.

To-night People's Popular Concert
Special programme. Soprano, Miss Myota; basso, Carl Engel; reader, Agnes Sumner Geer. Admission free.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH,
8th Av. and 44th St. Rev. A. B. Simpson, pastor, will preach Sunday, 10:30 A. M.; evangelistic service, 7:30 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, 21st St., near 6th Av.—Rev. J. Luther Frantz will preach; services, 11 A. M.

People's Church 61st St., rear 3d Av.
Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor.
Services, 11 and 8.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street,
CLOSED.
Sundays, Aug. 18th and 25th.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
corner of 55th Street,
Rev. George T. Purves, D.D., Pastor. On Aug. 18
REV. G. CAMPBELL MORGAN
will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
The public is cordially invited to all these services.

MADISON AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 73d St.—HOWARD AGNEW JOHNSTON, pastor. Only morning service, 11 A. M. Preaching by the Rev. E. Van Dyke Wight.

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching Sunday morning at 10:45, evening at 7:45, by the Assistant Pastor, Rev. Earnest Wood.

THE "OLD FIRST" CHURCH,
5th Av., 11th to 12th St.
Howard Duffield, D. D.
Rev. J. Hendrik de Vries
will preach 11 A. M. in the Chapel.
WELCOME!

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West 4th St., Near 6th Av.—10:30 and 8; Rev. William B. Tower preaches.

At the Church of the Divine Paternity
Central Park West and 76th St., Charles H. Eaton, D. D., pastor. Service, 11 A. M. Rev. Charles F. Patterson will preach; subject: "Concentration and Consecration."

CHRIST'S MEETINGS.—SECOND ADVENT.—Chimney Hall, 25th St., 6th Av.; Sunday evenings, 8; Christ gives wonderful tests (truths) to all through His personal instrument, MANNA STRAFFORD. 58 West 22d St., Sundays, 3. Welcome.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, (CHRISTIAN.)
REV. B. Q. DENHAM, Pastor, 323 West 56th St.
10:45 A. M. Regular services. No evening service.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 137-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison Av. and 55th St.—Rev. Dr. Sabine, Pastor; Rev. R. L. Rudolph, Assistant.—Services, 11 and 8. Strangers welcome.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON SQUARE.—The Rev. Mr. MacMurray at 10:45, "The Voice of God in Conscience," (II. in series;) at 7:30, "Law Breakers."

Brooklyn.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, JEFferson and Marcy Avs., Brooklyn, Rev. J. F. Carson, D. D., Pastor.—Services to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock and evening at 7:30. Strangers cordially invited.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 3,397.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES W. MORGAN, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Charles W. Morgan of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1901, the said Charles W. Morgan was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 12th day of September, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 15th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GUTMAN SPIELHOLTZ, Bankrupt.—No. 4,039.

To the creditors of Gutman Spielholtz of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1901, the said Gutman Spielholtz was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
August 15th, 1901.

Referees' Notices.

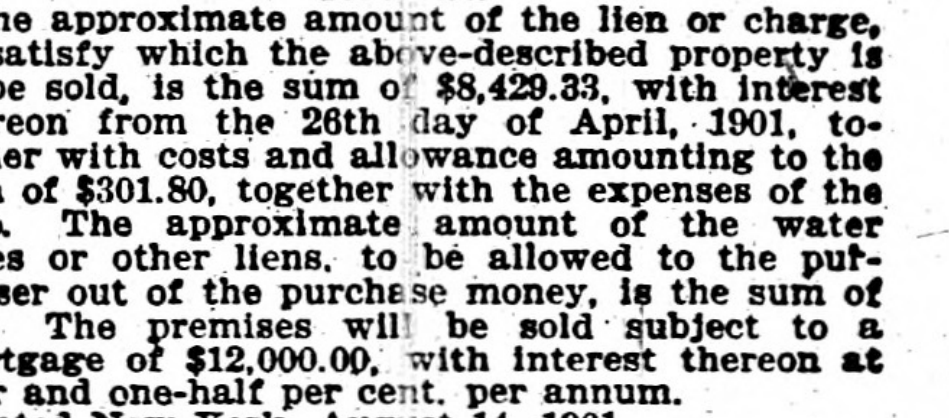
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—SAMUEL H. STONE and others, plaintiffs, against FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 29th day of April, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of September, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West One Hundred and Ninth Street, distant two hundred (200) feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of West One Hundred and Ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; running thence northwardly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches; thence westwardly, parallel with West One Hundred and Ninth Street, fifty (50) feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the northerly line of West One Hundred and Ninth Street; thence eastwardly, along the northerly line of West One Hundred and Ninth Street, fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, August 14th, 1901.
JAMES F. C. BLACKHURST, Referee.
WOLF, KOHN & ULLMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is the sum of $8,429.33, with interest thereon from the 26th day of April, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to the sum of $301.80, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, is the sum of $41. The premises will be sold subject to a mortgage of $12,000.00, with interest thereon at four and one-half per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, August 14, 1901.
JAMES F. C. BLACKHURST, Referee.
au15-2aw3wTh&S&s5

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CHARLES L. WARD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 3,985.

To the Honorable Addison Brown, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York:

CHARLES L. WARD of the City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, in said district, respectfully represents that on the 11th day of July last past, he was duly adjudged bankrupt under the acts of Congress relating to bankruptcy; that he has duly surrendered all his property and rights of property, and has fully complied with all the requirements of said acts, and of the orders of the Court touching his bankruptcy.

Wherefore, he prays that he may be decreed by the Court to have a full discharge from all debts provable against his estate under said bankrupt acts, except such debts as are excepted by law from such discharge.

Dated this 12th day of August, A. D. 1901.
CHARLES L. WARD, Bankrupt.

United States of America, Southern District of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, CHARLES L. WARD, the petitioning debtor, mentioned and described in the foregoing petition, do hereby make solemn oath that the statements contained therein are true, according to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

CHARLES L. WARD, Petitioner.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of August, 1901.

L. DICKERSON,
Notary Public,
[Seal.] Orange County.

Southern District of New York, ss.:

On this 13th day of August, A. D. 1901, on reading the foregoing petition for discharge, it is Ordered, by the Court, that a hearing be had upon the same before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 4th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M.; and that notice thereof be published in The New York Times, a newspaper printed in said district, and that all known creditors and other persons in interest may appear at the said time and place and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

And it is further ordered by the Court that the referee in charge shall send by mail to all known creditors copies of said petition and of this order, addressed to them as required by law.

Witness, the Honorable Addison Brown, Judge of the said Court, and the seal thereof, at the City of New York, in said district on the 13th day of August, 1901.

THOS. ALEXANDER, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH DAUGIRD, bankrupt. No. 3,833.

To the creditors of Joseph Daugird of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1900, the said Joseph Daugird was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
August 15th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY W. GIBBONS, bankrupt. No. 4,019.

To the creditors of Henry W. Gibbons of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of July, A. D. 1901, the said Henry W. Gibbons was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1901, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
August 15th, 1901.

NO. 3,962.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MARY E. HIGGINS, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Mary E. Higgins, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated August 14th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 4th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Aug. 16, 1901.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 17, 1901.

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TWELVE PAGES,
WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE PUBLIC THIEVES OF PENNSYLVANIA.

When the Democratic Convention at Harrisburg declared in its platform that every department of the Pennsylvania State Government "is honeycombed with profligacy, dishonesty, and a reckless disregard of Constitutional and moral obligations," and that "the powers of government are prostituted to the purposes of public thieves," it spoke the plain truth as it is known to all men and used language of warrantable emphasis in speaking it. The Philadelphia Press, a Republican newspaper, says that the platform is "elevated in tone and marked by a precision of statement which places it far above the ordinary convention deliverances."

It is not a partisan appeal that the Democrats of Pennsylvania have made. They recite such a catalogue of public shames and crimes that every honest and decent man in the State ought to be irresistibly moved with the desire to drive out the Republican rascals whose crowning act of infamy and hardihood was the stealing of public franchises for the enrichment of the band of robbers to which the Quay machine has turned over the State for looting. But it is not "as a political organization seeking partisan advantage" that they enter the campaign. They make the fight "in the interest of all Pennsylvanians," and ask all friends of good government to join them.

Is there any more respectable motive than sheer partisanship to prevent the decent Republicans of Pennsylvania from accepting this invitation? The Philadelphia Press reaches the astonishing conclusion that the anti-fusion resolution adopted by the convention forbids the redemption of the machine-ridden Commonwealth. We must conclude, then, that the Republicans of Pennsylvania will not vote for an honest candidate if he is a Democrat, not even to free the Commonwealth from the grip of the public thieves who have it bound hand and foot while they divide its wealth between them.

This is an amazing position for a respectable newspaper to take, but we can make nothing else out of the lament of The Press over the anti-fusion resolution. It says that "Pennsylvania and Philadelphia are both overwhelmingly and unchangeably Republican, and any political movement in which this fact does not receive recognition and control its official expression is doomed to failure." The Democrats of New York, when this State was overwhelmingly Democratic, did not beseech the Republicans to pander to their partisan scruples by opening a fusion pathway to reform. They rebuked the stealing of the State Senate by voting the Republican ticket direct, and MAYNARD went down under an adverse majority of 100,000 votes. The Democrats of New York did not find it difficult to vote against BRYAN by voting for MCKINLEY, not even in 1896, when there was a sound-money Democratic ticket in the field.

Nothing in the conduct of public affairs could be more shocking than the crimes denounced against the Republican Government in the State of Pennsylvania and the City of Philadelphia by the Democratic Convention at Harrisburg. Does it not shock the Republicans of Pennsylvania? If so, how much are they shocked? Evidently not deeply enough to nerve them up to the awful apostasy of voting for a Democratic candidate for State Treasurer. QUAY is a monster, the public thieves are bold, and the disgrace the Republican machine has put upon the State sinks it lower than any other State in the Union has ever sunk. But shall we seek salvation by electing a Democrat to the office of State Treasurer? No, no; spare us that. It is too dreadful. Let us vote for the thieves' candidate, as usual. Pennsylvania is and must remain overwhelmingly and unchangeably Republican.

Every State has the kind of public thieves it deserves to have. The attitude of the Republicans of the overwhelmingly Republican State of Pennsylvania warrants the statement that that Commonwealth deserves the public thieves she has, and more. But we sincerely hope that the returns of the voting will show that The Philadelphia Press has misunderstood the sentiments and intentions of its party.

DEVERY ON VICE.

Nobody will dispute the competency of Chief DEVERY to talk about vice in the Borough of Manhattan. He knows all about it. He needs it in his business. But when he speaks about raids on disorderly houses which do not harbor the particular vice which he is popularly supposed to tax, he speaks from the doubly authoritative point of view of information and disinterestedness.

It behooves the municipal reformers, among whom we desire to be numbered, not to be among those "who will not serve God because the devil bid them," or, to come down to the case in hand, who will reject sense if it has the misfortune to be talked by DEVERY. Of course DEVERY has his own opinion of all raids which are meant to expose the connection between the criminal classes and the police. Because raiding one class of law breakers for evidence leads to raiding other classes, and where would DEVERY be then? He misrepresents the recent raids as if they were meant to scatter vice, whereas it is really only the proprietors of the places who pay tribute to the police who have been molested, and apparently molested that they might be shown the futility of paying tribute. But upon the general impolicy and inexpediency of raiding the inmates of disorderly houses, DEVERY is quite in the right, and the truth cannot be shamed because it is he who tells it.

The fact is that the Municipal Government of this city is not a theocracy, and that any attempt to make it so "will recoil upon the heads of the attempters." There is a society of which the title indicates the proper province of the Municipal Government toward these things. It is called "The Society for the Suppression of Vice." That is to say, that the function of the Government is not to extirpate vice, but literally to "suppress it," to keep it out of the notice of those who are not looking for it, and thus to preserve public decency. Paris, for example, where the municipal point of view is not at all that of the public morals, but of the public decency, preserves public decency immeasurably better than London, where the preservation of the public morals is much more recognized as a function of Government.

To come to our own case, we think that much moral and even more political mischief has been done by confusing these two entirely separate objects. One of them, the preservation of the public morals, is a matter for moral suasion. It is the function of the teacher and the pastor. The other, the maintenance of public decency, is the business of the Local Government. In our judgment, Dr. PARKHURST, with the best intentions, did great mischief by scattering vice. And undoubtedly Police Commissioner ROOSEVELT interposed great obstacles to the political reform of the city by the fanatical gusto with which he enforced laws and ordinances which had fallen into a condition of "innocuous desuetude." These are two warnings which ought to be admonitory to the municipal reformers this year. They will make a frightful mistake if they lead the majority of voters to believe that it is their purpose to make that majority conform, by the powers of the police, to the moral standards of the reformers.

THE AMALGAMATED AS A CONTRACT PARTY.

The success of Mr. TIGHE at Joliet in inducing the members of the Amalgamated Association in the mills of that city to break their contracts and go out on strike in obedience to the order of Mr. SHAFFER, is an event which fully vindicates the position of Mr. J. P. MORGAN in refusing to recognize any equality of moral or legal responsibility between the Steel Corporation and that union. It establishes the fact that the Amalgamated is no more to be trusted as a party to contractual obligations than "the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty" of a prairie dog city of the Arizona plains. Here was an instance of men without a grievance, working under a contract executed in good faith, the terms of which had been fully performed by the employers. To "stand by their union" was made to appear to them a duty paramount to that imposed by their contract. Mr. SHAFFER is "delighted," and awaits with impatience the information that the Milwaukee lodges have committed a like offense against business morality.

Meanwhile, he may find profit, if not pleasure, in reading the views of Mr. JOHN MITCHELL, President of the United Mine Workers of America, on the obligation of labor to stand by its contracts, and the duty of the unions to compel it to do so:

> The constitution and laws of nearly every labor organization make it an offense punishable by expulsion for any member to violate a trade agreement or even by subterfuge to evade any of its provisions. The officers of the trade organizations of the present day recognize the great responsibility resting upon them, and they are few indeed who dare, even if they were so inclined, ruthlessly to disregard the sacred obligations of a contract. I know of many instances where contracts which were in conflict with the constitution and laws of trades unions have been entered into with employers, and yet the officers and members of the trades organizations have insisted that the contracts superseded the constitution and laws and took precedence of them; in fact, I recall several specific cases where the members of a local union connected with a national organization went on strike for the purpose of enforcing a higher rate of wages than was provided for in the contract made between the national organization and an employers' association, in which the officers of the national union promptly filled the places of the strikers with other men in order that the union could not be charged with or convicted of breach of faith.

Mr. SHAFFER is a new man as a strike leader, and has much to learn. Probably the most important facts that he could derive from conference with wiser men, like ARTHUR, GOMPERS, MITCHELL, and others, not forgetting DEBS and IRONS, are that to command public sympathy a strike must be justified by a sufficient issue, and that those who plead a grievance must not themselves be in a position to be impleaded for wrongdoing in the violation or repudiation of contracts from which they have benefited as long as it suited them to do so.

The Amalgamated cannot be put in a position to negotiate with a responsible corporation until it incorporates, makes itself amenable to the law and acquires property of value which can be attached to satisfy any judgment secured against it. So long as it refuses this and regards a contract executed for and on behalf of its membership as something to be set aside when it suits the purposes of the managers to have this done, it will have the standing and the character of a welcher at the races, who bets to win but not to lose.

MR. PHILBIN'S POSITION.

We do not quite know how urgent the necessity may have been for the District Attorney to make a statement of his position with respect to Justice JEROME and Mr. MOSS. But we are glad that he has been moved to make it. It is not only a manly and honorable statement for the District Attorney to promulgate, but it is a statement politically valuable. It shows that all the official and unofficial forces in favor of municipal reform are working harmoniously. DEVERY has rendered to it the highest tribute in his power by uttering cries of pain and anger. In fact, it is good news for all New Yorkers who are neither themselves lawbreakers nor the taxers of lawbreaking in others.

Mr. PHILBIN's remarks are calculated to make those municipal reformers "return upon themselves" who "withdrew their support" from Justice JEROME through inability to approve his methods of showing up the connection between Tammany and vice. Very likely these persons have the same sort of feeling about the methods of Mr. MOSS. But it would be interesting to have them state their opinion whether the cause of municipal reform would be in a less or a more promising condition if Justice JEROME and Mr. MOSS had not bestirred themselves.

As a matter of plain fact, the community is immensely indebted to these two citizens. Justice JEROME has worked long and hard and faithfully to reduce to legal evidence the general belief, not so fully verified before, that Tammany Hall was only another name for the organized exploitation of vice and crime. He has brought the connection clearly home to Tammany and made it visible to every intelligent citizen. It is a great service. Mr. MOSS did not shine as an investigator of Tammany in the capacity of counsel to the Mazet committee. He did not do nearly so effective work as was done by Mr. GOFF when the Lexow investigation ran away with LEXOW. But his little trap for the police authorities was set with much skill and sprung at exactly the right moment, and everybody who wants a decenter City Government ought to feel much obliged to him.

In fact, the municipal outlook is very bright. This would be proved by the evidence that the Tammany leaders find it very dark, and they are good politicians and good judges. Every one must feel that the honest men of New York have a particularly good chance this year of coming into their own. And if they do they will owe much to Mr. PHILBIN, Mr. MOSS, and Justice JEROME.

THE "BELFAST BUTCHER CASE."

In the discussion of the Taff Vale decision lately rendered by the British House of Lords, in our issue of Aug. 7, mention was made of what is popularly known in England as the Belfast Butcher Case. Files of The London Times containing the debate in the House of Lords on the appeal from the Court of Appeal in Ireland are now at hand, and warrant again referring to the case at some length, as its importance in establishing a precedent which cannot fail to influence the judgments of courts in all countries in deciding questions involving the responsibility of trades unions gives it exceptional interest for American readers. It is regarded by English jurists as of even greater significance than the Taff Vale decision.

This case began in a suit brought by a butcher named LEATHEM, doing business in Lisburn, against a trades union known as the Journeymen Butchers' Assistants' Association. The officers of this union had called upon the plaintiff, LEATHEM, to discharge some of his assistants who were not members of the union. With this demand he refused to comply, but he attended a meeting of the union and asked to have his assistants admitted to membership, offering at the same time to pay their dues and all expenses. His offer was accepted on the condition that he would punish some of his assistants for not having joined the union sooner by suspending them from employment for a year. This he declined to do. Then began a series of persecutions, including the inducing of some of his assistants to leave him without notice. Gradually the annoyance developed into a boycott. LEATHEM had done a large business with one MUNCE, a butcher in Belfast, who was notified that unless he ceased to have any trade relations with LEATHEM the union would call out his hands. MUNCE telegraphed to LEATHEM to send him no more meat, in consequence of which order the business of the latter was practically ruined. He began in 1895 an action against the union for damages. The jury found that the defendants had maliciously induced the plaintiff's servants to leave him; that they had entered into a conspiracy to maintain a boycott by means of which his customers were driven away, and had otherwise injured him to the value of £250, for which amount damages were awarded him. The Queen's Bench Division sustained this verdict, the Court of Appeal did the same without dissent, and now the House of Lords has confirmed it by dismissing the appeal with costs to the defendants. The meaning of the decision is that for any injury done by a trades union it can be sued for damages, and that for any judgment obtained the funds of the union in its treasury are subject to levy and attachment.

The great legal interest of this case arises from its relation to that of ALLEN against FLOOD, which was one of the most important to the trades unions of any ever tried in the English courts. It was in the courts from 1894 to 1897, was twice argued before the House of Lords, and in its final adjudication settled the fact that the agent of a union who informs an employer that unless certain men are discharged others will leave his service is not liable in damages to the men so dismissed. The generalization from the facts of this case, in law language, is that "an act lawful in itself is not converted by a malicious or bad motive into an unlawful act, so as to render the doer of the act liable to a civil action." In other words, however bad ALLEN's motive had been, he had done nothing unlawful and used no unlawful means in getting men dismissed in the way he did.

Why this case gives added interest to the decision in that of LEATHEM against QUINN et al. will be understood when it is remembered that the final ruling in ALLEN against FLOOD was regarded by the trades union leaders as establishing them practically beyond the reach of civil prosecution for acts performed in furtherance of the ends of organized labor. Lord LINDLEY, who argued the Leathem-Quinn case at great length and went thoroughly into the law bearing upon it, discovers important points of difference between it and the case of ALLEN versus FLOOD, but the views of those best qualified to express opinions on the subject are that to a great extent the House of Lords has reversed itself, and that it has declared that a conspiracy to prevent others from working is, prima facie, unlawful.

The sustaining of judgments against a union, for which the funds in its treasury or the property of its members may be attached, will undoubtedly lead to important movements in the world of labor and may necessitate additional legislation to fix the status of trades unions. That this will take the shape of granting them special exemptions from their common law responsibilities is scarcely probable in the present temper of the English people. In his argument Lord LINDLEY put the equities very clearly in forcible language: "If the interference is wrongful and is intended to damage a third person, and he is damaged in fact—in other words, if he is wrongfully and intentionally struck at through others and is thereby damnified—the whole aspect of the case is changed. The wrong done to others reaches him, his rights are infringed, although indirectly, and the damage to him is not remote nor unforeseen, but in direct consequence of what has been done. Our law, as I understand it, is not so defective as to refuse him a remedy by an action under such circumstances."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—According to The Havana Post, the Cuban capital is infested by a large number of "dirty, loathsome, and criminal American tramps," and it demands either their immediate expulsion from the island or their commitment to prison. The police force of Havana, The Post declares, has always neglected its duty in respect to these unwelcome strangers, and not only Cubans, but reputable Americans, are wondering if the present Supervisor of Police, who brought to his office so high a reputation for competency and discipline, ever intends to remedy the evil. The men of whom complaint is made are said to be not those who cannot provide themselves with food by working for it, but those who are tramps, beggars, and criminals from choice. Surely this is a situation for which a cure can be easily found. That it exists as described by the Havana paper has been more than hinted by many reputable American correspondents, and resort to drastic measures would not excite objection in any quarter.

—We regret to notice in many of our contemporaries a disposition to hint, more or less openly, that the conduct of the men on the Adirondack stage that was "held up" by a lone highwayman was not such as to rank them among the heroes of the age. A few critics have gone so far as to impugn their courage in explicit terms. Only to the most superficial of observers do the facts in the case warrant these accusations. Remember what the facts were. Four male passengers and the driver, also male, all adults and fully justified in defending themselves, their property, and their feminine companions, even to the extent of taking the life, if necessary, of anybody who attacked them, were suddenly halted in the highway by a single man, armed with a gun. Cowards, in such circumstances, would have meekly ranged themselves at the bandit's command, and, with elevated hands, have submitted to the abstraction of their valuables. Men of only ordinary courage, being five to one, would have made a rush for the robber and overpowered him. In so doing, one of their number would probably have been wounded, might possibly have been killed, but the prospect was far from appalling, and, really, the danger, for commonplace people, would only have spiced pleasurably the excitement of the little battle. These, however, were not commonplace people. They scorned the highwayman's order and rushed violently off into the woods, thus deliberately taking the truly frightful risk of getting shot in the back! That they escaped death simply shows that the robber appreciated and admired their reckless daring, for, from his point of view, they were carrying off money that belonged to him. In another way, too, these five daredevils showed the superiority of their courage to that of the ordinary citizen. The latter, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, is afraid to leave women to deal alone with a desperate ruffian. The noble and heroic five did it without a moment's hesitation, indifferent alike to appearances and conventions. Niches high up in the temple of fame are surely theirs, and we want folks to stop saying unkind things about them.

—Do or do not the managers of New York's street car lines expect and require persons not obviously infirm to get on and off the cars while the cars are in motion? We ask this not from any ignorance that innumerable passengers are daily forced to take these dangerous flying leaps to or from rapidly moving cars, if they would avoid, in the one case, being carried beyond their destinations, and in the other of being left raging on the crosswalk, but merely that we may get settled in our own minds whether the responsibility for this outrage lies on the companies or on the motormen and conductors. Here is a typical case: At exactly 12:48 P. M. yesterday a would-be passenger signaled to Car No. 2,257 on Central Park West as it passed Seventy-fifth Street on its way to South Ferry. The car was about half full, and it was neither too far from the car ahead nor too near the car behind. The motorman put on his brake—just enough to reduce his speed about one-half. At that rate the car passed the would-be passenger, and the latter, thinking it would soon come to a stop, ran along beside it for several rods. He did not, however, make any effort to get aboard, and the conductor, who was watching him with hand on the strap above his head, saw this, and with all the evidences of angry impatience gave the starting signal. The car resumed full speed, and the would-be passenger walked sadly back to the crossing. Now, for boys and athletes it is only fun to get on and off moving street cars, but even they are killed or injured more than now and then while doing it. Men who are old enough—and wise enough—to have lost their youthful delight in taking chances often make the flying leaps required of them by the system on which our street cars are operated, but they do it under protest, and only because a refusal involves an angry controversy, if on the car, and an annoying delay, if on the street. We suspect that a certain "schedule" has something to do with the matter, but we know that the matter has much to do with the length of the daily record of trolley car victims. And we do want to know who is to blame for it.

—Under the proclamation in which the present Governor of New Jersey enumerated the great public services that were rendered by one of his predecessors who had just passed away, we printed the other day a statement from The Trenton True American to the effect that WILLIAM A. NEWELL, the predecessor in question, had died in great poverty and that it had been necessary to postpone his funeral until sufficient funds could be raised to bury him decently. Other papers stated the circumstances of the ex-Governor's death in still more painful terms. His relatives resent the implication against themselves contained in all this, and declare that, though the ex-Governor had lost the fortune he once possessed, he was not in need, and that the members of his family were equally ready and willing to see that all due respect was paid to his remains. Mrs. ADELAIDE NEWELL MEEKS of Elizabeth, the daughter of the ex-Governor's eldest brother, indignantly declares that he suffered from no neglect on the part of his relatives, who appreciated and loved him, did all they could for his comfort in his advanced years, and took tender care of his body after he died in Allentown, where he had lived for many years. The funeral services, Mrs. MEEKS says, were delayed, not for lack of funds, of which the ex-Governor himself left more than enough for this purpose, but because it was thought fitting that Mrs. JORDAN, his only surviving child, who is daily expected home from Manila, should be consulted in regard to them. Relatives were with the ex-Governor when he died, and they gave directions for the preservation of the body and its removal to a receiving vault.

—Tammany Hall will doubtless note with some astonishment that the Irish members of Parliament, accustomed as they are to vehement criticism, drew the line when The London Globe charged that their motives and acts were like the great organization which rules the political destinies of New York City. Tammany Hall is not Irish, but there are a good many in it, and high in its councils at that, who call themselves Irish-Americans. These will not be pleased by the horror shown by the Irish members of Parliament when they are likened to Tammany men. This aside, the episode is interesting to all Americans, because there seems to be a chance of serious trouble for The London Globe. The woes of that paper will cause no sorrow here, however heavy they may be, for it has long utilized every opportunity it could find or make to express a malignant hatred of all Americans and everything American. Its ignorance of us being immeasurable, its slanders have been innumerable, and in any misfortunes that come upon it we can properly take a serene joy.

DEFENSE OF THE REV. DR. MORGAN

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the letter of M. S. Waters in THE TIMES of to-day, the 15th inst., it appears that the writer is certainly very much mistaken as to the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan's sermon of last Sunday. No minister of the standing of Mr. Morgan would attempt to belittle the Church in any particular. When Christ used the words, "Come unto Me," &c., we have every reason to believe that he meant precisely what He said. Christ did not mean for us to come to the Church, in that connection, but to come to Him, through no other visible agency.

The Church is a means to an end, and we should at all times treat it as such; it is a "means of grace," ordained by Christ. So that were there no convenient church for one to go to, nevertheless we can most truly go to Christ at all times. No man or body of men has a mortgage on Christ or on Christianity, "Apostolic Succession" and "the priesthood" notwithstanding. And that is what Mr. Morgan meant in his sermon, it seems to me. It requires a certain amount of care even to listen to a sermon, so that we will not misconstrue and misunderstand.

A HEARER.

New York, Aug. 15, 1901.

An Address Desired.

Will "Napolen" kindly send her name and address to THE NEW YORK TIMES?

NUGGETS.

Wins Her Respect.

"Mary, will you marry me?"

"No."

"But you respect me for my good judgment, don't you?"

"Well, yes."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Woman's Disadvantage.

It is too bad, but when the dinner burns, or the baby falls, a woman can't coolly light a cigarette to show how calm she is under trying circumstances. It is said of nearly every man in an emergency that he coolly lights a cigarette.—Atchison Globe.

Put Not Off Until To-morrow.

"If I thought that any girl would accept me," casually remarked the bashful Mr. Dolyers, "I'd propose to-morrow."

"Why not this evening?" asked Miss Fosdick, coyly. The affair will take place in about a month.—Chicago Journal.

The Landlord Didn't Worry.

"Some of your guests," remarked the friend of the Summer hotel proprietor, "positively make themselves ill from overeating, seeming to think that otherwise they are not getting their money's worth."

"Oh, don't let that worry you," replied the hotel man. "I stand in with the only doctor in the neighborhood, and get a rebate."—Philadelphia Record.

OUT TO SEA.

Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

Seaward and seaward, and sail the barques away,
And one shall wait their coming home for many a weary day;
And one shall wave to phantom ships pale, unavailing hands
Where feeble watchfires flicker on desolated strands.

Seaward and seaward, still sail the barques away,
But the storm winds sweep the ocean and drown the prayers we pray;
The harbor bells are ringing—are ringing o'er the foam,
But who shall say what day the ships shall sight the shores of home?

Seaward and seaward, and so we drift away;
Be glad, dear heart, if life has known one withering rose of May;
The stars are still above us, the heaven is bending o'er,
Thank God for hearts that love us though we return no more!

SILK IMPORTATION FRAUDS

Collector Proceeds Against Firm Said to be Implicated.

Charge Is that Cases Were of Greater Weight than Stated in Invoice—Investigations to Continue.

The frauds, or "irregularities" in the importation of silks, which were discovered by Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman, resulted yesterday in action being taken against one of the importing firms involved by Collector George R. Bidwell. After satisfying himself of the merit of the case he directed Col. Dudley F. Phelps of the Law Division of the Custom House to proceed against fifteen cases of Japanese silks imported by a Mercer Street firm. Unless the programme is changed the goods, which are in the Appraiser's Stores, will be seized today on the allegation that the greater part of them were heavier than was set forth in the invoice.

Prior to his decision Collector Bidwell went to the Appraiser's Stores with Col. Phelps, and, meeting Appraiser Wakeman, devoted four hours to the Appraiser's return in regard to the importation of the firm in question. The weights of silks in two of the fifteen cases were found to be the invoice weight. In all the other thirteen cases the weights were in excess of the invoice weight, and justified a seizure. The questions of value and classification in the matter of the invoice are not yet before the Collector.

Of the present phase of the silk importing situation the following statement was made at the Custom House last evening:

Collector Bidwell, it was said, having reason to believe that there was an excess of weight in silk imported by a certain firm, has instructed Col. Phelps of the Law Department to proceed against the importation, and there will be a seizure as soon as the papers are made out, probably to-morrow. At present all that is before the Collector is the question of the actual weight of the silks in question and the weights set forth in the two invoices that were presented when they were entered.

Appraiser Wakeman, it was said, made a return in relation to this particular importation of Japanese silk, showing an excess in weight, and that the weights set forth in the invoice were not correct. The importers said they could not understand the discrepancy, as the goods came through their regular agencies. They were given up to the Appraiser in their original packages. They contended that there must be a mistake.

On receipt of the Appraiser's return the Collector, who would, under his bond, be responsible if he made a seizure that he could not sustain, went to the Appraiser's Stores, and personally superintended the weighing of the silk in the fifteen cases. He verified the correctness of the Appraiser's return. In two of the cases the weight of the goods corresponded to the invoice weights. In the thirteen other cases the actual weights were in excess of the invoice weights.

Neither the question of value nor of classification, it is said, is before the Collector. The representative of the firm has said that he is certain there was a mistake in regard to analysis of the goods. The Collector went to the Appraiser's Stores at the instance of the importers, and has now only to act under the law and seize the goods.

Neither Collector Bidwell nor Appraiser Wakeman would admit or deny that other "irregularities" had been discovered and that other seizures would be made. Mr. Wakeman said that the examination of silk invoices would continue, and that he would make returns of results to the Collector. He added that there were opportunities for fraud in the items of value, classification, and weight that should have had the attention of the Assistant Appraiser.

In relation to the absence of Charles C. Browne, who was silk examiner but was transferred to the Dock Department, Appraiser Wakeman said that he had not reported for duty, and that he did not know where he was. "There are no charges against Mr. Browne," he added.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 16.—At the home of Charles C. Browne of Great North this evening it was stated that he was not at home. The servant who answered the bell said Mrs. Browne was ill and that Mr. Browne had taken her away. Mr. Browne, she said, was expected back at any time.

SCHLEY AND COUNSEL CONFER.

Rear Admiral Will Remain in Washington to Prepare His Case—Refuses to Talk.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Rear Admiral Schley, who arrived here with his wife last night, will remain here until the court of inquiry which is to investigate the Santiago campaign completes its work. The interim between now and the opening of the sessions of the court, Sept. 12, will be devoted to the preparation of his side of the case. To-day he had his first consultation with his counsel, Judge Jere Wilson of this city, ex-Representative Raynor of Baltimore, and Capt. James Parker of New Jersey.

Rear Admiral Schley will go over everything relating to the matter with his counsel, and place them in possession of every fact pertinent to a thorough and complete understanding of the events of the campaign which are in controversy. He declines to talk about the case. He considers that the order of Secretary Long prohibiting officers of the navy from discussing any phase of it applies to him as well as others, and he is obeying it literally.

The naval regulations provide that every officer of the navy visiting Washington shall, within twenty-four hours after his arrival, register his name and city address at the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department. It is generally customary for officers to comply with this regulation by appearing in person, but under the practice which obtains this is not actually necessary. Rear Admiral Schley after his arrival here last night, wrote a formal letter to the department, containing a notification of his arrival, and giving his address, and such a letter is considered a compliance with the above regulation.

Capt. Parker was at the department today for a short time examining the records bearing upon the case.

TO THOMPSON'S RESCUE.

His Friends in Indianapolis and Cuba Will Pay His Fine.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 16.—Indianapolis friends of Edward P. Thompson, former Postmaster here and at Havana, Cuba, say they will pay his fine of $400 rather than see him sent to prison. They have been in communication with some of his friends in Cuba for several months, and the latter say that whatever aid he may need will be given to him there temporarily. Later his friends here may be called on.

It is the impression here that the fine was intended by the Government as an object lesson to Cuban Postmasters as much as a punishment for Thompson, and that it will be remitted and he will soon be free to return home.

AGRICULTURE IN ALASKA.

There Are Twelve Farms in the Territory, with a Total of 159 Acres.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The census bureau to-day issued a report on the agricultural statistics for Alaska. It shows that Alaska's total farm wealth, June 1, 1900, was $15,686, of which $2,196 was invested in live stock, $690 in implements and machinery, and $12,800 represented the value of buildings and other improvements. Buildings have been erected on nine of the twelve farms in the territory. Preparing the soil for cultivation has been the chief item of expense in opening farms, being in some instances $120 per acre.

The twelve farms have a total area of 159 acres, and vegetables are the principal product. Five of the farms are only small market gardens of less than three acres. The total value of domestic animals and poultry was $2,196. Potatoes and turnips furnished the principal income from vegetables. Next to vegetables grass cut for hay and ensilage is the most important agricultural product. From the standpoint of income upon capital invested poultry raising in 1899 was relatively the most profitable branch of Alaskan agriculture.

INCREASED BONDED DEBT.

City's Liabilities Now More by Over 28 Per Cent. than in 1897—Alderman Goodman's Statement.

Alderman Elias Goodman issued a statement yesterday showing the large increase in the bonded debt of the city since 1897 and also the increase in the tax rate. This statement was to have been incorporated in the minority report of the Republican members of the Board of Aldermen. The following are the figures:

Assessments of real and personal property in the districts comprising Greater New York for year 1897: Real property, $2,464,349,677; personal property, $420,775,295. Assessments of real and personal property in Greater New York for the year 1901: Real property, $3,237,778,261; personal property, $550,192,612. Total assessments in 1897, $2,885,124,972; total assessments in 1901, $3,787,970,873; net increase, $902,845,901.

The net bonded debt of Greater New York on Dec. 31, 1897, was $227,453,529.11; Nov. 30, 1899, $250,315,062.65; Nov. 30, 1900, $256,728,927.21; June 30, 1901, $202,454,786.29; increase in net bonded debt in three and one-half years, $65,001,257.18, or 28 5-10 per cent.

Alderman Goodman said that the increase in the bonded debt had helped to keep down the tax rate, and that the rate for 1901 would be very much higher if the city officials had not been very free in issuing bonds running for twenty to forty years for needed improvements.

THE VACATION SCHOOLS CLOSED.

Those in Manhattan Have Been Open Six Weeks—The Interscholastic Meet.

The sixteen vacation schools of Manhattan Borough closed yesterday at noon, after having been open six weeks. Superintendent Alfred T. Schauffler said yesterday that they had been more successful than ever this year.

Last year the ten schools had an average attendance of 4,921. This year the sixteen schools began with an attendance of more than 10,000 pupils, and the average attendance will probably be 7,500.

The school play grounds and open-air gymnasiums will be open until the end of the month, at least. There is considerable activity in them in preparation for the interscholastic competitions in gymnastics and athletics which are being arranged by the Superintendent and his assistants. The winners of the finals will be allowed to show their proficiency at a public exhibition on Aug. 31.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL DEATHS.

Denied that Letter-Carrier Gave Advance Information to an Undertaker.

It was learned yesterday afternoon that complaint had been made to the Post Office authorities that a letter-carrier had made a habit of "tipping off" an undertaker with regard to deaths in Bellevue Hospital. It was said that the letter-carrier made a memorandum of the names on the envelopes sent out from the institution that announced the deaths of patients.

These, it was alleged, he furnished to an undertaker, who sent agents to the relatives of the dead persons and tried to secure orders for the funerals. According to the story, one of the agents, who thought he had not been treated fairly, revealed the secret.

At the Post Office it was learned from Postmaster Van Cott that such a complaint had been received and been referred to Chief Inspector Swift. Mr. Swift said that he had investigated the matter and that it had been found that there was absolutely no basis for the charge. The letter, he said, was an anonymous one, and would not have been noticed ordinarily; but the charge was a peculiar one, and so he determined to have it looked into.

The undertaker who was said to have had the arrangement with the postman said that he would welcome any kind of an investigation.

MRS. STOKES'S JEWELED CHAIN.

Customs Officials Unable to Discover Whether Duty on It Was Ever Paid.

After a careful search of the records the customs officials were unable yesterday to ascertain whether the jeweled chain taken from Mrs. Rita H. Stokes, formerly Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, when she returned from abroad on the steamship Oceanic last Wednesday ever paid duty in this country.

As a result, Mrs. Stokes will probably avail herself of a clause in the law which will allow her to send the chain back to Europe, there to be dismounted by the maker. The chain will then be reimported, and in the dismounted state will pay duty at 10 per cent. on the diamonds, 20 per cent. on the pearls, and 60 per cent. on the setting. Intact the chain would call for an even duty of 60 per cent. each for diamonds, pearls, and setting, or 180 per cent.

The foreign value of the chain is about $3,400. Mrs. Stokes is acquitted of any attempt to defraud the authorities. On her last trip from Europe she brought in a quantity of costly apparel, jewelry, and trinkets, on which she paid duties amounting to $2,800.

IMITATED "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

Children Give Mimic Play and Uncle Tom Is Badly Beaten.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Aug. 16.—John Wasco, a Hungarian boy, about eight years old, is suffering from the effects of a severe beating received at the hands of his playmates. An "Uncle Tom's Cabin" company gave a show here a few night ago. The play made a great impression on the children, and yesterday they determined to reproduce it. Wasco was cast for the part of Uncle Tom.

When it was time to beat him, all the members of the company fell on him. He fell to the ground with blood streaming from several gashes in his arms and legs. After the boy fainted his companions fled, but one of them mustered courage to tell Wasco's mother, who went out after her boy and found him trying to drag himself home.

BANK OFFICERS RESIGN.

When an Outsider Was Made Cashier They Decided to Quit.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 16.—The resignations of W. Stanley Grinsted, assistant cashier, and George F. Handel, receiving teller of the Second National Bank of Orange, which are to take effect Sept. 1, or earlier, have been handed by them to the President of that institution. Their action was prompted by the appointment of Elias Bonnell of Plainfield, as cashier, to succeed Charles H. Ely, who resigned to become Secretary and Treasurer of the new Federal Trust Company of Newark.

Mr. Ely had been cashier of the Orange institution since it was organized, nine years ago. Mr. Grinsted entered the bank as a clerk at the same time, and was quickly advanced to his present position. When Ely resigned, Mr. Grinsted thought he was in line for promotion, as he had frequently acted as cashier. Mr. Handel resigned because he felt that he should have been advanced to Mr. Grinsted's present position.

Government Survey of the Hudson.

OSSINING, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The Coast Survey schooner Eagre has arrived here from Porto Rico and Cuba, and is engaged making Governmental surveys of the Hudson River from Tarrytown to Peekskill. The yacht was formerly the Mohawk, and belonged to Commodore Garner of the New York Yacht Club. She is commanded by Capt. J. B. Boutelle, and has a crew of twenty-five men. They expect to be busy making soundings and ranges for a month or more in this vicinity.

Cruise of the Kanawha.

ROCKLAND, Me., Aug. 16.—The steam yacht Kanawha, Commodore H. H. Rogers, arrived this morning after a two-days cruise in a Maine coast fog bank. Mr. Rogers is accompanied by Thomas B. Reed, Samuel L. Clemens, Col. A. G. Paine, and Dr. C. C. Rice. Their cruise extended as far east as Yarmouth, and Bath is the next port of hail. Mr. Reed spent a few hours with Congressman Littlefield, after which the party drove about town in a buckboard.

Street Cleaning Investigation.

Assistant District Attorney Schurman yesterday afternoon resumed the preliminary investigation into the methods of the Street-Cleaning Department. Mr. Schurman said that he had a three-hour talk with Capt. Gibson, the Deputy Commissioner, and in consequence a number of witnesses will be subpoenaed next week.

CUP YACHTS' FREAK RACE

Constitution Drifted in First After Calms and Squalls.

LED BY MORE THAN HALF HOUR

New Cup Defender Was Much Favored by Luck, However, and Race Proved Nothing.

In a race that was as freakish and deceptive as the weather they sailed in, the new cup yacht Constitution and the old cup defender Columbia finished 31 minutes and 23 seconds apart, with Constitution in the lead, off Larchmont yesterday afternoon. Great as was the margin by which Constitution won, the victory meant absolutely nothing to the yachtsmen who witnessed the race, for the boats were only drifting when they crossed the line, and earlier in the contest, when they were not becalmed they were driven by the contrary and squally winds, which took a different direction for each yacht.

It was the luck of Constitution to be favored by the erratic breeze, while Columbia was hampered, and thus it was that the new boat gained the advantage which permitted her to win by so great a margin. The luck element came into play when the boats were on the second round of the triangular course of fifteen miles. Until that time the airs had been light and the yachts were making slow progress, and were but a short distance apart.

Constitution, leading by about two minutes, was rounding the first mark, after both yachts had come up from the home mark on a broad reach with a southwest wind, when black clouds which had been gathering in the northwest brought with them a small rain squall and a sudden change of wind. The Constitution was able to turn on a southwest wind and immediately after take a northwester, which lifted her out into the middle of the Sound, while the Columbia was making for the mark, close hauled on the port tack in the very last wind of the first and northwest squall. This let Constitution take advantage of the westerly wind, which followed out in the Sound, while the Columbia lay almost becalmed at the mark. The freak of the wind settled the race, for thereafter the Columbia was hopelessly out of it.

WIND SUITED CONSTITUTION.

The contest of speed was altogether in the first round, while the wind, which was at all times light, held true. On every leg the new boat gained and maintained her reputation as a wonderfully fast yacht in soft airs. But the Columbia, with her perfect sails, was also going fast, and in the first fifteen miles the new boat only made up twenty-seven seconds over her time allowance.

The most noteworthy spectator of the race was Capt. Sycamore of the Shamrock II., who came down from New York on the Lipton tug Lawrence, and followed the racers over the course. It was his first view of the American boats, and he got a very valuable line on the light-weather qualities of his rival.

The race was held under the auspices of the Larchmont Yacht Club, and was managed, like all Larchmont events, most admirably. The Regatta Committee, consisting of John F. Lovejoy, Howard W. Coates, and Frank Hardy, went to the starting line off the clubhouse at 11 o'clock, the official boat being the tug C. P. Raymond. At that time a fine six-knot breeze was blowing, which gave promise of more strength. But Sound winds are at times uncertain, and at 11:30, the starting hour, the wind had flattened so much that the committee decided to postpone the start. For nearly two hours the yachtsmen waited for wind. At 1:10 o'clock, a south-southwest breeze having come up, they set the signals for Larchmont course No. 1. Had the wind held true this would have given the yachts a broad reach of six miles, a beat of six miles, and a beam reach of three miles, a triangular course of fifteen miles, twice around. Meanwhile the Constitution and Columbia had been circling the committee boat all this time, working in and out among scores of small sailboats and launches, which crowded the line.

Among those on the Constitution were Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, while on the Columbia were Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Morgan, who have sailed on her every race this season. On the Shamrock tug, which had come from Erie Basin, were David Barrie, Sir Thomas Lipton's American representative; Capt. Sycamore, who will sail the English yacht in the cup races, and Capt. Mathews of the Erin.

START DELAYED BY CALM.

The preparatory signal was given at 1:30 and the starting signal at 1:35. Each boat had two minutes to cross before being handicapped. Barr, in the meantime, had worked the Columbia well up to windward to get the weather gauge as usual. At the preparatory gun both yachts were reaching for the line. The Constitution was first to round and stand in shore. The Columbia followed immediately, keeping up to weather of her rival. Two minutes and thirty seconds before the starting gun, the Constitution jibed and headed for the line, the Columbia following. Capt. Rhodes had an opportunity to work up to weather of the Columbia if he wished, but he sailed to the leeward end of the line, evidently preferring to do this so long as he could cross first and get his wind clear. Both boats were ahead of gun fire, and sailed down the line to kill time. With fine judgment, Rhodes headed the Constitution up and started for the line. She had good speed for such a light wind, and went over flying, only 11 seconds after the gun and 15 seconds ahead of the Columbia. The official time was: Constitution, 1:35:11; Columbia, 1:35:26.

Both broke out reaching jib topsails on the line. After bearing away to get clear of a long tow of barges the yachts luffed up and stood over toward the Long Island shore. Barr tried hard to get well up to windward and blanket Constitution, but whenever the Columbia would luff Rhodes immediately would follow with his boat, and, as a result, both went well over to the Long Island shore, steering much higher than the course. Half way down to the mark the big Sound steamer Richard Peck went under the lee of the two yachts and saluted. The Constitution, by following the luffs of the Columbia, was able to get her wind clear and added seconds to her lead. As a result of standing over to the island shore so far the last part of the first leg was a run dead before the wind, and both racers broke out spinnakers to starboard as they headed down for the mark. As they bore down on the stake boat both ran into a soft spot in the wind, but neither boat was put at a disadvantage. The first mark, as timed by the committee, was: Constitution, 2:15:48; Columbia, 2:17:16.

CONSTITUTION GAINED IN LEAD.

The Constitution had thus gained one minute and three seconds on the first leg under conditions in which she has always beaten the Columbia—a light wind and smooth sea. The beat to the second mark was a succession of short tacks along the Long Island shore. The Constitution stood further in and tacked on and off with great rapidity, only to be followed at once by the Columbia. Capt. Rhodes had the commanding position, and whenever he would put his boat about on the weather bow of the Columbia Capt. Barr would tack and try to work out of the pocket. At the end of three-quarters of an hour of the windward work the Constitution lost her jibtopsail sheets, and the sail had to be taken down and reset. It was quickly done, and she was without this sail less than two minutes. The Constitution took a long starboard tack inshore, and then at 3:25 went over and stood for the buoy off Prospect Point, which was near at hand. The wind meanwhile headed the Columbia, her tack to the buoy was longer, and she lost several seconds. The time at the second mark was: Constitution, 3:25:54; Columbia, 3:28:04.

The Constitution thus gained 42 seconds in the six-mile beat to windward. The run to the home mark was under big jibtopsails and balloon staysails. The boats turned as follows: Constitution, 3:41:08; Columbia, 3:43:20.

On this short leg of three miles the Constitution added two seconds to her lead. On the first round of fifteen miles she gained on the Columbia 1 minute and 47 seconds. Reaching down to the first mark again, both boats ran under balloon jibs, and for the first four miles bowled along at a ten-knot gait in about the best wind of the day. Then came the fluke which put the Columbia out of the race. The time at the first mark on the second round was: Constitution, 4:13:06; Columbia, 4:18:02.

At one time the two boats were less than half a mile apart, going in different directions, one with a south wind and the other with a north wind. The Constitution had all the better of the flukes down to the second mark, and added minutes to her lead. The time at this mark was: Constitution, 4:52:55; Columbia, 5:03:42. The boats reached this mark in a westerly wind without tacking, and the Constitution added five minutes and fifty-one seconds to her lead.

The wind now fell almost to a calm, but still the Constitution sneaked along in a wonderful manner, and crossed the finish line, with Columbia about a mile and a half astern, almost in a dead calm. Following is a summary of the race:

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Constitution	1:35:11	5:16:20	3:41:09	3:41:09
Columbia	1:35:26	5:49:18	4:13:52	4:12:32

Constitution wins by 31 minutes 23 seconds, corrected time.

The Larchmont Club figures that the Constitution allows the Columbia on a thirty-mile course 1 minute and 20 seconds. The Constitution remained at anchored last night off the Club House, while the Columbia went across the Sound to Glen Cove. The yachts will meet again to-day in the second race of the series for the Marshall cups.

FAST WORK ON SHAMROCK II.

Work is being pushed ahead rapidly on the Shamrock II. and it is hoped to get her out of dry dock this afternoon. Fifty men were engaged yesterday in polishing her bronze hull below the water line, and some of her regular crew were busy with the rigging. Her sails have not yet been bent, and probably will not be until after she leaves the dock.

There was a large number of sightseers around the dock yesterday, but no one was allowed aboard the challenger. It is understood that when she comes out of dock Shamrock II. will proceed to Tompkinsville, and it is not expected that she will go out for a trial spin before Wednesday.

RUDOLPH ARONSON RETURNS.

Manager Rudolph Aronson, after a four months' trip to Europe and Africa, returned to this country yesterday on the steamship Aller, bringing with him a number of contracts with European celebrities for appearances in this country during the coming season.

Mr. Aronson, while abroad, entered into an arrangement with William Caspar for an American tour during the Fall of the realistic war spectacle, "Wild South Africa," now being produced with great success in Budapest. This spectacle has a company of 300 in the cast, and will be imported in its entirety. It has not yet been determined where the play will be produced here.

At Budapest Mr. Aronson engaged Radics Bela, known as the Strauss of Hungarian band conductors, and his twenty-five gypsy musicians. This band secured a five months' leave of absence, and will appear in this country this season for the first time.

While in Africa arranging the details for the production here of "Wild South Africa," Mr. Aronson composed for piano the "March Tangerienne," valse "Fleur d'Orient," and "Patrol Caravan." All of these pieces will be played in "Wild South Africa."

Negotiations for the appearance in the United States and Canada next season of Jan Kubelik, the violinist, are still pending between the latter's manager, Norbert Dunkl, and Mr. Aronson.

A fellow-passenger with Mr. Aronson was Signor M. Vittorio Carpi, the Italian baritone, who has sung with much success in Milan, Turin, Florence, Bologna, Palermo, Berlin London, Naples, Genoa, and other European cities. Signor Carpi will tour the United States under Mr. Aronson's management.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Walter B. Elliott, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, is assigned to the Thirtieth Infantry.

The following-named Second Lieutenants, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, are assigned as follows: Frank I. Otis, Eighth Cavalry; William G. Murchison, Eighth Infantry; Charles C. Finch, Eleventh Infantry; Thomas B. Crockett, Twenty-fourth Infantry. The officers named will join their respective regiments.

The following-named officers, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, are assigned as follows:

First Cavalry—Second Lieut. S. D. Smith.

Second Cavalry—First Lieut. R. J. Reaney.

Fourth Cavalry—Second Lieuts. J. A. Degen, P. Mowry, W. W. Overton.

Seventh Cavalry—First Lieut. E. E. Booth, Second Lieuts. W. A. Austin, G. P. Tyner.

Eighth Cavalry—First Lieut. Duncan Elliot.

Tenth Cavalry—Second Lieut. E. C. Wells.

Twelfth Cavalry—First Lieut. H. N. Cootes, Second Lieut. O. S. Lusk.

Thirteenth Cavalry—First Lieut. W. W. Herringshaw.

First Infantry—Second Lieut. E. A. Jeunet.

Second Infantry—Second Lieuts. A. C. Voris, W. B. Bonham.

Third Infantry—Second Lieut. C. C. Jones.

Fifth Infantry—Second Lieut. C. R. W. Morison.

Tenth Infantry—Second Lieut. C. H. Danforth.

Fifteenth Infantry—Second Lieut. W. E. Gillmore.

Seventeenth Infantry—Second Lieuts. F. S. Young, W. H. Clendenin.

Nineteenth Infantry—Second Lieut. H. C. M. Supplee.

Twenty-eighth Infantry—First Lieut. A. F. Presscott, Second Lieut. G. E. Kumpe.

Twenty-ninth Infantry—First Lieut. F. H. Burton.

Lieut. Booth will report to the commanding officer at Fort Logan, Col., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his station.

Lieut. Herringshaw will report to the commanding officer at Fort Wayne, Mich., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his station.

Lieuts. Reaney and Elliot will report to the commanding officer at Fort Columbus, N. Y., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join their stations.

Lieuts. Cootes, Mowry, Smith, Bonham, Clendenin, and Morison will report to the commanding officer at Fort Myer, Va., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join their stations.

Lieut. Burton will join his regiment at Fort Sheridan.

Lieut. Presscott will join his regiment at Vancouver Barracks.

Lieut. Wells will join a troop of the Tenth Cavalry in the Division of the Philippines.

Lieuts. Austin, Overton, Gillmore, and Jeunet will report to the commanding officer at Columbus Barracks for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join their stations.

Lieut. Degen will report to the commanding officer at Fort Ethan Allen for temporary duty, and upon completion thereof will join his station.

Lieut. Tyner will report to the commanding officer at Fort Sheridan for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his station.

Lieut. Lusk will join his regiment at Fort Sam Houston.

Lieuts. Danforth and Young will join their regiments in the Division of the Philippines.

Lieut. Jones will report to the commanding officer at Fort Crook for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his station.

Lieut. Kumpe will report to the commanding officer at Fort Harrison for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his station.

Lieut. Voris will report to the commanding officer at Fort Thomas for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his station.

Lieut. Supplee will report to the commanding officer at Fort McHenry for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his proper station.

Assignments in the Coast Artillery of Second Lieutenants recently appointed, with rank from May 8: Tilman Campbell, Ninety-eighth Company; John M. Dunn, Ninety-fifth Company; Homer B. Grant, Eighty-ninth Company; Robert W. Collins, Fifteenth Company; Alfred Hasbrouck, One Hundred and First Company; James L. Long, One Hundred and Fifth Company; Earl C. Pierce, Fiftieth Company; Moses R. Ross, Fifty-third Company. Lieut. Campbell will report to the commanding officer at Jefferson Barracks for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his station. Lieut. Dunn will join his company at Fort Hancock. Lieut. Grant will join his company at Fort Banks. Lieut. Collins will join his company at Fort Barrancas. Lieut. Hasbrouck will join his company at Fort Totten. Lieut. Long will join his company at the Presidio of San Francisco. Lieuts. Pierce and Ross will join their companies at Fort Wadsworth.

Second Lieut. George A. Taylor is attached to the One Hundred and Fourth Company, Coast Artillery, and will join that company at Fort Washington.

Lieut. Col. Henry B. Osgood, Deputy Commissary General, will take transport from San Francisco to Manila about Sept. 16.

Capt. Theodore B. Hacker, Commissary, will proceed to San Francisco and report to the Commissary General for instructions.

Capt. John McA. Palmer, Fifteenth Infantry, will report to the Superintendent at the Military Academy for duty.

Navy.

Commander Arthur B. Speyers is detached from Cavite station and ordered to command the Brooklyn.

Lieut. Commander Theodore F. Burgdorff is detached from the New Orleans and ordered home.

Lieut. Andre M. Procter is detached from the Wilmington and ordered home.

Ensign John T. Bowers is detached from Cavite station and ordered to the New Orleans.

Medical Inspector Franklin Rogers, condemned by medical survey, is detached from the Brooklyn and ordered home.

Surgeon James E. Gardner is detached from Cavite Hospital and ordered to the Brooklyn, temporarily.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Middleton S. Elliott is transferred from the Annapolis to the Kentucky.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Edward M. Shipp is assigned to Cavite Hospital.

Assistant Surgeon William H. Ulsh is transferred from the Glacier to the Annapolis.

Assistant Surgeon Warren E. G. High is transferred from the Kentucky to the Glacier.

Assistant Surgeon John T. Kennedy is transferred from the Marine Brigade to the Brooklyn.

Assistant Surgeon Henry E. Odell is transferred from Cavite Hospital to the Marine Brigade.

Capt. Frederick H. Delano, Marine Corps, is transferred from the New York to the Marine Brigade.

Orders to Capt. Wendell C. Neville, Marine Corps, attaching him to the New York are revoked.

Second Lieut. Austin C. Rogers, Marine Corps, is transferred from the New York to the Marine Brigade.

GULF STORM DAMAGE IN AND NEAR MOBILE

Property Destroyed and Lives May Have Been Lost.

Railway Roadbed and Bay Shell Road Washed Out in Many Places—Several Boats Are Still Missing.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 16.—Considerable damage was done in Mobile by the Gulf storm, which was at its worst late Thursday afternoon, with a wind velocity of sixty-two miles an hour. Trees were uprooted, roofs of houses torn off, chimneys wrecked. Mohr & Sons' drug store, 161 Dauphin Street, with much of its stock, was wrecked. The flood water was backed by the southeast gale over the cotton wharf. Front, Commerce, and Water Streets and part of Royal Street for several blocks north of St. Anthony were covered with water.

In the Cotton Exchange the water was eighteen inches deep. Both the Western Union and Postal offices were flooded. Electric car service was shut down after 3 o'clock, and business in the wholesale district was suspended.

The tracks of the Louisville and Nashville, Southern, and Mobile and Ohio Railroads in Commerce Street were under water, traffic of course being stopped entirely. No afternoon or night trains came over the Mobile and Ohio from the South, and none is expected to-night. The bay boats made their morning runs from the eastern shore to Mobile, but no afternoon trips.

Nothing has been heard from Fort Morgan to-night. Two companies of coast artillery are stationed there, and the barracks undoubtedly received the full force of the blow. Nor can any communication be had with the islands in Mississippi Sound, just outside the Bar, forty miles below here. News concerning the fate of the islanders, which is anxiously awaited, must come by boat.

A schooner, the George E. Bentley, Capt. Edwards, left a few days ago for Cienfuegos, but meeting the storm, put back, arriving here yesterday. Two other schooners, the Mary E. Morse and Mary E. Judge, sailed on Monday, and it is feared they have been wrecked in the storm. The fruit steamer Espana, from Puerto Cortez, with Gen. Cabell on board, was due yesterday, but waited outside and came in to-day, reporting very heavy weather. Many other boats delayed their entrance into port until to-day. A small vessel, laden with 500 barrels of resin for New Orleans, was overturned at the resin wharf, and a tugboat, the Venture, sank at the same place.

The pleasure yacht Mayflower, with Joseph McPhillips, Mr. and Mrs. William Pattison, Miss Retta Heutis, and Miss Marie Davis on board, was blown upon Cat Island, Mississippi Sound, Thursday. The party took refuge in a small house there and were rescued to-day by a searching party. Several yachts and naphtha launches owned here and at Portersville are reported wrecked, and the canning factory at Bayou la Batre, on the southern shore, is damaged. All the wharves and bathhouses at Port Clear, on the eastern shore of the bay, were washed away, and the Bay Shell Road, a noted drive on the western shore, was washed out for half a mile, the entire road being left covered with logs and driftwood.

Superintendent Charles Marshall of the New Orleans Division of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad reached here to-day and reported that the road had been washed out in many places. He could not tell when traffic would be resumed.

While the storm was not as severe as the record breaker of 1893, there was much excitement among the people because of the memory of that catastrophe. Many passed the night out of doors and were drenched by the rain. An incident in the streets during the afternoon was the chase of a wild bull by men and boys. The animal turned and chased his pursuers, however, badly goring one man, Charles Wacker. Two horses were also injured, and one of them had to be killed.

After being in possession of the streets for three hours the bull was shot by a policeman.

During the storm the steamboat Lady Jane went to the rescue of the truck gardeners who live in the marshes between the Mobile and Spanish Rivers. All that could be reached were brought to the city. One marsh dweller and his family, ten in all, spent the night in an open boat and rowed to the city this morning. Their home is supposed to have been destroyed.

There is a report that the pleasure yacht Ariel, bound for Fish River, with Robert and Winthrope Halet of Mobile and some others on board, was pounded to pieces upon the wharf at Battle's, on the eastern shore. Nothing has been heard of the crew. From Fowl River it is reported that the schooner Marguerite was taken up bodily and left high and dry on the beach, with five men on board.

For fifteen hours there was no means of telegraphic communication with the outside world, and even now but few wires are working, and these very slowly. There is no line between Mobile and New Orleans and no prospects of any for several days. The wires on that division are exposed to the full sweep of the wind from the Gulf, and poles have been uprooted for miles.

SIX LIVES LOST.

Three Women, Two Men, and a Little Girl Drowned Near New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 16.—Except for six fatalities along the river below the city, the storm seems to have done no great damage here. In the city the only injury was to the lakeside resorts and to the section flooded by the break in a canal bank, which was closed before morning.

Rice and orange farms on the lower coast were badly damaged. The inhabitants there believe that they were struck by a tidal wave, combined with a cyclone. Those who lost their lives were dwellers half a mile above Quarantine. A large house was overturned with fifteen people in it. Mrs. Rosa Walker, her ten-year-old daughters, Ida Walker; Miss Birdie Cobden, and Miss Ella Cobden were drowned. The crew of the tugboat Biloxi sought refuge a few hundred yards away, and two of the sailors, Blaine Davidson and Peter Yea, were lost.

MAJOR HOPKINS'S WILL.

Surrogate Decides that the Testament with the Canceled Signature Is Legally Valid.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Surrogate Silkman of Westchester County this morning decided that the will of Major Robert E. Hopkins of Tarrytown, over which there has been a contest pending, on the ground that the signature had been scratched out by some outside party, is a valid will.

The contest was brought by Robert E. Hopkins, Jr., through his special guardian, Joseph W. Middlebrook of Tarrytown. The contestant is a son of the deceased millionaire and one of the principal heirs. The will was executed by Major Hopkins on Nov. 14, 1891, and was filed for probate by Fannie W. Hopkins, his widow. When so filed the signature was canceled by fourteen vertical marks through it, made with pen and ink.

The special guardian instituted the contest on the special ground that the signature to the will had been canceled by Mr. Hopkins with the intention to revoke the will and that he died intestate. The Surrogate says in his decision:

"The evidence is that there is no change in his [the testator's] feelings toward any of the objects of his bounty, but that the ties grew stronger as the years rolled on. Under all these circumstances and under all the proofs that are before us, can we infer that he canceled his signature to the paper offered for probate with an intention to revoke it? I think not. I think that the inference is overwhelming that the cancellation was not made by the testator himself but by another hand. There is, however, no proof that it was made by another by his direction and consent as the statute requires."

TO CONTEST AKERS WILL.

Formal objections and notice of contest to the probate of the will of Frederick Akers of this city, who was well known in turf circles, were filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday by George H. Jefferies, a nephew of the testator. The contestant holds that the will is not the last testamentary writing of his uncle.

This belief he bases on the fact that across the face of the will and codicil are the words: "This will and codicil is hereby revoked."

In his will Mr. Akers bequeaths the stallion Idle Gift to his friend, James P. Nieman, with instructions that when the horse has served his usefulness he should be destroyed as humanely as possible, and properly interred.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

This afternoon there will be many entertainments at Newport. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs's garden party will probably be the most original. It will have some circus features. In the evening there will be a number of dinners, including that of Miss May Van Alen. At Bar Harbor there will be the usual dinner and dance at the Kebo Valley Club, and at Easthampton there will be a dance at Clinton Hall, which will take the place of the burned Maidstone Club. There will also be a dance at Oyster Bay at the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club.

⁂

Among the amusements yesterday there was the Jamestown (R. I.) fête, which is one of the features of the season at that resort. Waldo Story and Richard Peters were among the judges. There were processions and dog and baby shows and Maypole dances and many other diversions. Notwithstanding other attractions at Newport, quite a number of the cottagers at that resort attended.

⁂

Among he recent engagements announced at Newport has been that of Miss Phyllis Langhorne, the sister of Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson and Mrs. Robert Quincy Shaw second, to Reginald Brooks. Miss Langhorne is a great beauty and is well known in New York and Boston society. She has been taking an active part in the tennis tournament at Newport this Summer. The Langhorne family lives in Richmond. Reginald Brooks is the son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks and a brother of Miss Gladys Brooks.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Delafield (Miss Margaretta Stockton Beasley) are spending the Summer with Mr. Delafield's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Maturin L. Delafield, at the Delafield seaside place, Sunswyck, Westhampton Beach, L. I. Mr. and Mrs. Maturin L. Delafield, Jr., (Miss Lettice Lee Sands,) are at Tuxedo, where they will remain until September, when, with Mrs. Charles E. Sands, they will go abroad.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick E. W. Longfellow, (Miss Julia Livingston Delafield,) who were married last Spring, are at Fieldston, the Maturin L. Delafield place at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, occupying one of the cottages there.

⁂

An entertainment is to be given by the Meadow Club at Southampton next Friday evening for the benefit of the Village Improvement Society. It is to be a vaudeville, and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor and Mrs. Barclay have been active in arranging the programme. There are to be "coon" dances by amateurs and a cotillion, for which favors have been given by Mrs. Oakman. The vaudeville is scheduled for 10 o'clock, the cotillion an hour later, and the supper for midnight. Mrs. B. Aymar Sands, Mrs. Robert Olyphant, Mrs. James L. Barclay, Mrs. Walter C. Oakman, Mrs. N. Thayer Robb, Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mrs. James L. Breese, and others are among the patronesses.

⁂

Miss Leontine Marié and Mrs. Robert Olyphant both gave luncheons at the Meadow Club on Wednesday and Thursday. Temple Merritt and Stephen Peabody gave dinners at the club last evening.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Henderson and their family have left Southampton for the Adirondacks, where they will spend a month.

⁂

As stated in this column last October, before Mrs. Barclay and her daughter went abroad, the marriage of Miss Beatrice W. Barclay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sackett M. Barclay, and Stockton Beekman Colt is to be celebrated in October at Cazenovia, N. Y. The date selected is Oct. 9.

⁂

The engagement of Miss Angelica Church, daughter of Richard Church, and the Rev. Edward P. Hart, rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church at Rochester, N. Y., has been announced. The wedding is to be celebrated at Belmar, N. J., where the Churches have a Summer place.

⁂

The large dinner given on Narada last evening at Newport by Harry Walters for Miss Gwendolyn Burden was a charming affair. There were about seventy-five guests. The Neapolitan Quartet played and there was a vaudeville performance on the after deck. In addition to the young friends of Miss Burden there were some twenty older people, and these included Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Col. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr, Mr. and Mrs. George Rives, Miss Josephine Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Storrs Wells, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Childs, and Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman have cards out for a large dinner at their Southapmton cottage. It is to be given early in September in honor of Mrs. Henry L. Burnett.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Russell Thomas are expected at Southampton next Thursday on Gen. Thomas's yacht Taro. They are to be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Breese.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mead Thompson, who were at Newport most of the week on their yacht Reverie, took with them in their party their niece, Miss Thompson, Miss Fanny Howland, Cecil Barrett, Theodore Pell, Malcolm Whitman, Richard Stevens, William A. Larned, E. P. Larned, and Oliver C. Campbell.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stickney have been at Bar Harbor on their yacht Susquehanna and were entertained at a number of dinners.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Dawkins of England, who have been at Newport, are going to Bar Harbor the coming week and will be the guests of Mrs. Eustis. Miss Polly Dawkins has been there all the season.

⁂

The Pittsfield (Mass.) Fair is to be held the second week in September, and its first day, Sept. 10, has been set for the "Lenox Day," and a number of Lenox cottagers will go over. Courtlandt F. Bishop's motor is one of the fastest in Lenox, and his brother, David W. Bishop, will soon arrive from abroad with another machine. A special town meeting has been called at Lenox for to-day to see if the town will vote to restrict the speed of automobiles to six miles an hour, the penalty for a violation to be a fine of $100 or ten days' imprisonment.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson at East Islip. Schuyler Parsons and the Misses Parsons have gone to their country house at East Islip, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting and Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., are at Oakdale.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 16.—Henry Walters gave a dinner to-night on the steam yacht Narada in honor of Miss Gwendolyn Burden, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden. It was a young people's affair, with scarcely more than a score of the older folks among the seventy-five guests. All the débutantes of the season were present. Dinner was served on the after deck, which was inclosed and profusely decorated in white and yellow, and later there was a musicale.

Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll entertained at luncheon on the Navahoe to-day, and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay at Berger's.

Mrs. Edward J. Berwind had her second reception at The Elms.

Mrs. George S. Scott, Mrs. J. Amory Codman, and Mrs. Edward Parsons gave luncheons.

Dinners were given by Mrs. J. Laurence Van Alen, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., Mrs. Charles L. F. Robinson, Mrs. Sallie Hargous Elliot, Egerton L. Winthrop, Lispenard Stewart, and Mrs. George L. Rives.

Count Sternberg was the guest of honor at a dinner given to-night at the Naval War College by Capt. French E. Chadwick.

The garden party to be given by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs to-morrow afternoon promises to be the leading out-door event of the season. Details of the entertainment have not yet been disclosed, and no one knows exactly what to expect. Harry S. Lehr is announced as the ring master and manager of the circus, which is to be a part of the entertainment.

Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, who gave a dinner for young people at the Casino last Sunday, will give a similar entertainment for older people to-morrow at the same place.

Marquis de la Gandara, who has been entertained by many of the cottagers during his stay here, will leave about Sept. 1 for a trip to British Columbia.

Mrs. Grenville Kane is visiting among the cottagers.

The Rev. Dr. Percy S. Grant of New York lectured in the Naval War College to-day on conditions in the Philippine Islands.

Mrs. E. B. Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bergen, E. L. Winthrop, Jr., R. R. Remington, Joel Rathbone, D. Berkeley Updike, and A. H. Rutherford are registered at the Casino to-day.

Henry A. C. Taylor is entertaining A. R. Livingstone and Joel Rathbone of New York at his cottage on Annandale Road.

Miss Burnham of Boston is the guest of Mrs. John Clinton Gray.

Dr. and Mrs. William Appleton are guests of Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest.

Mr. and Mrs. Seth Barton French are entertaining Isaac Townsend and Miss Booker of New York.

Miss Nora Iselin is visiting Mrs. De Lancey A. Kane at Rosevale.

J. Pierpont Morgan at Bar Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 16.—J. Pierpont Morgan arrived here this morning on the yacht Corsair. His arrival created much interest, and a large number of people watched his debarkation. He came here from Great Neck, L. I., and will remain for the Horse Show. Mr. Morgan would not answer any questions. He said he had come to Maine to escape reporters, and that he had nothing to say either on the strike situation or anything else. He called on John S. Kennedy and William E. Dodge, and to-night gave a dinner on board his yacht.

Daughter Born to Governor of Kentucky

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 16.—A daughter was born to Gov. and Mrs. Beckham to-day at the Executive mansion.

Ex-Gov. W. J. Stone Better.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—Ex-Gov. W. J. Stone, Vice Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who has been quite ill with dysentery for the past three weeks, is much better to-day.

FOR WOMEN'S WEAR.

It is warm weather to talk of velvet, but there are notes of Fall in the air, and it is well to think of the future. It is possible that we are to have a black velvet Winter. Nothing is more delightful in the way of coats and nothing more becoming and nothing more distinguished than a full suit of black velvet. Some of the coats of black velvet which have already made their appearance are half length, and, with the happy facility with which ideas change with the fashions, these seem everything that they should be. These are shaped coats, and some are made fastening close up in the front, one with a simple and stylish collar which turns over, and another a flaring standing collar with lace and fur combined.

⁂

Braid enters into the trimming of the coats—coarse braids, both wide and narrow, put on in lattice work effects in some instances, and all more or less elaborate.

⁂

A black velvet suit shows the panel effect in front, the Louis XV. shape coat, and the use of pipings. The skirt is plain, with satin pipings on either side of the front breadth outlining the panel. Inside the pipings on the two side breadths are knots of satin set on at intervals, having the effect of frogs. These are repeated on the jacket on either side of the white vest. This is an attractive vest, narrow, fitting into the figure with the jacket, on either side of the centre small battalions of black embroidered with dots in white, the battalions, which are very small and only called that by courtesy, outlined with an embroidered edge of white. There is a turn-down collar, fitting close up around the throat, having the same finish, dots, and edge. The velvet on either side of the vest is outlined with a satin piping, which extends around the edge of the jacket. The sleeves are long and pointed over the hand.

⁂

Another velvet gown similarly made has a vest of white more elaborately ornamented with black embroidery, and on the jacket at the waist two large cut steel buttons on either side.

⁂

Thick clusters of buttons are seen on many of the first exhibitions of Fall styles. One long light coat has small satin buttons in the thick clusters with knots of satin ribbon, having the effect of bunches of grapes. The massed clusters of buttons appear on different styles of garments.

⁂

Folds are seen, some three or four rather wide folds edging a wide collar or sleeve tabs of lace, and forming the standing collar.

⁂

The long light woolen coats show yokes from which rows of stitching having the effect of closing inverted plaits fit them to a little below the waist, where each seam opens and leaves the skirt of the coat full.

⁂

With the large hoods on some of the coats there are tall flaring collars, and if there is the broad cavalier turnback cuff to the coat sleeve there is the full fall of lace inside any another at the neck. This is an adaptation of the Louis XV. styles.

⁂

A charming gown of some heavy black woolen material is combined with black silk moire. The collar and the whole upper part of the bodice and the sleeves are made of folds of this silk, perhaps a little more than an inch wide, and there is so little of the stuff on the waist that it seems at first glance to be entirely of the moire. There are quaint lapels on this gown, one on the left turning back and up, and the other very low, turning down. There is a point of heavy white lace on the collar in front, which gives a becoming touch, and is the only note of white in the gown. The skirt of this gown is after the new style, tapering in from the hips just below the knee. There is a flounce on the skirt of the moire, pointed low in the front, then graduating quickly up at the sides. There is a good effect given this ruffle by wide bands of the stuff of the gown, and more bands above it following the outlines gradually rising at the side give that drawn-in effect which is in reality the cut of the skirt. In places where narrow strappings are used in this gown taffeta takes the place of the moire.

⁂

On one of the plain backed skirts the bands of the material which finish it are put in an ornamental design across the back. This is not so satisfactory as plain, straight strappings.

⁂

Neat little suits are made with bodice pointed back and front, and a plain, narrow little vest of some light material, if the suit is dark, buttoning simply up the front.

⁂

One of the half length black velvet jackets which button up close in the back is finished from neck to waist with a ruffle of black silk set in at the side with good effect.

AID FOR THE RINKES.

Several Contributions for the Unfortunate West Hoboken Family.

Through the generosity of several readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES, temporary relief was provided for August Rinke, the aged man of 611 Spring Street, West Hoboken, who is supporting himself and two children by washing and ironing clothes. Rinke is totally blind in one eye and nearly blind in the other.

Rinke was happy in the thought yesterday that his wife is expected to come out of the hospital soon. Somebody in the hospital provided her with the belt she will have to wear after she leaves the hospital on account of the operation performed upon her for appendicitis. Rinke is worried now over his inability to provide his wife with nourishing food after she goes home. The food upon which he and his children are subsisting, he says, is stale bread, coffee, molasses, and lard.

Aside from the cash given to Rinke—$4 in all—Hugo R. Kirsten of 30 Lee Avenue, Brooklyn, offered the belt which Rinke's wife needed. THE TIMES acknowledges the contribution of "J. J." of $1 for Mr. Rinke.

WILL DISCUSS RECIPROCITY.

President of Manufacutrers' Association Summons Executive Committee—Active Measures Proposed.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—President Theodore C. Search of the National Association of Manufacturers has called a special meeting of the Executive Committee of that organization for Sept. 4, to consider the question of reciprocity in all its phases, after which a call will be issued for a national reciprocity convention. This action is taken as the result of much dissatisfaction among manufacturers, especially those who are in the export trade, and strong pressure will be brought to bear on Congress at its next session to give the relief desired.

The Executive Committee of the association comprises representatives of some of the largest manufacturing concerns in the United States, and a number of them have in the past been prominent high protective tariff men.

The committee consists of W. C. Nones, President Kentucky Wagon Manufacturing Company, Louisville; Summerfield Baldwin, President Warren Manufacturing Company, Baltimore; George T. Coppins, Walworth Manufacturing Company, Boston; Benjamin Atha of Benjamin Atha & Co., Newark, N. J.; Richard Young, President Richard Young Company, New York; Daniel Ripley, President United States Glass Company, Pittsburg; John H. Converse, Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia; P. E. Montanus, President Springfield Machine Tool Company, Springfield, Ohio; George M. Sargent, President Sargent Company, Chicago; Charles F. Brooker, Treasurer Coe Brass Manufacturing Company, Torrington, Conn.; W. H. Hitchcock, President Wels and Lesch Manufacturing Company, Muncie, Ind.; August H. Vogel, Manager Prester and Vogel Company, Milwaukee; Lucien Sharpe, treasurer Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company, Providence, R. I.; Hamilton Carhart of Carhart & Co., Detroit, Mich., and the President, treasurer, and secretary of the association, as ex-officio members.

The intention is to have all the manufacturing interests in the country, whether members of the association or not, represented at the convention, so as to get the actual opinion of all industries that are effected. It will be called before December, so that its proceedings can be used in the effort to have Congress give them proper consideration.

The sentiment of the manufacturers who are members of the National association, its officials state, is practically unanimous in favor of active efforts to secure treaties of commercial reciprocity with other countries, with a view to the extension of America's trade in foreign lands.

Within the past few months this trade with Russia, Italy, and some other countries has been dealt heavy blows, President Search asserts, by the levying of a countervailing duty on sugar. Other equally unfriendly acts of the Government in matters pertaining to imports have had the effect of hampering American exporters' business abroad. It will be endeavored to show to Congress that American industries have suffered by the present tariff laws and their interpretations.

THE 'FRISCO-MEMPHIS LINES.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—The first official announcement of changes brought about by the consolidation of the San Francisco-Memphis lines will be issued to-morrow from the headquarters in this city by President B. F. Yoakum. After Aug. 18 the jurisdiction of the general offices will be extended over all the lines of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad Company; the Current River Railroad Company, and the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham Railroad Company, as follows:

B. L. Wichell, Vice President and General Manager; A. Douglas, Vice President and General Auditor, in charge of accounting department, and C. H. Beggs, Vice President and Assistant General Manager, are to have offices in St. Louis. Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson of New York are the counsel. The headquarters of L. F. Parker, General Solicitor, and F. H. Hamilton, Secretary and Treasurer, will be in St. Louis, and Frederick Straus, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, is to be stationed, in New York.

WINDOWS SHATTERED.

Special to The New York Times.

HULL, Mass., Aug. 16.—Target practice with the big 13-inch guns at Fort Warren this afternoon caused such perturbations of the atmosphere as to shatter hundreds of dollars worth of windows at Pemberton, Battery Heights, and Stony Beach.

The guns are on the eastern side of the island, and were pointed out toward Boston light. For about an hour the firing continued at intervals, and at every report many large and valuable panes were broken.

Although the fort is about two miles away, the detonations were deafening to the residents of Hull, and hundreds of people complained of headache, as the result of the firing.

SENORA CANOVAS IS DEAD.

She Married the Late Premier of Spain After an Engagement Lasting Fifteen Years.

MADRID, Aug. 16.—The widow of Señor Canovas del Castillo, the Premier of Spain, (who was shot and killed by an Anarchist at the baths of Santa Agueda, Aug. 8, 1897,) is dead.

Señora Canovas was a member of one of the oldest and proudest families of Spain. Before her marriage she was Doña Joaquina Puente y Soto Major, and her father, Marquis Puente y Soto Major, would not at first hear of her marrying a mere successful politician. Doña Joaquina was a belle of the Spanish Court, and the Marquis expected that she would marry one of the grandees at least. She remained faithful to Canovas, however, and when he became Premier he was too powerful to be spurned even by the Marquis, who consented to the marriage. His daughter had been secretly engaged to Canovas for fifteen years.

Señora Canovas was thirty years her husband's junior. She enjoyed a full share of the honors that devolved upon him, though it is said that her persistent proclamation of his supremacy over the Queen Regent in the councils of the kingdom caused the downfall of one Ministry of which he was the head.

Queen Christina, however, sent a long letter of condolence to Señora Canovas when the Prime Minister was killed. The assassination took place in sight of Canovas's wife.

Obituary Notes.

WALTER IRWIN NEVIN, the oldest brother of Arthur Nevin and of the late Ethelbert Nevin, the well-known composers, died yesterday at the family home, Vineacre, Sewickley, Penn. He was forty-eight years of age.

ORLANDO B. MERRILL, a great-grandson of Gen. Sevier, the "hero of King's Mountain" and first Governor of Tennessee, is dead in Tuscumbia, Ala. He was sixty-five years old and had been an invalid six years. During the early part of the civil war, as a member of Ward's Battery, he had charge of the Mississippi State Armory.

THEODORE F. FREY, forty-three years old, of 111 St. Charles Street, Newark, died Thursday night after an illness of more than a year from appendicitis. He was born at College Point, L. I., and went to Newark twenty-seven years ago. He was a member of the Celluloid Club and of East End Council, No. 201, Junior Order United American Mechanics. He is survived by a widow and five children.

FREDERICK BALDWIN BETTS, until fourteen years ago a prominent New York merchant, died at his home at Morristown, N. J., on Thursday. He was born in Hudson, N. Y., on July 15, 1813. When twenty years old he went to Newark, N. J., where he accumulated a fortune. He lost large sums during the civil war. He put in a claim of $200,000 against the United States, and in 1879 Congress allowed him $30,000 of his claim. Only two children survive him.

WILLIAM J. FLAHERTY, who was widely known in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 30 Bedford Avenue, of Bright's disease. He had been ill for some time. Mr. Flaherty was born in Laurel Hill thirty-seven years ago and came of a family famous for its sporting proclivities. Mr. Flaherty was a charter member of the Brooklyn Athletic Club, the Lily Social Club, the Seymour Democratic Club, the Columbian Club, and of Court Eve, Foresters of America. Two brothers and one sister survive him.

WILLIAM VAN STEENBERG, sixty-one years of age, senior member of the firm of Van Steenberg & Clark, stone contractors, died at his home in Newark, N. J., at 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning of apoplexy. Mr. Van Steenberg was one of the best-known residents of that city and was twice elected Alderman from the Eighth Ward. The firm has been in business in Newark for the last twenty-one years. Mr. Van Steenberg was born in Ulster County, N. Y., where he attended school and started in business as a quarryman. From Ulster he moved to Sullivan County and then to Newark. Mr. Van Steenberg leaves a widow and four children. The funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon at 2:30 at the house. The burial will be in Fairmount Cemetery.

Aid Asked to Send Woman to Friends.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities appeals for $25 to pay the fare of a respectable old woman to St. Kitts, where she will be cared for by relatives. All contributions for this purpose should be sent to 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Business Notices.

Care, worry, and anxiety whiten the hair too early. Renew it with PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. For all skin troubles use GREVE'S OINTMENT, 50c.

MARRIED.

STEVENS—WERNER.—On Thursday, Aug. 15, 1901, at Sherry's, Bella, daughter of Eliza Werner, to George Morrow Stevens, Jr.

DIED.

ANITA.—On Wednesday, Aug. 14, at the New York Catholic Protectory, Westchester, New York City, Sister M. Anita, who for thirty-five years was a member of the order of the Sisters of Charity and for ten years Superioress of the Female Department.

The funeral took place on Friday, Aug. 16, and the interment was in the cemetery of the Protectory at Van Nest.

BETTS.—On Aug. 15, at his late residence, No. 21 Hill St., Morristown, N. J., Frederick Baldwin Betts, in the 89th year of his age.

Funeral private.

COOK.—On the 15th instant, Ann R. Cook, widow of Frederick Cook and daughter of Asher Riley, deceased, in the 91st year of her age.

Friends and relatives are kindly invited to attend the funeral service, to be held in the Marble Collegiate Church, 5th Av., corner 29th St., on Saturday, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

DUER.—At Liberty, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 14, John Duer, son of the late William Duer.

Funeral private.

GRANT.—Suddenly, at Falmouth Heights, Mass., Mary Oakley Grant, daughter of Jessie S. Grant and the late James Grant of Summit, N. J.

Funeral services at Summit, N. J., Saturday, Aug. 17, from the Presbyterian Church, on the arrival of the 2 P. M. train from New York.

HOOK.—At Schenectady, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1901, after a lingering illness, Gulian Hook of this city, in the 79th year of his age.

SMITH.—At Northeast Harbor, Me., on Tuesday, Aug. 13, George W. Smith of this city, aged 69 years.

Funeral services at Northeast Harbor. Committal service at Woodlawn on Saturday morning, Aug. 17. A special car for friends will be attached to train leaving Grand Central Station at 9:35 o'clock.

TOTTEN.—At Somerville, N. J., Thursday, Aug. 15, 1901, Harrison J., son of Phebe L. and the late James D. Totten of New York.

Funeral services at his late residence, 20 West Cliff St., Somerville, Sunday, at 4:30 P. M. Take 2:30 train foot of Liberty St.

DEATHS REPORTED AUG. 16.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Aug.
ANDREWS, Elizabeth, 448 E. 120th	80	14
ARCHETTI, Emanuel, 320 E. 114th	2	15
BAIXT, Abraham, 181 Norfolk St.	1	15
BANZALE, Tony, 71 Sullivan St.	3	15
BROADARD, Clarence, 214 W. 29th	1	13
BODINER, Annie, 129 E. 3d St.	30	15
BRACHIT, Frederick, 794 9th Av.	52	14
BLUMM, Louisa, 318 1st Av.	33	14
BIRMINGHAM, Jennie, 408 E. 63d St.	1	16
BETJEMAN, Nicholas, 154 E. 47th St.	84	14
CROFFERI, Manuel, 455 W. 46th St.	34	14
COOK, Ann R., 59 W. 37th St.	91	15
CASTELLANO, Vincent, 236 E. 75th	1	15
CHADWICK, Samuel, 384 Cherry St.	1	16
CONWAY, Michael, 175 W. 65th St.	67	14
CANCELLARA, Donata, 73 Mott St.	1	16
COWENHAVEN, Margaret R., 78 Madison Av.	74	15
CORRIGAN, Mary, 327 E. 35th St.	57	15
CURLEY, Frank, 314 E. 105th St.	1	15
DUNN, Charles, 2,150 2d Av.	1	14
DONOHUE, Michael, 688 Greenwich	43	13
DAY, Margaret, 811 E. 26th St.	32	16
DONNELLY, John W., 123 W. 128th	2	15
DELMAR, Elsie, Infant Hospital	1	15
DAHLWEINER, C., Cold Spring, N.Y.	25	16
DORAN, Daniel, 403 E. 82d St.	80	15
EUGENFELD, Taube, 76 Stanton St.	1	16
ELLEN, Ann, Manhattan State Hosp.	79	12
EICHWALD, H., 1,543 Avenue A	13	15
FITZGERALD, Anna, 509 W. 46th	24	15
FISHER, Golde, 177 Stanton St.	1	16
FRASCA, Maria G., 63 Chrystie St.	2	15
GOLDLEAF, John, 300 E. 107th St.	1	15
GEREMIA, G., 437 W. 38th St.	1	15
GREEN, Michael, 525 W. 36th St.	4	15
GUIPS, Anna, 95 1st St.	1	15
GIANNASIO, J., 186 Hester St.	24	15
GRIMSHAW, Veronica, 309 E. 38th	1	15
HOGAN, Annie, 412 E. 82d St.	1	14
HAYES, ——, Sloane Mat. Hosp.	1	15
HYNES, Mary, 213 E. 76th St.	74	16
HARRINGTON, Abraham, 428 E. 9th	1	16
HEFFRON, Peter, 236 W. 61st St.	1	15
JONES, Louisa, 496 7th Av.	25	14
JACOBS, Samuel, 50 Edgecombe Av.	52	14
JARVIAN, Sophia, 167th St. and Willis Av.	36	15
JOHNSON, Carl, Manhattan State Hospital	79	3
KALMANOVICH, P., 113 Hester St.	1	15
KELLY, Margaret G., 327 E. 75th St.	3	15
KLEIN, Bennett, 230 Monroe St.	1	16
KORZYMKE, William, 61 E. 7th St.	1	15
KARP, Freda, 6 Goerck St.	1	15
KENNY, John J., 81 Catharine St.	27	15
DAWSON, Richard, Bellevue Hosp.	61	15
LO BERTO, Angelo, 225 Thompson St.	1	15
LEVIEN, Rebecca, 237 Cherry St.	42	15
LYNCH, Margaret A., 2,451 2d Av.	3	15
LEWIS, Charles, 330 E. 19th St.	4	15
LUCE, Lena, 303 E. 60th St.	24	15
LEVIN, John, 169 E. 127th St.	1	15
LAWRENCE, Raymond, 1,763 3d Av.	1	15
MEISEL, Sarah, 47 E. 3d St.	19	15
MARTIN, Mary, 622 E. 13th St.	33	14
MADIGAN, Frances, 432 W. 17th St.	1	15
MORAN, Bridget, 403 E. 29th St.	50	15
McGRAW, Michael, 251 W. 61st St.	39	14
MORELLO, Adelina, 33 Cherry St.	1	15
McGRATH, Thomas, 632 E. 14th St.	50	14
MAHON, Gertrude, N. Y. Infant Asylum	1	15
McFADDEN, Cornelius, 350 W. 47th	1	15
MEDIO, Salvo, 9 Roosevelt St.	4	15
MOSES, Isaac, 50 E. 41st St.	63	16
O'BRIEN, Eliza, Manhattan State Hosp.	55	15
O'BRIEN, Catharine, 437 W. 17th St.	1	15
O'ROURKE, Bernard, 2½ Macdougal	63	15
O'DONNELL, Patrick, 2,462 1st Av.	50	15
PIQUE, Adolph, 89 Avenue B	1	15
PRIDE, George H., 726 E. 142d St.	45	15
POTTER, Barnard, 544 W. 47th St.	1	15
RAPHAEL, Isaac, 131 Stanton St.	42	15
REGAN, Margaret, 508 W. 36th St.	8	15
RYAN, Johanna, Manhattan State Hospital	89	8
REYNOLDS, Agnes, N. Y. Infant Asylum	1	13
REIFF, Gustave, 7 Pitt St.	1	16
SHAFFRAN, Esther, 224 E. 80th St.	1	13
SLATTERY, James J., 304 E. 126th	39	14
SHERIDAN, Michael, 334 E. 101st St.	31	13
SWEENEY, John, 10 Madison St.	48	15
STEWART, Margaret, 334 Pearl St.	46	14
SHAMPANSKY, Solomon, 152 E. Broadway	67	15
SCHMIDT, William, 1,497 Avenue A	83	12
SCHROEDER, Charles, 351 E. 104th	1	16
THOMAS, John F., 241 W. 29th St.	29	13
TUGWOOD, Mary, 310 E. 34th St.	1	15
WOLFF, Rosa, 341 E. 41st St.	33	14
WERNSTEIN, ——, 84 Norfolk St.	1	15
WOLF, Arthur, 58 Roosevelt St.	1	14
WOLF, Agnes, 1,805 3d Av.	1	15
ZURLINDE, Herman, 348 E. 60th St.	1	15

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Aug.
AKINS, William, St. Peter's Hosp.	30	15
AUSTIN, Sarah A., 97 Duffield St.	50	15
BROWN, Marion, 78 Carroll St.	1	15
BOLL, Ernestine, 103 S. 3d St.	72	14
BUTLER, John G., 929 Pacific St.	1	15
BENGSTON, Bertha, 581 Carroll St.	1	15
CHICHESTER, Edward B., 736 Macon	67	15
CLANCY, Ann, 141 Park Av.	64	15
DOWANS, Anthony, 28 Jackson St.	2	15
EVANS, Mabel, 640 St. Mark's Av.	1	14
FOGARTY, Peter A., 158 S. 1st St.	3	15
FISCHER, Ida, 48 Bremen St.	15	14
FLANNIGAN, Anne, 661 Classon Av.	1	15
GEHRLING, George S., 88 George St.	1	15
GRAF, Charles, 1,241 Myrtle Av.	1	15
GRECO, Minnie, 21 Dumont Av.	3	16
HORN, Patrick, 285 23d St.	1	15
HOLDEN, John, 565 6th Av.	1	15
KUBEL, Pearl, 178 McKibben St.	38	15
KITTS, John P., 213 Powers St.	42	13
KEMPO, Kate, 109 Clay St.	1	14
KREYANSKY, A., Kings Co. Hosp.	43	15
KORDENAT, Dorothea, 342 56th St.	60	14
LACY, Angelina A., 1,234 38th St.	86	15
MATAYA, Gaetano, 66 Main St.	1	15
MATLOWSKI, Anne, 500 Watkins Av.	2	16
MORELLO, Josephine, Kings Co. Hos.	45	14
McNAMARA, P., Kings Co. Hosp.	31	15
McCORMACK, J. E., 597 President	1	15
NELIN, Fannie, 317 Furman St.	1	15
NELSON, Martin, Kings Co. Hosp.	1	13
O'DONNELL, Ellen, 208 Emerson Pl.	1	15
PLAUDING, Anton, 107 Central Av.	1	14
PIZSO, Antoinette, 64th and 12th Av.	1	15
REUN, Frederick, 85 Roebling St.	54	11
RYAN, Ellen, 49 Columbia St.	1	14
REILEY, Thomas, St. Peter's Hosp.	50	14
RASSAU, Charlotte A., 268 Berry St.	53	14
SCHUMACHER, H. F., 2,786 Atlantic Av.	1	15
THALL, Harold, 104 5th Av.	1	15
TRUEB, Helen M., 186 Sackman St.	2	14
VIEMEISTER, Fredericka, 960 Bushwick Av.	3	15
WALTER, Margaret L., 146 Powers	48	13
WEBER, Marie A., 192 Marion St.	1	14
WILSON, Charles J., 274 Devoe St.	1	15
YATES, George, 129 Sands St.	37	14

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The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company

CAR TRUST SERIES "A."

Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 33, 35, 38, 64, 87, 88, 129, 141, 145, 166, 186, 202, 225, 239, 241, 303, 336, 398, 431, 549, 627, 717, 730, 738, 787, 819, 1034, 1051, 1056, 1080, 1099, 1144, 1257, 1363, 1372, 1373, 1428, 1443, 1474, 1489, 1542, 1544, 1568, 1600, 1617, 1654, 1661, 1705, 1710, 1727, 1732, have, in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage dated April 2d, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest, on the 1st day of October, 1901, at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, Atlantic Building, 49 and 51 Wall Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

Cumberland Electric Light & Power Co.
Nashville, Tennessee.
FIRST MORTGAGE 6% GOLD BONDS.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage dated July 1, 1892, securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned Trustee, hereby give notice that five (5) bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 1, 103, 204, 309 and 486, have been this day fairly and without preference or discrimination drawn by lot for redemption at 104% and accrued interest. The bonds as drawn will be paid on presentation at the office of the ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Atlantic Building, Wall and William Streets, New York City, on the 1st day of September, 1901, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.

Dated July 29, 1901.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

PUBLICATION BY THE WEST SIDE BANK of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689 of the New York State banking laws of 1892:

Isaac Brown, Aug. 21, 1884....................$69.28
Charles Carew, March 11, 1888.................269.72
Ed E. Pryer, Sept. 26, 1894.....................56.64

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.: Theo. M. Bertine, Cashier of the West Side Bank, New York, in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the unclaimed moneys required to be published according to Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689, of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New York.

THEO. M. BERTINE.

Sworn to before me this 12th day of July, 1901.
[Seal.] NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr.,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated August 16, 1897.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees, give notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above-named Railroad Company, dated August 16, 1897, the Central Trust Company of New York will receive proposals to sell the above-named bonds at a rate not exceeding, however, the par value thereof and accrued interest, with five per centum added to the principal, the total offer not to consume more than one hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000) dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company in New York City at three o'clock P. M. on the 26th day of August, 1901.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
By E. Francis Hyde, 2d Vice-President.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL.
} Trustees.

Office of the Michigan Central R. R. Co
Grand Central Station.
New York, N. Y., August 15th, 1901.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the JACKSON, LANSING & SAGINAW RAILROAD EXTENDED CONSOLIDATED BONDS, maturing Sept. 1st, 1901, that the principal of the same will be paid on presentation of the bonds at the office of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York City, on and after September 3d, 1901. Holders of the bonds who may prefer to receive payment at the office of the Ninth National Bank, New York City, (where the bonds by their terms are payable,) may present the same at said bank.

F. MIDDLEBROOK, Assistant Treasurer.

Financial Agents Wanted.

We desire to arrange for reliable representatives throughout the East and Middle West to sell preferred securities in sound enterprises. Acceptable persons can arrange for permanent and highly profitable employment.

AMERICAN FINANCE & TRUST COMPANY,
New York City.

WANTED—100 shares Northern Pacific common; answer immediately. J. M., Post Office Box 1,074.

FINANCIAL.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.

NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:

Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.

Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.

Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.

Dated New York, August 6, 1901.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
} Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

Baltimore, August 12, 1901.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:

Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.

All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

33 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, August 12, 1901.

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by Union Trust Company of New York under the Agreement dated May 10, 1900, for Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds:

The undersigned Committee under the Bondholders' Agreement above mentioned hereby give notice, pursuant to the terms of said agreement, that the Committee has entered into a contract with the Wabash Railroad Company for the acquisition by said Railroad Company of the railroad and property described in the first mortgage of the Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company, a copy of which contract is lodged with said Union Trust Company of New York, and the terms of which, briefly summarized, are as follows:

First. The Wabash Company shall acquire said property upon the confirmation of the foreclosure sale (provided it can be obtained at a satisfactory price,) shall pay all receivers' certificates, preferential liabilities, costs, counsel fees, compensation of Trustees and Committee, and shall issue a first mortgage upon said property to secure a total issue of Three and One-half Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, due in 1941, with interest from the date thereof, payable semi-annually. The bonds shall be for $1,000 and $500. The total amount of bonds issuable under said mortgage shall be $3,500,000, and $500,000 thereof shall be reserved and applied solely to the improvement and equipment of the mortgaged property.

Second. Such three and a half per cent. bonds, to an amount equal to eighty per cent. of the par value of the principal of Omaha and St. Louis bonds deposited with the Union Trust Company, shall be delivered to said Trust Company for distribution among the holders of its certificates of deposit at the rate of $800 in new bonds for each $1,000 of Omaha and St. Louis bonds. Scrip will be provided for fractional amounts.

Third. All stock of the Omaha and St. Louis Company held by the Committee is to be surrendered to the Wabash Company, and the suits brought by the Committee to enforce the personal liability of certain Directors of the Missouri Railway Construction Company are to be discontinued.

Fourth. Said contract is subject to the following conditions:

1. That the stockholders and debenture holders of the Wabash Company assent to its acquisition and mortgaging of said property.

2. That the holders of Union Trust Company certificates for Omaha and St. Louis bonds deposited under said agreement of May 10, 1900, assent to said contract; and,

3. That the net preferred liabilities against the property which are to be paid by the Wabash Company do not exceed $475,000.

By the terms of said agreement of May 10, 1900, it is provided that any holder of Union Trust Company Certificates who does not expressly dissent from such contract in a writing delivered to the Committee within twenty days after the first publication of this notice shall be conclusively deemed to have assented to such contract.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
CORNELIUS B. GOLD,
FRANCIS SMITH,

As a Committee constituted by the Agreement of Omaha and St. Louis bondholders, made May 10, 1900.

Union Trust Company of New York

80 BROADWAY.
New York, March 23rd, 1901.

The undersigned, the trustee under the mortgage executed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the Cecilia Branch, being the branch railroad of the LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from Cecilia Station to Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this company the installment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, (55,000,) due on March 1, 1900, and that the undersigned not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, on notice and request by the undersigned, did on the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1901, at its office in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

5	214	355	559	823
23	244	398	634	840
40	246	410	661	847
66	248	433	668	856
68	286	447	700	872
86	294	448	711	925
87	306	451	715	930
95	321	452	752	940
151	328	455	768	947
159	337	525	778	949
179	351	552	818	981

Notice is therefore given that the principal of the said above-mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned, at its office in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1901, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK,
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL..........$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..........$1,000,000

OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Frank H. Platt,	Hosmer B. Parsons,
George R. Sheldon,	Albert G. Jennings,
Edward Eyre,	William H. Gelshenen,
Peter Doelger,	George W. Perkins,
William Halls, Jr.,	Eugene Kelly,
James D. Layng,	Edwin Warfield,
William R. Grace,	Elverton R. Chapman,
Hugh Kelly,	Charles V. Fornes,
Charles W. Morse,	Frank R. Lawrence,

Jas. Ross Curran.

FINANCIAL.

SECURITYHOLDERS' COMMITTEE
OF THE
Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company of Illinois
AND OF THE
Litchfield & Madison Railway Company

To holders of the Income Mortgage Bonds, Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company of Illinois, and of Income Mortgage Bonds and Common Stock of the Litchfield and Madison Railway Company.

It appearing to the interest of holders of the above-named securities that such Income Mortgage Bonds be converted into new First Preferred Stock, and that sale thereof be made only in bulk and as a unit, and that the existing and converted securities be held, managed, and sold as a majority and in bulk, an Agreement to accomplish said purposes and other objects has been entered into by holders of the above-specified securities to the amount of over a majority of the Income Mortgage Bonds of each of said Companies, and of all the Common stock and nearly a majority of the Preferred stock of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railway Company, under which Agreement, dated July 17th, 1901, and lodged with the Depositary, the undersigned have been constituted a Securityholders' Committee.

Holders of the above-specified Bonds and Stocks hereby are offered the opportunity of depositing such securities under said Agreement and securing the benefits thereof on or before August 31st, 1901, with the First National Bank of the City of New York as Depositary.

Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement may be had from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, July 19th, 1901.

THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Chairman;
CHARLES F. DEAN,
E. W. CLARK, JR.,
Securityholders' Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel,
T. C. WELLMAN, Secretary,
27 Pine St., N. Y.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 21, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
180 shs. Ohio & Indiana Consl. Natural & Ill. Gas Co.
100 shs. North Western Ohio Natural Gas Co.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
$5,000 Knickerbocker Steam Boat Co. 6 p. c. Bds.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
25 shs. Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis R. R.
$580 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. scrip of 1899, 1900, and 1901.
100 shs. People's Bank & Trust Co., Passaic, N. J.
60 shs. Verde Queen Copper Co. of Arizona.
$10,000 Council Bluffs City Works Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1906.
4 shs. Gallatin Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$4,000 Brooklyn & Montauk R. R. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1911.
$10,000 N. Y. Central R. R. 4 p. c. Debt Ctfs., 1905.
$6,000 N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 4 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1937.
$1,000 Pennsylvania R. R. Real Est. Pur. Money 4 p. c. Bds., 1923.
10 shs. Albany & Susq. R. R.
$600 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Consols.
3 shs. Central Trust Co.
2 shs. United States Trust Co.
100 shs. Cheesman Cotton Gin Co.
2 shs. N. Y. Sun Ass'n.
1 sh. Adirondack League Club.
10 shs. Bank State of New York.
$7,000 N. Y. Gas, Elec. Heat & Power Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds.
50 shs. Phenix Ins. Co.
57 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
162 shs. Gas & Elec. Co. of Bergen County.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
60 shs. Phenix Ins. Co.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on Wednesday, Sept. 4th, at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
For account of whom it may concern.
10 shs. North Jersey Street R'way Co.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF
The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
NEW YORK, July 23, 1901.

The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ended June 30, 1901, a dividend of two (2) per cent. on the preferred stock of the Company, to be paid September 3, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 17, 1901. The Board also declared from the surplus earnings of the Company a dividend of two (2) per cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on September 3, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 17, 1901. For the purpose of such dividends the transfer books of the Company will be closed at 12 noon on August 17, 1901, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on Sept. 3, 1901.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.,
by C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

NEW YORK, July 23, 1901.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the preferred and common stock trust certificates of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will close in New York at 12 noon on August 17, 1901, and will reopen at ten o'clock A. M. on September 3, 1901.

On September 3, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute at their office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, the above dividends of two per cent. upon the preferred stock and two per cent. upon the common stock, when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

William Salomon, Martin Erdmann,
Otto H. Kahn, Louis Fitzgerald,
Charles Steele, Voting Trustees.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO.
(of Chicago.)

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on August 24th, 1901.

The transfer books will close in New York on August 10th, 1901, at noon, and will reopen August 20th, 1901, at 10 A. M.

L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

Breece Mining Co.,
24 Broad Street, New York.
August 15, 1901.

Dividend No. 13 of (5) FIVE CENTS per share on the capital stock of this company will be paid September 3, 1901, to stockholders of record August 24th. Stock transfer books will close August 24 at (12) twelve o'clock M., and open September 5th at (10) ten o'clock A. M.

C. L. E. de GAUGUE, Secretary.

Office of Philadelphia Company,
Pittsburgh, Pa., June 27th, 1901.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND.—The Directors this day declared a semi-annual dividend on the Preferred Stock of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., (2½%,) payable August 31st, 1901, to stockholders of record August 21st, 1901. Checks will be mailed.

C. J. BRAUN, Jr., Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL mortgage 4½ per cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Friday, Aug. 23, 1901, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Sept. 1, and will reopen Sept. 3 at 10 A. M.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 17, 1901.

Laclede Gas Light Company,
St. Louis, Mo., August 16, 1901.

The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Common stock, payable September 16th, 1901. Transfer books will close August 28th and reopen Sept. 17.

EMERSON McMILLIN, President.

National Biscuit Company.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock has been declared, payable August 31st, 1901. Transfer books will be closed from August 22d to August 31st, both inclusive.

J. A. LEWIS, Asst. Treasurer.

Copartnership Notices.

27 William Street,
New York, August 15th, 1901.

Mr. Charles Einsiedler has this day been admitted as a partner in our firm.

Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The following corporations have declared dividends, details of which will be found in another column:

The Breece Mining Company, Philadelphia Company, Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, Laclede Gas Light Company, and the National Biscuit Company.

Meetings and Elections.

Borough of Manhattan, City of New York,
August 17th, 1901.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the DR. TAFT BROS. MED. CO. will be held on the THIRD DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of said company, at 79 East 130th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of N. Y., for the purpose of voting upon the following proposition, to wit: To increase its capital stock from $50,000 common stock, consisting of 500 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $300,000 of stock, to consist of 1,000 shares of common stock of the par value of $100 each and 2,000 shares of preferred stock of the par value of $100 each, such preferred stock to receive in each year dividends of 7 per cent. and no more, which dividends are to be cumulative; the control and management of the said corporation to be in the hands of the holders of the common stock, and the holders of the preferred stock to have no voting power until there has been a default of at least five consecutive years in the payment of dividends on said preferred stock. The corporation to have the right to redeem at any time the outstanding preferred stock at par and dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum to the time of such redemption. The said preferred stock to be preferred as to dividends only.

JOHN S. PRICE, Vice President.
E. M. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Co.,
NO. 80 Broadway, New York, August 15th, 1901.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE RAILWAY COMPANY will be held on Wednesday, September 18th, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company, at Indianapolis, Indiana, for the purpose of electing Directors in place of those whose terms shall then expire, and the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting.

Polls open from 10 o'clock A. M. to 11 o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from August 28th, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., until September 19th, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. A. HILTON, Secretary.

The General Manifold Company,
Franklin, Pa., August 17th, 1901.
BONDHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the International Bank, of this city, has tendered its resignation as Trustee for the bondholders in the First Mortgage or Deed of Trust issued by this company, and that a meeting of the bondholders has been called by written request of the holders of at least one-fifth of said bonds to convene at the principal office of the company in this city on the 21st day of September, 1901, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of selecting and appointing a new Trustee as successor to the said International Bank, Trustee.

THE GENERAL MANIFOLD COMPANY,
By SAMUEL J. MEYLER, Secretary.
Approved: CHARLES MILLER, President.

Proposals.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW York City, Aug. 12, 1901: Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 1 o'clock P. M., Aug. 27, 1901, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing to the U. S. Quartermaster's Department at New York, Boston, Chicago, or San Francisco, 10,000 Yellow Oilskin Pommel Slickers, Fish Brand, or equal, conforming to the sealed standard sample at this Depot; preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufacture the duty thereon) being equal. Blank forms for bidding can be obtained at this office. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked, "Proposals for Pommel Slickers," and addressed to MAJOR F. VON SCHRADER, Q. M., U. S. A., Act'g Depot Qr. Mr.

BENICIA ARSENAL, BENICIA, CAL., AUG. 16, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 11 A. M., Sept. 16, 1901, for purchase of condemned ordnance and ordnance stores, including cannon, projectiles, small arms, ammunition, scrap metal, etc. Information furnished on application to COLONEL A. MORDECAI, Ord. Dept., Com'dg.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY'S REPORT.

For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1901, It Shows Increase in Expenses.

From advance sheets of the annual report for the year ending June 30, 1901, of the Southern Railway it appears that the operating expenses for the last year showed a heavy increase, mainly due to heavy charges for new equipment, maintenance of way, and other permanent improvements. These items cut down the increase in gross earnings of $3,459,612 to an increase in net earnings of $947,434. The ratio of expenses to earnings decreased .14 per cent., if the lately acquired St. Louis Division is excluded. This branch, which was formerly the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis, shows a decrease in net earnings of 18.03 per cent., and an increase in the ratio of expenses to earnings of 7.44. The income account, with all the lines included, shows:

	1900.	1901.
Gross earnings	$31,200,869	$34,660,482
Operating expenses	21,831,446	24,343,625
Net income	9,369,423	10,316,857
Total income	9,688,228	10,815,563
Interest and rentals	6,755,442	7,181,295
Other deductions	15,534	93,767
Balance	2,017,251	2,340,500
Dividends	900,000	1,200,000
Reserve for October dividends	900,000	1,200,000
Balance	1,117,251	1,140,500

Traffic statistics show that 7,437,404 passengers were carried, an increase of 10.53 per cent., at a rate of 2.326 cents per passenger per mile, a decrease of 0.98 per cent. The tons of freight carried were 14,121,181, an increase of 3.27 per cent., at a rate of 0.947 cent, an increase of 3.27 per cent.

NEW SALMON TRUST FORMED.

Last of Its Options Taken Up and It Is Ready for Business—Permanent Offices at Seattle.

The Pacific Packing and Navigation Company, the new salmon combine, which was recently incorporated in New Jersey with a capital stock of $32,000,000, has taken up the last of its options and is now fully organized, with Delafield & McGovern of this city as selling agents of this country.

While the Alaska Packers' Association did not enter the trust, it is understood that a harmonious policy has been adopted. Should this firm enter the trust later, it is estimated that the total output would then exceed 3,000,000 cases annually. The company has in its employ five oceangoing steamship to transport supplies to its several stations between Alaska and Sacramento.

The present season, which will be over by Aug. 25, is the largest on record. On the Columbia River, where the finest grades of the fish are caught, the law is off from April 15 until Aug. 15, and in Puget Sound the fish begin to run from about July 15. The salmon, which are taken as they are entering the mouths of the rivers, are caught in gill nets, traps, seines, and wheels. The fishermen who take care of these traps are for the most part Scandinavians and Indians, while the work of packing is done almost entirely by Chinamen.

The permanent offices of the trust will be situated at Seattle.

ASKS FOR A RECEIVER.

Stockholders of American Spirits Manufacturing Co. Object to Distilling Co. of America's Control of Plant.

Bert Reiss, as stockholder and Chairman of a Stockholders' Protective Committee of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company of this State, which has been operated by interests connected with the Distilling Company of America, forwarded yesterday to Attorney General Davies a petition, in which he asks for the immediate appointment of one or more receivers of the property of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company.

The petition alleges that the company has remained insolvent for at least one year, that it has suspended its lawful business for at least one year, and that its Trustees, Directors, managers, and other officials have alienated its property contrary to law for purposes foreign to the lawful business and objects of the corporation.

It is further alleged that the Distilling Company of America has been conducting the financial policy and business affairs of the Manufacturing Company and regulating it to suit its own ends and its own benefit and the benefit of other distilling corporations, in which it owns stock, all to the detriment of the Manufacturing Company and for the sole benefit of the Distilling Company of America and its constituent companies, other than the Manufacturing Company.

Wants Cotton Exchange to Open Earlier.

The members of the New York Cotton Exchange will meet on Monday at 12:15 o'clock to consider the request of the Liverpool Cotton Association that the Exchange here open at 10:30 instead of 11 on Monday mornings during the Summer.

Treasury Bond Purchases.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day purchased $70,500 short-term 4 per cent. bonds at 113.1787.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 16	470,831
To date this year	197,071,573
Corresponding date last year	74,745,737

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 16	$1,155,000
To date this year	$702,980,720
Corresponding date last year	$324,864,260

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2¼@3 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

⁂

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1⅛	Mo., K. & T.	½
Am. C. & F. pf.	¾	National Biscuit	⅞
Am. Locomotive	2¼	National Biscuit pf.	2¾
Am. Malting	½	Norfolk & West.	½
Am. Smelting pf.	1⅛	People's Gas	2
Anaconda Copper	½	Rep. Steel	1
Cent. of N. J.	2	Rep. Steel pf.	1
Chi. & N. W.	¾	St. L. & S. F.	⅞
Del. & Hudson	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1⅛
Del., L. & W.	2	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Des. M. & Ft. D.	¾	Wheel. & L. E.	½
General Electric	3	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	3⅜
Int. Power	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1⅜
Int. Pump	2⅛		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Smelting	½	Missouri Pacific	1
Am. Sugar	1	N. Y., Ont. & W.	¾
At., T. & S. F.	1	Norf. & West. pf.	1½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	¾	Pressed S. Car	¾
Canadian Pacific	⅞	Pressed S. C. pf.	1½
Chi. Great West.	½	Reading	⅞
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅞
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅝	Texas & Pacific	¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	¾	Twin City R. T.	1½
Consol. Gas	1¼	Union Pacific	¾
Erie 1st pf.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	⅞
Gt. North. pf.	½	U. S. Steel	1
Illinois Central	½	U. S. Steel pf.	⅝
Int. Paper	¾	Va.-Car. Chem.	1
Mo., K. & T. pf.	¾	Wabash	½

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. Un. Gas 5s	1½	So. Pac. of Cal. con. 5s	1
Col. Mid. 3-4s	1¼	So. Ry., St. L. Div. 4s	1½
Mex. Cent. con. 4s	1	West Shore 4s, reg.	1
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1		
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Chi. & Alton 3s	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1½
Pacific Coast 5s	1½		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Yesterday's security market narrowed somewhat, and quotations were not aggressively strong. Reports were abundant from the strike centre representing more serious phases in the Amalgamated Association's contest, the Joliet incident being used to prove the theory that, after all, the Western workmen generally might quit work. In important quarters here (entitled to be considered as official headquarters of the Steel Corporation) there was, however, no disposition to regard the reported developments as in any way grave. Not at all strange, however, was the Stock Exchange tendency to take a slower pace at the close of the week, awaiting records which may be made over Saturday and Sunday. Renewed offers of compromise have been made in the interest of the Amalgamated Association. The effect on the market for United States Steel shares was but slight, trading in them remaining narrow and declines not extensive.

Despite the rather general reactionary tendency, there were some very strong spots, notably Norfolk and Western, Chesapeake and Ohio, People's Gas, and Amalgamated Copper, all of which scored substantial advances on active trading. The prominent general feature was that buying orders were much more effective on prices than were selling orders, declines being vigorously contested, while the advances were easily scored. This characteristic remained in clear evidence to the close.

Sugar stock moved in very erratic fashion, with wide jumps between quotations; it sold as high as 135 and as low as 133, closing at the latter figure, and it looked as if there were a very nervous short interest in the stock, regarding which there were no special news or rumors.

Of the routine news of the day, the conspicuous item was the report of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad for the fiscal year ended June 30, showing an increase in surplus after all charges of $354,121.91. The gross earnings of the road showed the remarkable increase of $2,776,571.22, which is further significant evidence of the great development of prosperity in Southwestern territory—a development which promises not merely to continue, but to increase.

The grain markets were again unsettled, and at times quite weak, but the main feature—the gratifying feature—continues to be the excellent foreign demand for wheat at prices yielding good profits to American producers. There is no surer basis of prosperity at large than the sale to Europe of a large wheat surplus, wheat being the international cereal. It was the European demand for wheat in 1897-98 which turned the tide in the business conditions of the United States and which prefaced the prosperity continuing to the present time. It seems certain now that we are entering into a period of even greater importance as regards the wheat trade, for we have a much larger crop than then and a much larger demand for the surplus. This fact cannot be kept too steadily in mind in arriving at conclusions regarding the securities of traffic-carrying properties.

The technical market situation has not materially changed. While commission house buying has somewhat increased during the past few days, there are still no extended public holdings on margin, nor has the short interest disappeared. The buying of stocks has been and is mainly by important banking interests who feel confidence in the market's future course and who have utilized the opportunity to accumulate properties cheaply, thanks to the pessimistic wave which lately swept over Wall Street. The ease of money, the scarcity of floating supply of securities, the excellent average yield of dividend payers, combine to make the carrying of stocks a profitable business operation—and hence the accumulation by powerful interests is logical—indeed, inevitable—for capital never neglects such opportunities.

FAILS TO CONTROL BANK.

Guy G. Major, who recently undertook to get a controlling interest in the Ninth National Bank, admitted yesterday that so far he had not obtained a sufficient amount of the stock, as a number of shareholders had pooled their interests and asked for $110 a share. Mr. Major said that he attempted the transaction, "not on his own account, "but on the request of another." He added:

"I do not know the full details of the plan, if control is obtained, but I can assure you that consolidation with another local bank is not contemplated. The party I represent is connected with a Southern institution which wants a clearing agency in New York."

GENERAL TRADE IMPROVES.

The weekly business review to be issued this morning by the commercial agencies will make gratifying reports of commercial and industrial conditions. Bradstreet's will say:

An improvement alike in tone and in demand is noted in trade circles this week, and Fall trade may be said to have opened actively. While the most optimistic reports come from the Northwest, several large markets in the corn belt send more cheerful reports, based partially upon a still further improvement in crop conditions, but likewise the result of the growth of a feeling that while the yields of most crops will be smaller than last year, the prices paid for the same will be higher and the purchasing power of the agricultural community as a whole will be little impaired. Advances in wheat, corn, oats, and hog products support this view.

Railway gross earnings for the first week of August show a gain of 11.4 per cent. over last year, which points to the increase of 13.3 per cent. on roads for July being maintained in the current month.

The iron and steel strike shows little change, but an interesting fact is that, despite the lowered consumption growing out of the strike, stocks of pig iron are smaller than they were a month ago on a comparatively trifling decrease in production.

Dun's review makes similarly gratifying comment, saying:

The distribution of merchandise has proceeded this week on a steady and satisfactory scale throughout the East, and in the West and Southwest the relief from the long drought and heat is beginning to be reflected in a larger retail trade, so that for the quarter promise is held out of a larger business than last year. The industrial situation has improved with the refusal of the steel workers in the Chicago district to strike, and the effect in other lines of manufacture has been wholesome. Crop conditions in the territory most affected by the recent drought are improving, and the weather has been highly favorable in nearly all districts east of the Missouri River, though rains have interrupted the Spring wheat harvest. Railroad earnings continue to show remarkable gains.

New England boot and shoe factories are still actively engaged, and the stability of prices remains a feature. New York and Western shops are equally busy, jobbers complaining of slow deliveries. This is the season of greatest demand for boots, and there is a fair volume of business, but each year a decrease in output appears. City retailers are now putting in large supplies of children's school shoes. Leather sells freely, but without change in price, while slightly lower bids for hides will probably secure large lots. Woolen mills have full employment as a rule, and the increased consumption of raw material tends to harden the tone of the wool market, although no quotable change is possible. Purchases by manufacturers, together with much speculative buying, have made the volume of sales exceptional.

Cotton prospects have materially improved, and with average weather during the next few weeks there is reason to expect a yield equal to if not larger than the one preceding. Picking will be about three weeks later than usual, and the high wages and scarcity of labor may cause some loss. Financially the South is in a better position than ever before, planters have mortgaged less of their crop than usual, and the banks will not draw on New York as heavily as heretofore.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

New Federal National Bank of Pittsburg, to begin business on Nov. 1, with a capital of $2,000,000 and a surplus of $400,000.

Reports current that the stock of the Dominion Securities Company, which is now dealt in on the curb, will be transferred in the Autumn to the Stock Exchange.

According to San Francisco advices dividends from Hawaiian sugar plantations are generally being reduced or passed, the crop having suffered from too much rain.

Pittsburg dispatches stating that the Pope Tin Plate Company has applied for a charter, and is another small rival of the United States Steel Corporation.

Decrease of $247,866 in imports of dry goods for the week, as compared with the previous week, and increase of $54,765 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Shipments of 305,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2¼@3 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days, 4½ per cent. for ninety days, and 4½@5 per cent. for four to six months.

Mercantile paper rate: 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $198,710,056; balances, $11,654,882; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,339,683.

Money on call in London, 1½@2 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was weak. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85; demand, $4.87½; cables, $4.87¾; commercial bills, $4.84¼@$4.85¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16⅞ less 1-16@5.17½; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 and 95⅛; guilders, 40@40 1-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—25c discount. Boston—16 2-3@10c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—In the market to-day the supplies of money were increasing, and loans, in consequence, were easy. Discounts were inactive and weak.

Operators on the Stock Exchange were cheerful, but speculation did not increase in importance. There were signs of a public disposition to deal with consols and high-class securities were firm. Home rails were easier. Foreigners were inactive Copper and Kafirs were steady. De Beers were in good demand.

Americans were quiet and slightly easier. Union Pacifics were "firmish." Americans closed steady. Grand Trunks and Canadian Pacifics were lower.

Consols for money, 94 9-16; consols for the account, 94⅝; Anaconda, 9¼; Canadian Pacific, 113⅜; St. Paul, 168½; Illinois Central, 149; Louisville, 106⅜; New York Central, 158½; Northern Pacific preferred, 103; Pennsylvania, 74⅞; Southern Pacific, 58; United States Steel, 44¼; United States Steel preferred, 95½; Atchison, 77½; Atchison preferred, 99¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 101; Chesapeake and Ohio, 47⅜; Chicago Great Western, 23; Denver and Rio Grande, 43⅞; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 95; Erie, 40; Erie first preferred, 68½; Erie second preferred, 52½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 54½; Norfolk and Western, 55⅛; Norfolk and Western preferred, 90½; Ontario and Western, 35⅝; Reading, 21⅞; Reading first preferred, 40; Reading second preferred, 27; Southern Railway, 32⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 88; Union Pacific, 101⅛; Union Pacific preferred, 92⅛; Wabash, 22; Wabash preferred, 41; Rand Mines, 42⅛.

Spanish 4s, 69⅞.

Bar silver steady at 26⅞d per ounce.

Money, 1½@2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £79,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 132.50; Madrid, 40.12; Lisbon, 38.50; Rome, 4.45.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm, on London and New York advices, notably in the case of Governments and Kafirs, the latter's firmness being due to English buying. At the close the market was quiet. Rio Tintos improved on the advance in copper due to anticipations of favorable statistics. Suez Canal shares were in demand. Thomson-Houston was offered and declined materially. The settlement was easy.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 57½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 22c for checks. Spanish 4s, 70.80.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 25,875,000f, Treasury accounts current increased 18,400,000f, gold in hand increased 550,000f, bills discounted decreased 34,050,000f, and silver in hand decreased 625,000f.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—On the Boerse to-day foreigners were quiet. Chinese were firm. Home funds were weaker. Canadian Pacifics were steady. Kafirs were better. Banks, locals, and iron shares were firm at first, but afterward fluctuated.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 43½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 1⅞ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¼ per cent.

MADRID, Aug. 16.—The gold quotation to-day was 39.87.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—Money loaned at the Clearing House to-day at 4 and 3½ per cent., and New York funds sold at 16 2-3 and 10 cents discount. Exchanges, $23,404,369; balances, $1,745,752.

On call, money ranges from 3½ to 5 per cent., mostly 4 to 4½ per cent. Time money rules from 4 to 5 per cent., according to circumstances. In commercial paper, the ruling rate is 5 per cent. Factory paper would sell at 4½@5¼ per cent. on four to six months, and 4@4¼ per cent. on a year.

The stock market had one of its best days this Summer. Nearly all the coppers were traded in. A report was current that the Amalgamated, Calumet, and Hecla and the Rothschilds had effected an agreement to control the copper output of the world, but the report generally was regarded as ridiculous. Calumet and Hecla officials say that the story is absurd. The general list was quiet and firm, but featureless. The closing came steady and with the conviction general that this latest copper movement will prove a substantial one.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
585	Atchison	76¼	75	75
89	Atchison pf	97	95¾	95¾
4	Boston Elevated	180	180	180
19	Boston & Maine	193	193	193
42	C., B. & Q.	195	195	195
50	C. J. R. & S. Y.	159	159	159
125	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	132	131	132
12	Fitchburg pf	145	144½	144½
6	Old Colony	206	206	206
405	Union Pacific	98¾	98	98
70	Union Pacific pf	90⅞	90⅛	90⅛
40	West End	96	96	96
	TELEPHONES.			
58	Am. Tel. & Tel	162	162	162
110	Erie	50	48	48
100	Mexican	2½	2½	2½
	ELECTRICS.			
31	Edison	255	250	250
10	General	265	265	265
365	Massachusetts	39	39	39
114	Massachusetts pf	93	92¾	93
5	Seattle pf	98¼	98¼	98¼
127	Westinghouse	69	68	69
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
150	Am. Ag. Chem	29½	29	29½
128	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	89	89	89
2,725	Am. Sugar	135	133	133
3	Am. Sugar pf	125½	125½	125½
40	Am. Woolen pf	79	78	79
100	Dom. Iron & Steel	26	26	26
22	N. E. Cot. Yarn pf	94½	94½	94½
15	Planters' Compress	14	14	14
20	Pullman	208¼	208¼	208¼
11	Swift Pack. & Prov	107	107	107
10	United Fruit	88	88	88
7	United Shoe Mach	38	38	38
250	United Shoe Mach. pf	27	27	27
3,068	United States Steel	44¼	43¾	43¾
764	U. S. Steel pf	93½	92¾	93¼
	MINING.			
1,569	Adventure	27½	25	27
200	Allouez	3¼	3¼	3¼
7,954	Amalgamated	116¼	113⅝	115⅝
10	Anaconda	45	45	45
960	Arcadian	15½	15	15½
20	Arnold	1½	1½	1½
190	Atlantic	37¾	35	37¾
616	Baltic	53	51	53
62	Bingham	41	40½	40½
25	Bonanza	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16
15	Cal. & Hecla	725	717	725
1,035	Centennial	28¾	27½	27¾
934	Cochiti	5	5	5
140	Cons. Mercur	3	3	3
896	Copper Range	78	75	78
400	Franklin	17⅞	17½	17⅞
794	Isle Royale	41½	40	41
4,317	Mass	25	23½	25
1,697	Michigan	14	13	14
1,150	Mohawk	44¼	42½	44¼
240	Old Dominion	30¼	30	30¼
1,765	Osceola	100¼	99	100¼
260	Parrot	51½	51	51½
20	Quincy	173	172	173
55	Rhode Island	4½	4½	4½
56	Tamarack	350	345	348
50	Tecumseh	1¾	1¾	1¾
57	Trimountain	53	51	53
1,082	Trinity	35½	34	35½
282	United States	18	17¾	18
25	U. S. Oil	12	12	12
130	Utah	29	28½	29
2,746	Victoria	7⅞	7	7⅞
394	Wolverine	65	64	64¾

British Columbia 13½ bid, 16 asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—Union Traction, the Choctaws, and Cambria Steel were strong early features in the market to-day. The proposition for three new lines to be built by Union Traction, and the story that the Broad Street franchises held by the new traction promoters never will be used, helped Union Traction up to 28. This strength was beneficial to Philadelphia Traction, Philadelphia Electric, and Electric and People's Bonds. Philadelphia Company was strong at the opening, but later receded. Cambria Steel, after a great show of strength, reacted somewhat. The Readings were irregular, and Lehigh Valley was fractionally lower. The close was at slightly lower prices, and in the last hour the snap had all departed from the trading.

Money on call has been hard throughout the week at 4 per cent., but there are indications that the banks are now in an easier position. On time quotations are 4½ to 6 per cent. Commercial paper is at 4½ to 6½ per cent.

Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
400	American Alkali	¾	⅝	¾
2	Bethlehem Iron	61½	61½	61½
50	Bethlehem Steel	23	23	23
300	Camden Land	1¼	1	1¼
4,430	Cambria Steel, Drexel rects., $13.50 paid	24½	23⅞	24
370	Cambria Steel rects., $22.50 paid	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞
190	Choctaw, trust ctfs	65½	65	65½
511	Choctaw pf., trust ctfs	55½	53½	55½
200	Cons. Lake Superior	26	25½	26
14	Cons. Lake Superior pf	76	75	75
500	Danville Bessemer	⅝	⅝	⅝
30	Diamond State Steel	3	3	3
326	Elec. Co. of America	7⅜	7¼	7¼
100	Electric Storage	72	72	72
18	Hunt. & Broad Top pf	50½	50½	50½
100	Indianapolis St. Ry	47	47	47
1,150	Lehigh Valley	35¾	35⅜	35⅜
1,120	Marsden Co	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
50	National Asphalt	5½	5½	5½
250	National Asphalt pf	10¼	10	10
8	Minehill Co	62	62	62
200	Palmetto Co	¾	⅜	¾
12	Pennsylvania	73	73	73
350	Philadelphia Co	50	49¼	49¼
200	Philadelphia Co. pf	49	49	49
6	Philadelphia Traction	96	96	96
641	Philadelphia Electric	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
6,150	Reading trust ctfs	21 7-16	21⅛	21 3-16
400	Read. 1st pf. tr. ctfs	39⅛	39	39
1,450	Reading 2d pf. tr. ctfs	26¼	26⅛	26⅛
100	Southern Railway	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
50	Susq. Iron & Steel	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
135	Tidewater Steel	6⅛	6	6
47	United Gas Imp	115	115	115
3,310	Union Traction	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛
2,340	U. S. Steel common	43⅞	43⅛	43⅞
130	U. S. Steel pf	93⅛	93	93
6	Warwick Iron & Steel	7	7	7

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Twenty-five cents discount was charged for New York exchange to-day. Interest rates for call and time loans, 4½@5 per cent.

Biscuit was the leader of the stock market in point of activity and strength. Reports of a steady increase in the business of the National Biscuit Company seem to have resulted in renewed inquiry for the stock on the part of outsiders. The common was advanced this morning to 43⅞ and the preferred was firm at 102¾@103. Tin Can showed considerable firmness. Aside from these two stocks, the business to-day was very light. There were a few scattering trades in Carbon at 17¼@18, in Metropolitan Elevated common at 36, and in Shelby Tube common at 10.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	American Can	23⅞	23¼	23⅞
500	American Can pf	74	73¾	73¾
100	American Strawboard	25	25	25
7	Central Union Telephone	45	45	45
50	Chicago Union Traction	16	16	16
50	Metropolitan Elevated	36	36	36
50	Metropolitan Elev. pf	93½	93½	93½
100	Milwaukee Brewing	2½	2½	2½
1,885	National Biscuit	43⅞	43⅛	43⅞
408	National Biscuit pf	103	102¾	103
230	National Carbon	18	17½	18
55	National Carbon pf	85¾	85	85
100	Northwestern Elevated	45	45	45
150	Shelby Steel Tube	10	10	10
10	Shelby Steel Tube pf	35	35	35
12	South Side Elevated	108	108	108
55	West Chicago	100½	100½	100½

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 26⅞d per ounce and in New York at 58⅝c. Mexican dollars at 45½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 200 shares of Best & Belcher sold at .18, 600 Comstock at .07, 500 Leadville at .08, and 400 Ophir at .81.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Business in the outside market yesterday was broader and more active than on any of the earlier days of the week. In the case of nearly all the active issues prices showed some improvement over those of Thursday, this strength being the more notable because of the continuous strength of the past few days. For a good while the bulk of trading has been supplied by relatively few issues, but this was less the case yesterday than for some time past, and this broadening out of the market was another favorable feature added to the strength shown by the majority of issues.

⁂

CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO bonds were again the leaders in point of activity. About $350,000 of these bonds sold between 68¼ and 68½. They closed with a slight net gain at 68¼ bid. The business in them was well distributed, the demand for the bonds appearing quite general.

⁂

UNITED STATES REDUCTION AND REFINING drew considerable attention by reason of sharp advances in both the common and preferred stocks. Within the last few days the common stock had advanced from about 25 to 31, and yesterday the quotation rose from this figure to 39 on sales of possibly 1,500 shares. A reaction at the close carried the stock back to 37, where it ended the day with a net gain of 5¾ points. There was very much less trading in the preferred, which advanced about three points to 44½, closing at that price. It was believed that the stocks were bid up by insiders.

⁂

KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT AND MEMPHIS preferred, on the purchase of 1,000 shares, rose to 75 and closed at 74½ bid, a net gain of three-quarters of a point. Practically all the purchases of the stock were made by a single house, whereas the selling was scattered.

⁂

DOMINION SECURITIES sold to the extent of about 1,500 shares from 67⅞ up to 68½. It closed at 68½, a net gain of one point for the day.

⁂

ELECTRIC BOAT common, which closed on Thursday at 19 bid, no stock having sold on that day, opened yesterday at 18, and then sold down to 17¼. Subsequently it sold up to 19, and closed at 18 bid, a net decline of one point. There was no transaction in the preferred stock, and no change in the quotation of this issue.

⁂

SEABOARD AIR LINE preferred sold to the extent of 300 shares between 49½ and 50. The sale at 50 was made just at the close.

⁂

CONSOLIDATED REFRIGERATING showed unusual activity, being traded in to the extent of 1,000 shares. It sold from 6⅛ down to 5¾, and closed at 5¾ bid.

⁂

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Aug. 16. Bid.	Aug. 16. Asked.	Aug. 15. Bid.	Aug. 15. Asked.
American Banknote	55½	57	55½	57
American Can	23½	24	24	24¼
American Can pf.	74	74¼	73¾	74¼
American Chicle	82	86	82	86
American Chicle pf.	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	8	9½	8	9½
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	35½	37½	35½	37½
American Malt 6s	93½	94½	93½	94½
*American Thread pf.	4	4⅜	4	4⅜
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	26¼	30	26¼	30
*British Columbia Copper	13¾	14	13¾	14¼
British Exchequer 3s	98	98¾	98	98¾
*California Copper	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
Camden Land	1	1½	1	1½
Cast-Iron Pipe	6½	6¾	6½	6¾
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	33	34½	33	34½
Central Fireworks	23	25	23	25
Central Fireworks pf.	70	75	70	75
Cent. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	89	90	89	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule	2½	3	2½	3
Compressed Air	15½	17	15½	17
Con. Refrigerating	5¾	7	6⅛	7
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	3½	4¼
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	..	26½	..	26½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	27	33	27	33
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	68¼	68½	68	68¼
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106½	104	107
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i.	12½	13	14	15
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	40	40½	40½	41
Detroit Southern 4s	83½	85	84½	86
Dominion Securities	68½	68¾	67½	68
Electric Boat	19	22	17	20
Electric Boat pf.	44	50	44	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	1⅛	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Electric Vehicle	5½	7	5½	7
Electric Vehicle pf.	10	15	10	15
*Electro-Pneumatic	1⅛	1¾	1⅛	1¾
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf.	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	⅝	¾	½	1
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf.	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101½	102	101½	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	8½	9½	8½	9½
Havana Commercial pf.	43½	45½	43½	45½
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	74½	75½	73¾	..
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	85½	86¼	85½	87
Lorillard pf.	120	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	1½	1⅞	1½	1⅞
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7⅞	8½	7⅞	8½
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	22	25	22	25
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf.	84	87	84	87
National Sugar pf.	106	107	106	107
New England Transport	½	1	½	1
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp.	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	10½	11¼	10½	11¼
Otis Elevator	31¾	33	32¼	33½
Otis Elevator pf.	97	98	97	98
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	34	36	34	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	74	70	74
Retsof	46	..	46	..
Retsof bonds	78	81	78	81
Royal Baking Powder pf.	99½	100	99½	100
Safety Car Heat & Light	148	150	147½	150
St. Louis Transit	27	27½	27	27½
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101	101½	101	101½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	82¼	82½	82¼	82½
Seaboard Air Line	28	28¾	28	28½
Seaboard Air Line pf.	49½	50	49¾	50
Singer Mfg.	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & Trac.	39	42	39	42
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf.	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J.	772½	775	772½	775
Storage Power	5	9	5	9
Tennessee Copper	17⅝	18⅜	17	18
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	3	6	3	6
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf.	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	4⅞	5¼	4⅞	5¼
Union Typewriter	60	62	60	62
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	121	119	121
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	116½	119	116½	119
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89	89⅜	89	89⅜
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	80⅜	..	80⅜	..
U. S. Cotton Duck	30	31	29½	30½
U. S. Cotton Duck pf.	90½	91¼	90¼	91¼
U. S. Reduction & Ref.	37	37½	31¼	33
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf.	44½	..	40	45
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds.	..	100	..	100
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	18	21	18	21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	..	56	..	56
Va. Coal, I. & C.	7	9	7	9
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	40	42	40	42
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	16½	17½	16½	17½
Worthington Pump pf.	112½	113½	112½	113½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

	Aug. 16. Bid.	Aug. 16. Asked.	Aug. 15. Bid.	Aug. 15. Asked.
Broadway & 7th Av.	244	248	244	249
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R.	241½	244	241½	244
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45¼	46½	45¼	46½
Columbus Railway pf.	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J.	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	109¼	109½	109¼	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	114¼	..	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	29	26	28
New Orleans Traction pf.	102	103	102	103
Ninth Av. R. R.	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	119	120	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	175	..	175	..
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	62	70	60	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	109	111	109	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116½	117	116	117
United Traction, Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114¼	113	114¼
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

	Aug. 16. Bid.	Aug. 16. Asked.	Aug. 15. Bid.	Aug. 15. Asked.
Bay State Gas	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	7	5	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70	75	70	75
Central Union 5s, gtd.	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J.	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	..	103	..
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	70	75	70	75
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99½	101½	99½	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	305	315	305	315
New Amsterdam 5s	107¾	108	107¾	108
N. E. Gas & Coke	5¼	6⅛	5¼	6⅛
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	52	53	52	53
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	95	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	50	53	50	53
St. Paul Gas bonds	86½	88¾	86½	88¾
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	19	15	19
Western Gas	96	99	97	100
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109¼	107½	109¼

Ferry Companies.

	Aug. 16. Bid.	Aug. 16. Asked.	Aug. 15. Bid.	Aug. 15. Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	19	21	19	21
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92½	93½	92½	92¾
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	80½	82½	81	83
Union Ferry	40½	41	40½	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	95	96½	95	96½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coup
1,000..........108⅝
Alabama, Class A
500..........107
Am Hide & L 6s
4,000.......... 96
Atch, Top & Santa Fe adjust 4s
5,000.......... 97⅛
21,000.......... 97
Stamped
10,000.......... 94½
2,000.......... 94⅛
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s
4,000..........103¾
Balt & Ohio 4s
5,000..........104
Brooklyn City 1st
1,000..........112¼
B'klyn Un Gas 5s
1,000..........119
Canada South 1st
4,000..........106⅝
1,000..........106¼
Cen Branch Ry 4s
3,000.......... 90
Cent of Ga 1st inc
1,000.......... 78
Cent of N J gen 5s
5,000..........129½
Cent Pac gtd 4s
9,000..........101
Ches & O gen 4½s
1,000..........107⅞
Chi & Alton R R 3s
10,000.......... 88
5,000.......... 89
Chi, B & Q con 7s
3,000..........107½
Chi & Alton 3½s
11,000.......... 84¼
2,000.......... 84⅝
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds
31,000.......... 97¾
16,000.......... 97⅞
9,000.......... 98
20,000.......... 97⅞
2,000.......... 97¾
49,000.......... 97⅞
C, Mil & St Paul, W & M Div 5s
6,000..........116¼
C, Mil & St Paul, C & P W 5s
2,000..........116⅛
13,000..........116⅛
Chi & N'w'n deb 5s, 1921
2,000..........117¼
Chi Term Tran 4s
2,000.......... 94½
C, C, C & St L, C, W & M Div 4s
2,000..........102
Col Mid 1st 3-4s
5,000.......... 81½
Col & South 1st 4s
2,000.......... 87¼
4,000.......... 87⅜
Den & South gen 5s
13,000.......... 94½
Erie 1st con 4s
38,000.......... 98
Registered
5,000.......... 99
Erie 1st gen 4s
1,000.......... 86¼
10,000.......... 86⅛
2,000.......... 86¼
13,000.......... 86⅛
Erie, Penn, col tr 4s
27,000.......... 93¼
L S & M S 3½s
2,000..........109
Long Island unified 4s
5,000.......... 99⅝
Louisville & Nashv unified 4s
5,000..........101¼
3,000..........101
Louisv & N 5s
1,000..........114½
Manhattan con 4s
1,000..........101⅝
Mex Cent con 4s
7,000.......... 85
3,000.......... 85½
Mex Cent 1st inc
50,000.......... 33¼
46,000.......... 33⅜
1,000.......... 33⅛
Mex Cent 2d inc
10,000.......... 22¼
30,000.......... 22⅝
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
21,000.......... 98¾
10,000s20F.......... 98½
Mo, K & T 2d 4s
5,000.......... 82
Mo, K & T of T 5s
3,000..........107
Moh & Mal inc
10,000..........107
N Y, C & St L 4s, registered
10,000..........106
N Y Gas, El L, H & P purchase money 4s
20,000.......... 94½
10,000.......... 94⅝
7,000.......... 94½
2,000.......... 94⅝
North Pac gen 3s
6,000.......... 72
500.......... 71½
Ore St L 1st 6s
4,000..........125⅛
2,000..........125
Pac Coast 1st 5s
1,000..........109
Reading gen 4s
14,000.......... 95¼
St L S'w'n 1st
5,000.......... 97½
St L S'w'n 2d
1,000.......... 76¼
St Paul, M & M, Mon Cent 5s
1,000..........121
St P & Sioux City 1st
2,000..........129
San A & A P 4s
10,000.......... 85½
So Pac of Cal con 5s, stamped
4,000..........109½
South Ry 1st 5s
1,000..........116¼
Southern Ry, St L Div 4s
5,000.......... 98
Stand R & T 6s
1,000.......... 57½
Texas & Pac 1st 5s
1,000..........118½
Union Pac conv 4s
20,000..........107¼
10,000..........107⅛
15,000..........107
10,000..........107⅛
105,000..........107
2,000..........107⅛
60,000..........107
2,000..........106⅞
Wabash deb, B
10,000.......... 61½
20,000.......... 61¼
5,000.......... 61
80,000.......... 61½
10,000.......... 61¾
80,000.......... 61½
West Shore 4s, registered
6,000..........112½
Wheeling & L E 1st con 4s
5,000.......... 92⅞
Wis Cent gen 4s
10,000.......... 88

Total sales........$1,155,000

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 16.—The market to-day was a shade more active, with a plentiful supply of strong points. Cotton duck incomes attracted some attention and moved higher; they have made a gain of three points since Monday. The prospective advance of $1 per barrel in the price of beer lifted Maryland Brewing issues, awakening a more bullish sentiment in the group generally. Seaboards were prominent in the trading, though the preferred failed to hold all of Thursday's gain. Atlantic Transport made a net gain of 7½ points. United Railways common advanced a fraction.

Money on call was at 4½@5 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 2,998 shares of stock and $183,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
640	Maryland Brewing com.	7⅝	7½	7⅝
675	Maryland Brewing pf.	14¾	14	14¾
30	Atlantic Transport	247½	244½	247½
300	Nashville Railway com.	3	3	3
203	United Railways com.	16½	16⅛	16½
850	Seaboard common	28⅛	28	28
350	Seaboard pf.	49¾	49½	49½
$7,000	Seaboard 4s	82½	82½	82½
51,000	Georgia & Ala. pf., 5s	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
5,000	Ga. & Ala. consols, 5s	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
10,000	South Bound 5s	108¼	108¼	108¼
10,000	Norfolk & Carolina 5s	116¼	116¼	116¼
13,000	United Railways 4s	98⅛	98	98⅛
13,000	United Railways inc.	73	73	73
56,000	Cotton Duck incomes	60	59½	60
6,000	Maryland Brewing 6s	53½	53	53
12,000	Virginia Century	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 16.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	United States Steel	43⅝	43½	43⅝
225	United States Steel pf.	93¼	93	93¼
1,252	Electric 2ds, pf.	70	68½	70
3,770	Mon. River Coal	15	14⅝	14⅞
200	Mon. River Coal pf.	47	47	47
67	West. Air Brake	183	183	183
785	Window Glass	62⅜	61½	61½
700	Crucible Steel	22⅝	22¼	22¼
255	Crucible Steel pf.	84¼	84	84¼
35	Consolidated Ice	17½	17½	17½
530	Pittsburg Coal	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝
65	Pittsburg Coal pf.	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
140	Philadelphia Co.	49¾	39¾	49¾
50	Pittsburg Brewing	25¾	25¼	25¼
150	Pittsburg Brewing pf.	43¾	43⅝	43⅝

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
10,280	Amal. Copper	113¾	116¼	113½	115¼
10	Am. Car & F.	29½	29½	29½	29½
7,720	Am. Sugar	134¾	134¾	132¾	132¾
5,930	At., T. & S. F.	76	76	74¾	75⅜
250	A., T. & S. F. pf.	96¾	96¾	96¼	96¼
950	Brook. Rap. Tr.	75⅝	75¾	75	75¼
100	Ches. & Ohio	46¾	47¼	46¾	47
40	Chi. Gt. West	22¼	22⅝	22¼	22⅝
100	C., Ind. & L.	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼
10,260	C., M. & St. P.	165⅛	165⅜	164	164⅜
80	C., R. I. & P.	143	143¼	142¾	143
5,040	Erie	39	39⅛	38⅝	38¾
310	Louis. & Nash.	104	104	103⅛	103⅛
100	Manhattan	118	118¾	118	118¾
10	Mexican Nat.	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
2,270	Mo. Pacific	102¼	102¾	101¼	101¼
1,020	N. Y., O. & W.	34⅝	35¼	34¼	34⅝
200	Norfolk & West.	55	55⅝	54⅞	55
40	Pennsylvania	145½	146¼	145½	146⅛
1,370	People's Gas	111¼	113¼	110¾	112¾
2,620	Reading	42⅜	42⅞	42⅜	42⅞
240	Reading 1st pf.	78⅛	78⅛	78	78⅛
190	Reading 2d pf.	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛
1,000	Rep. Steel	20¾	21⅛	20¾	21⅛
40	St. Law. & Adir.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼
5,120	Southern Pac.	56⅞	57	55⅞	56⅝
2,680	Southern Ry.	31⅞	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝
40	South. Ry. pf.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
2,070	Tenn. C. & I.	63¾	64	63	63¼
110	Texas Pacific	42½	42⅝	42	42
11,710	Union Pacific	99	99¼	97⅞	98⅛
650	U. S. Leather	13¾	13¾	13⅛	13½
10	U. S. Leath. pf.	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛
3,750	U. S. Steel	43⅝	43¾	43½	43¾
210	U. S. Steel pf.	93	93	92¾	93
10	Wabash	21⅛	21¼	21¼	21¼
70	Wabash pf.	40½	40⅛	39¾	40
140	Western Union	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
76,750					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
5,000	St. L. S'west 1st.	97½	97½	97½	97½
$10,000					

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Union Surety and Guaranty of Philadelphia has been licensed by the Kentucky Insurance Department to do business in that State.

The Superior Court of California has handed down a decision, in which it is held that school buildings may not be insured in mutual fire insurance companies.

The cabled reports of last week, intimating the existence of negotiations by the Phoenix Assurance Company of London for the control of the Atlas Assurance Company, were followed yesterday by the receipt of information in insurance circles through similar channels of an effort on the part of interests in the Alliance Assurance Company to purchase a controlling amount of the shares of the Imperial Insurance Company of London. While the information gained no official corroboration here, fire underwriters were disposed to credit the announcement that the Alliance is endeavoring to get hold of the Imperial. The latter comany has 60,000 shares subscribed at £20 each, and paid up up to the exent of £5 each, making the paid up capital £300,000. The Alliance offer is said to be £28 a share.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Aug. 16, 1901.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
115⅛	115¼	29,075	Amalgamated Copper	113⅜	116⅛	113⅜	115¼	+1⅝
29	29⅜	200	Am. Agric. Chemical	29	29⅛	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
29¼	29½	600	Am. Car & Found. Co.	29⅝	29⅝	29¼	29⅜	− ⅜
85¼	85½	800	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	84½	85¼	84¼	85¼	+ ¾
33¾	34¼	100	American Cotton Oil	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	− ¼
32¼	32⅞	200	American Ice Co.	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅝
26	27	1,600	American Locomotive	24¾	27	24¾	27	+2½
6½	7	400	American Malting Co.	6	6½	6	6½	+ ½
52½	52¾	3,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	53¼	53½	52⅛	52¾	− ½
101⅞	102	2,000	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	101	102	101	102	+1⅛
85	86½	100	Am. Snuff pf	85½	85½	85½	85½	− ¼
133	133¼	14,270	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	134½	135	133	133	−1
45	45⅜	5,400	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	44⅞	45⅞	44⅜	45¼	+ ½
75⅛	75¼	19,700	At., T. & S. F.	76	76⅛	74⅞	75¼	−1
95⅞	96	5,115	At., T. & S. F. pf.	96⅞	97	95⅞	96	− ¾
97¾	98	1,500	Baltimore & Ohio, x d.	98	98¼	97¾	97¾	......
74¾	75	3,900	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	75⅝	75¾	74⅜	75½	......
110¾	111	3,920	Canadian Pacific	111⅛	112	110¾	111	− ⅞
159	162	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	159	159	159	159	+2
46¾	47	15,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	46⅝	47½	46⅛	46¾	......
37½	37¾	1,200	Chicago & Alton	37½	37⅞	37¼	37½	− ¼
77¼	78	900	Chicago & Alton pf.	78	78	76½	77¼	+ ¼
21⅞	22¼	1,800	Chicago Great West.	22¾	22¾	22	22	− ⅝
82	85	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	82	82	82	82	+ ¼
..	..	700	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	37	37¼	37	37	− ¼
..	..	100	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	71	71	71	71	− ½
164⅛	164¼	29,025	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	165¼	165¼	164	164⅛	−1⅛
189	191	500	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	191	191	191	191	− ¼
192	196	300	Chicago & Northw.	195¼	195¾	195¼	195¾	+ ¾
142¼	142¾	1,650	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	143½	143½	141½	142¼	− ¾
18	19	20	Chi. Term. Trans.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	......
38	39	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ¼
89	90	800	C., C., C. & St. L.	90	90½	90	90⅛	+ ⅛
97	99	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	98	98	98	98	......
13¾	14	900	Colorado Southern	13¾	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
53½	54	400	Col. Southern 1st pf.	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	+ ¼
23	23¼	1,500	Col. Southern 2d pf.	22⅝	23½	22⅝	23¼	+ ¼
20	21	100	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	20	20	20	20	− ¼
222½	223½	300	Consolidated Gas	223¾	223¾	223¼	223¼	−1¼
68	69	600	Con. Tobacco Co.	68½	68½	68½	68½	+ ¼
117¼	118	1,000	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	117	117¾	117	117	......
161½	161⅞	200	Delaware & Hudson	161¼	161¾	161¼	161¾	+ ¾
228	230	200	Del., Lack. & West.	228	228	228	228	+2
41½	42½	100	Denver & R. G.	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ¼
91½	92	1,000	Denver & R. G. pf.	92½	92½	91⅞	92	......
37	39	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	38	38	38	38	+ ¾
144	146	170	Diamond Match	146	146	146	146	......
19	19⅝	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
38⅝	38¾	30,110	Erie	39⅜	39⅜	38⅝	38¾	− ⅛
66⅜	66¾	4,150	Erie 1st pf	67⅛	67⅛	66	66⅜	− ½
51½	51⅞	1,800	Erie 2d pf	52	52½	51½	51½	− ⅛
263	264	900	General Electric	261½	265	261½	264	+3
54	56	75	Glu. Sugar Ref., ex d.	56	56	56	56	......
181½	182	3,700	Great Northern pf.	182½	183	181	181½	− ½
52⅞	53	200	Hocking Valley	52⅞	53	52⅞	53	+ ¼
75½	76	100	Hocking Valley pf.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	− ¼
144¾	145	600	Illinois Central	145	145⅛	144¾	144¾	− ¾
..	..	200	International Paper	23½	23½	23	23	− ⅜
..	..	300	Internat. Paper pf.	77¾	77¾	77⅜	77⅞	− ⅜
92½	93	500	Internat. Power Co.	92¾	93	92¾	93	+ ½
40½	41	1,600	International Pump	40	40¾	40	40½	+2⅛
74½	75½	300	Iowa Central pf.	75¾	75¾	75	75	−1
..	31½	100	Kanawha & Michigan	31½	31½	31½	31½	+ ¼
63¼	64	300	Lake Erie & West.	62	63	62	63	......
103½	103¾	4,200	Louisville & Nashville	104	104⅛	103⅛	103⅛	− ⅞
117⅝	117¾	2,125	Manhattan Elevated	118¾	118¾	117⅝	117⅝	− ¾
167	168	800	Met. Street Railway	168¼	168¼	167⅝	167⅝	......
25	25¼	1,300	Mexican Central	25¼	25¼	25	25	− ⅛
11⅛	11⅜	2,800	Mexican National ctfs.	11¼	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	− ⅛
27	27¾	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	27¼	27½	27¼	27½	+ ½
54	55	935	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	54⅞	54⅞	54	54¼	− ½
101½	101¾	6,100	Missouri Pacific	102½	102½	101¼	101¼	−1
82½	83½	100	Mobile & Ohio	83	83	83	83	......
43⅞	44	1,400	National Biscuit Co.	43⅜	43⅞	43⅜	43⅞	+ ⅞
102½	103	250	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	103	103	103	103	+2¾
76	77	700	Nat. Salt Co. pf.	76¾	77	76¾	77	......
154	154½	2,900	New York Central	154	154¾	153⅝	154	− ⅛
39¼	40	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	39	40	39	40	......
79½	81	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	79½	79½	79½	79½	− ¼
33⅞	34	14,700	N. Y., Ont. & West.	34⅜	35¼	34	34	− ¾
54¾	55	34,450	Norfolk & Western	54¼	55⅝	54	54¾	+ ½
89	89½	100	Norfolk & West. pf.	88½	88½	88½	88½	−1½
40	40⅞	100	Pacific Mail	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ¼
145⅝	145¾	7,000	Pennsylvania R. R.	146¼	146¼	145	145¾	......
113	113¼	10,000	People's Gas, Chicago	111	113½	110¾	113	+2
41	42	200	Pressed Steel Car	41	41	41	41	− ¾
83	85	160	Pressed Steel Car pf.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	−1¾
42¼	42⅜	10,200	Reading	43	43	42¼	42¼	− ½
77⅞	78	7,300	Reading 1st pf	78¾	78¾	77⅞	77⅞	− ⅜
52⅝	52¾	2,500	Reading 2d pf	53	53⅛	52¼	52⅝	− ¼
21	21½	11,470	Republic Iron & Steel	20⅝	21½	20⅝	21¼	+1
76	76⅛	6,000	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	75¼	76½	75¼	76	+1
115	115¼	1,000	St. L. & Adirondack	115	115¼	115	115	......
40⅝	41	2,300	St. L. & San Fran.	40	41¼	39¾	40⅞	+ ⅞
68	68½	1,200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	67⅞	68¾	67¼	68½	+1⅞
29	29¾	300	St. Louis Southw.	29⅞	29⅞	29⅜	29⅞	......
62	63	300	St. Louis Southw. pf.	63	63	63	63	+ ½
56¼	56⅜	23,550	Southern Pacific	56¾	57	55⅞	56⅜	− ⅜
31⅝	31½	30,500	Southern Railway	31⅞	32	31⅝	31⅞	− ⅜
85½	86	3,600	Southern Railway pf.	85⅞	86	85½	85¾	− ¼
63	63½	1,800	Tenn. Coal & Iron	63⅞	64	63⅛	63⅛	− ⅞
41¾	42	1,500	Texas Pacific	42½	42½	42	42	− ⅝
96	97½	700	Twin City R. T.	97	97	96½	96½	−1½
15	16½	300	Un'n Bag & Paper Co.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
98¼	98⅜	30,200	Union Pacific	99¼	99¼	98	98⅜	− ¾
89½	89¾	300	Union Pacific pf.	89¾	90	89½	89½	− ¼
..	..	11	Unit. N. J. R. R. & C.	280	280	280	280	......
43½	43⅝	25,800	United States Steel	43⅝	43⅞	43⅛	43½	−1
92⅞	92⅞	9,450	U. S. Steel pf.	93¼	93¼	92⅝	92⅞	− ⅝
13½	13¾	900	United States Leather	13¾	13¾	13½	13⅝	− ⅛
80⅞	81⅛	500	U. S. Leather pf.	81⅞	81⅞	81	81⅛	− ⅞
57	58	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	58	58	58	58	−1
21⅛	21¼	1,000	Wabash	21½	21½	21¼	21¼	− ½
39⅝	39¾	5,700	Wabash pf	39⅞	40¼	39½	39¾	− ⅜
93¼	93⅜	2,400	Western Union Tel.	93½	93⅝	93¼	93⅜	− ⅛
18¼	19	1,500	Wheel. & Lake Erie	18¼	19⅞	18¼	18⅞	+ ⅞
52½	53	300	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	52¼	52⅞	52¼	52⅞	+3⅜
31½	32	1,000	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	30½	32½	30⅛	32¼	+1⅛
..	..	100	Wisconsin Central	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	− ¼

Sales.....470,831

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107⅜	108⅛
2s, c., 1930	107⅜	108⅛
3s, r., 1918	108¼	109
3s, c., 1918	108¼	109
3s, 1918, sm.	108	109
4s, r., 1907	113	113½
4s, c., 1907	113	113½
4s, r., 1925	137	138
4s, c., 1925	137	138
5s, r., 1904	107¾	108¼
5s, c., 1904	107¾	108¼
D. C. 3-65s	124	..
Adams Exp.	170	180
Alb. & Sus.	220	..
Alle. & W.	120	..
A. A. C. pf.	88½	89
Am. Bicycle	3¼	4
Am. Bic. pf.	..	20
Am. Coal	180	200
A. C. O. pf.	90¼	91½
Am. D. Tel.	34	38
Am. Exp.	192	199
A. I. Co. pf.	67½	69
Am. L. Co.	22	28
A. L. Co. pf.	60¼	62½
A. M. Co. pf.	27½	28
Am. Loc. pf.	85	86½
Am. Snuff	41	48
Am. Tob.	136	138
Am. T. pf.	140	145
Am. W. Co.	16½	20
A. W. Co. pf.	77¾	80
Ann Arbor	21¼	25
Ann Arb. pf.	52	55
B. & O. pf., ex div.	90	93
B. A. L. pf.	108	..
B. Un. Gas	214	217
Bruns. City	10	11½
B., R. & P.	87	90
B., R. & P. pf.	123¾	125
Canada So.	68	70
C., C. & C.	40	..
C. & E. Ill.	120	128
C. & E. Ill. pf.	..	133
C. G. W. pf., B.	46¾	48⅜
C. G. W. d.	91	93
C., St. P., M. & Om.	125	140
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	171½	185
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	115	116½
C., L. & W.	30	35
C., L. & W. pf.	66	69
Cleve. & P.	189	..
C. F. & I. pf.	123	132
Com. Cable	180	190
Cons. Coal	61	..
D. & S. W.	..	69
D. & S. W. pf.	..	69
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	115	..
D., S., S. & A.	10¼	11
Dist. of Am.	7¾	8
D. of A. pf.	28½	31
Ev. & T. H.	54	55
Ev. & T. H. pf.	86	88
Ft. W. & D. City	27	30
Gas & Elec., Bergen Co.	33	38
Gluc. S. R. pf., ex div.	100¼	104¼
Ill. Cent. L.L.	102	..
Int. Silver	7	7½
Int. Sil. pf.	33½	39¼
I. S. P. pf.	81	84
Iowa Cent.	39½	40
J. & Chi	175	..
Kan. C. So.	19	20
K. C. S. pf.	38½	41
K. & D. M.	7	8
K. & D. M. pf.	30	35
King. & P.	8	10½
K. I., C., pf.	..	55
L. E. & W. pf.	123	128
Lake Shore	251¼	275
Long Island	75	79
Man. Beach	13	18
Md. Coal pf.	65	76
Met. W. S. El., Chi.	35½	36½
Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf. ex. div.	90½	93
Mil. El. R. & L. pf.	..	117
Mich. Cent.	106	..
M. & St. L.	108	109
M. & St. L. pf.	115	118
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	25	26
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	71	75
Mor. & Es.	194½	196
N., C. & St. L.	75	100
Nat. Lead	20½	21
Nat. L. pf.	89	91
Nat. Salt	42	43
New Cent. C.	27	35
N. Y. A. B.	138	140
N. Y. & N. H.	214	216
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	109	112
N. Y., L. & W.	138	140
North. Am.	99	101½
Nor. Pac.	..	150
Nor. Pac. pf.	..	97½
Ont. Mining	8	9½
Pac. Coast	64	70
P. C. 1st pf.	90	95
P. C. 2d pf.	67	72
Peo. & E.	22	26
Pere Marq.	..	75
Pere M. pf.	..	81
P., C., C. & St. L.	70	78
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	102	102½
P., F. W. & C.	190	..
P., F. W. & C. sp.	187	..
Pullman Co.	207	208½
Quicksilver	3	4
Quicksil'r pf.	9	10
Rens. & Sar.	204	215
R., W. & O.	138½	..
Rub. Goods	28½	29½
Rub. G. pf.	76	77½
St. J. & G. I.	11	12½
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	64	68
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	25	28
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	78	80
S.-S. S. & I.	30½	32
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	76	81
S. R. & T.	5¾	6
T. P. L. Tr.	32	39
T., P. & W.	8½	..
Tol., St. L. & W.	19½	20½
Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	32	34
T. C. R. T. pf.	145	..
U. B. & P. pf.	72¼	74
U. S. Exp.	87	93
U. S. Rub.	18½	19¾
U. S. R. pf.	56	58¼
Va.-C. C. pf.	121	123
W.-F. Exp.	150	170

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Baracca Plantation Company of New York City; capital, $150,000. Directors—Emile Utard, Henry Utard, and François Richard, New York City.

Stanley Sanitary Garbage Disposal Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. C. W. Stanley, A. P. Nevin, and Alfred Hendriks, New York City.

Republican Leader Company of New York City, to do a general printing business; capital, $30,000. Directors—W. N. Ball and T. B. Dean, New York City; S. L. Hoppy, Mount Vernon.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

Articles of incorporation of the Commercial Oil Company of America were filed with the County Clerk at Newark, N. J., yesterday. The capital is placed at $1,000,000 and is divided into 1,000,000 shares of the par value of $1 each. The incorporators are C. Frederick Smith, Edward B. Hawkins, and John R. Turner. The company will bore for oil in California.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 16.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

American Oil Company of Erie, Penn., to deal in and develop petroleum lands; capital, $175,000.

Snap Hook and Eye Company of New York, to manufacture hooks and eyes and similar devices; capital, $3,000,000. Incorporators—William H. Wayne and Hugh J. G. Kline, New York; James Virden, Dover.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
MOBILE & OHIO—			
Month July	$494,900	$481,400	$480,700
SEABOARD AIR LINE—			
1st week Aug.	230,156	199,640	......
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	950	950	937
2d week Aug.	109,800	108,404	114,078
From July 1	718,553	657,844	714,026
ATLANTA, KNOXVILLE & NORTHERN for June—			
Gross	42,963	34,276	33,166
Expenses	31,297	26,106	26,449
Net	11,666	8,170	6,717
Fiscal year to June 30:			
Gross	482,591	418,355	352,952
Net	138,784	106,888	84,283

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY for July—

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross	291,388	231,247	60,141
Oper. Exp.	142,961	120,632	22,529
Net	148,427	110,615	37,812
Gross, 7 mos.	1,554,934	1,381,976	172,958
Net, 7 mos.	717,462	603,864	113,598

MISSOURI, KAN. & TEX. for month of June—

Gross	1,201,516	804,164	770,846
Op. exp. and txs.	1,005,959	562,307	593,864
Net	195,556	331,856	177,982
Charges	303,521	289,281	286,840
Balance	*107,964	†42,575	*108,858

*Deficit. †Surplus.

For 12 months ended June 30:

Gross	15,403,083	12,626,511	11,930,334
Net	4,268,936	3,861,042	3,917,506
B'd, int. and rent.	3,507,157	*3,453,384	3,430,410
Surplus	761,779	407,657	487,096

PHILADELPHIA CO. of Pittsburg for July—

Gross	162,450	124,870	131,671
Op. expenses	161,901	105,745	124,138
Net	549	19,123	7,537
Total income	50,992	36,686	65,520
Balance	*7,627	†3,696	*23,305
Gross, 7 months	1,881,309	1,565,332	1,078,461
Net, 7 months	919,460	854,954	496,438
Surplus, 7 months	774,098	658,927	310,041

*Surplus. †Deficit.

SOUTHERN INDIANA for year ended June 30—

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross	436,987	343,019	93,968
Op. expenses	294,087	194,436	99,651
Net	142,900	148,583	*5,683
Total income	145,740	149,897	*4,157
Fixed charges	112,410	96,545	15,865
Surplus	164,395	131,065	33,330

*Decrease.

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WEST. for fiscal year—

Gross	1,157,078	1,077,904	976,657
Exp. and taxes	928,725	850,125	806,853
Net	228,353	227,779	269,804
Fixed charges	227,090	227,033	269,453
Surplus	1,263	746	350

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$175,407,072
Gold	103,459,687
Silver	25,957,420
United States notes	13,452,168
Treasury notes of 1890	84,281
National banknotes	8,853,032
Total receipts this day	1,717,303
Total receipts this month	24,652,477
Total receipts this year	76,972,817
Total expenditures this day	1,355,000
Total expenditures this month	24,095,000
Total expenditures this year	76,402,590
Deposits in National banks	103,118,640
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	423,959
Government receipts from internal revenue	889,566
Customs	798,772
Miscellaneous	28,963

The condition of the Treasury Divisions of Issue and Redemption at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$291,536,689
Silver dollars	437,686,000
Silver dollars of 1890	270,208
Silver bullion of 1890	44,876,792
Total	$774,369,689

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$291,536,689
Silver certificates outstanding	437,686,000
Treasury notes outstanding	45,147,000
Total	$774,369,689

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$71,226,437
Gold certificates	32,233,250
Silver coin and bullion	20,485,578
Silver certificates	5,471,842
United States notes	13,452,168
Other assets	19,862,836
Total in Treasury	162,732,114
Deposits in National banks	103,118,640
Total	$265,850,754
Current liabilities	90,443,682
Available cash balance	$175,407,072

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,012,680, against $2,260,546 last week, and $1,957,915 last year. The value marketed was $2,026,049, against $2,087,560 last week and $1,878,159 last year.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.03	.03
Alpha Con	.02	.03
Andes	.03	.03
Belcher	.05	.06
Best & Belcher	.12	.12
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.27	.28
Challenge Con	.32	.33
Chollar	.04	.05
Confidence	1.25	1.25
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.85	1.85
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.07	.07
Gould & Curry	.12	.13
Hale & Norcross	.27	.28
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.05	.06
Kentucky Con	.02	.04
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.13	.13
Occidental Con	.02	.02
Ophir	.79	.80
Overman	.09	.10
Potosi	.05	.05
Savage	.06	.07
Sag Belcher	.02	.01
Sierra Nevada	.12	.12
Standard	3.50	3.65
Syndicate	.08	.07
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con	.12	.12
Utah Con	.05	.05
Yellow Jacket	.30	.31
Silver Bars	.58⅛	.58⅛
Mexican dollars	.47@47½	47@47½
Drafts, sight	.05	.05
Telegraph	.07½	.07½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 16.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Acacia	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜
Alamo	13¼	13¾	13¼	13½
Argentum	11	12	11	13
Anaconda	31	35	32½	35
Battle Mountain	16	17	16	17
Blue Bell	15	15¾	14½	16
Butterfly	40	41	40	41
C. C. Cons	8	8¾	8	8½
Coriolanus	10	10½	10	11¼
C., C. & M.	7¼	7½	7½	7⅝
Columbine Victor	7	8	7	8
Dante	5	5½	5	6
Dr. Jackpot	61	62¼	60	61½
Elkton	177	178	177¼	180
El Paso	55	55½	51¼	52
Fanny Rawlings	19¼	20½	19⅜	20½
Findlay	9⅝	10	9⅝	10
Gold Dollar	18⅝	18½	17⅞	18
Gold Cycle	64	65	64	66
Golden Fleece	36	40	36	40
Gold Knob	4½	4¼	4	4¼
Gold Sovereign	4⅝	4⅞	4	4⅞
Gould	16¼	16¾	16½	18
Hart	8	10	8	10
Ingham	14¾	15	14¼	15
Isabella	45	46	44½	45
Jackpot	39¾	42	39	42
Keystone	8½	9½	8½	9½
Last Dollar	55	67	55	67½
Lexington	6	6¼	6	6¼
Little Puck	7¼	7⅜	7¼	7½
Mint	18	20	18½	20
Mollie Gibson	35	38	30	40
Molly Dwyer	7	7⅛	7	7¼
Mary Cashen	13	14	13	15
Moon Anchor	31⅝	31¾	31½	32¼
National	3½	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
Nugget	17	18	17½	18
New Haven	5¼	5¾	5¼	5⅝
Orphan	17	18	17½	18
Pharmacist	8½	8¼	8⅛	8¼
Pinnacle	8½	9	7½	8½
Pointer	8	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛
Portland	300	305	303	305
Rose Maud	5¼	5⅝	5⅜	5½
Rose Nicol	6¼	6½	6	6¼
Republic	4⅝	6¼	4⅝	4⅞
Rocky Mountain	3⅝	4⅜	3⅝	4⅜
Sedan	6⅜	7	6⅜	7
Vindicator	116	119	116½	118¾
Work	13¼	14	13	14
Zoe	2¾	2⅞	3	3⅛

Head of Shelby Tube Company Resigns.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 16.—Charles T. Boynton, President of the Shelby Tube Company, which recently passed into the control of the United States Steel Corporation, has resigned his position. Whether a successor to Mr. Boynton will be appointed is not as yet known.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:11	Sun sets...6:55	Moon sets...8:18

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....9:34	Gov. Isl'd...10:00	H. Gate....11:56
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....9:45	Gov. Isl'd...10:06	H. Gate.... ....

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AUG. 17.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alene, Jamaica, Fortune Island, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Queen, Antwerp	....	....
Buffalo, Hull	....	....
Concho, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Menominee, London	....	9:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
North Star, Portland	....	5:00 P. M.
Oranje Nassau, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Potsdam, Netherlands	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	....	7:00 A. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
San Juan, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Saxon Prince, Argentina, Paraguay, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Tampico, Liverpool	....	....
Umbria, Liverpool	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Zulia, Venezuela	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

TUESDAY, AUG. 20.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Aller, Naples	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	....	3:00 P. M.
El Sud, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Horatio Hall, Portland	....	5:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	....	3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monmouthshire, St. Croix, St. Kitt's, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 21.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Comal, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana and Mexican ports	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Zeeland, Southampton and Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at §6 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at §1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after July §27 and up to Aug. §17, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Lucania, due at New York Aug. §17, for dispatch per steamship Sonoma. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo. (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Aug. §18, (mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Olympia. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, July 13; Shanghai, July 17; Yokohama, July 24, and Honolulu Aug. 6, which reached San Francisco per steamer City of Peking, were dispatched East Aug. 14 at 10 A. M., and are due in New York on the afternoon of Sunday, Aug. 18.

Also that the mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, July 22; Sydney, July 23; Auckland, July 27, and Honolulu, Aug. 7, which reached San Francisco per steamer Sonoma, were dispatched Aug. 14, 6 P. M., and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, Aug. 19.

Steamship Sailing Postponed.

It is announced that the sailing of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer City of Peking from San Francisco has been postponed to Aug. 21, and that she will not stop at Honolulu, but proceed direct to Yokohama.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AUG. 17.

Acara, Gibraltar, July 28.
Algonquin, Jacksonville, Aug. 11.
Carthorne, Shields, July 31.
Comal, Galveston, Aug. 10.
Lucania, Liverpool, Aug. 10.
Matin, St. Lucia, Aug. 8.
Moracas, Greenock, Aug. 4.
Othello, Hull, Aug. 3.
Para, Gibraltar, Aug. 4.
Phoenicia, Boulogne, Aug. 5.
Wells City, Swansea, Aug. 3.

SUNDAY, AUG. 18.

Cymric, Liverpool, Aug. 9.
Georgian, Liverpool, Aug. 7.
La Gascogne, Havre, Aug. 10.
Lombardia, Naples, Aug. 3.
Manitou, London, Aug. 8.

MONDAY, AUG. 19.

Colorado, Brunswick, Aug. 16.
Cuzco, Havana, Aug. 14.
El Valle, New Orleans, Aug. 15.
Furnessia, Glasgow, Aug. 8.
Hillglen, Gibraltar, Aug. 7.
Maasdam, Rotterdam, Aug. 8.
Minnehaha, London, Aug. 10.
Maracaibo, San Juan, Aug. 14.
Svevic, Liverpool, Aug. 10.

TUESDAY, AUG. 20.

Friesland, Antwerp, Aug. 10.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen, Aug. 8.
Xenia, Copenhagen, Aug. 3.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 21.

Athesia, Hamburg, Aug. 7.
Cliurnym, St. Michaels, Aug. 11.
Glenartny, Gibraltar, Aug. 7.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Aug. 14.

Arrived.

SS Chattahoochee, Lewis, Savannah Aug. 14, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 11:42 P. M.

SS Tyr, (Nor.,) Nicholson, Dâquiri Aug. 9, with iron ore to the Spanish-American Iron Company; vessel to the United States Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS Neptune, (Br.,) Walters, Sourabaya May 15, Passaeroen 21st, Probolingo 31st, Colombo June 17, Port Said July 15, and St. Michael's Aug. 11, with sugar to Peter Wright & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M., 15th.

SS Acama, (Br.,) Bement, Liverpool Aug. 3, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 5:20 A. M.

SS Chesapeake, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Havana, Robertson, Vera Cruz Aug. 8, Progreso 10th, and Havana 13th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:56 A. M.

SS Patria, (Fr.,) Coste, Marseilles July 27 and Naples 31st, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:15 P. M.

SS Jefferson, Hulphers, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Roman Prince, (Br.,) Ord, Santos July 20 and Rio Janeiro 27th, with mdse. to John C. Seager Company. Arrived at the Bar at 12:45 P. M.

SS Charlois, (Dutch,) Peters, Amsterdam Aug. 1, in ballast to C. H. Randerbrook. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Wilhelmi, Genoa Aug. 4, Naples 5th, and Gibraltar 8th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:35 P. M.

SS Toronto, (Br.,) Jones, Hull Aug. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Bauer, Hamburg Aug. 8 and Southampton and Cherbourg 9th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Yucatan, Knight, Progreso Aug. 9, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:05 A. M.

SS Goldsboro, (Fr.,) Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Jesperson, Copenhagen July 31, Christiania Aug. 1, and Christiansand 2d, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. South of Fire Island at 9:50 P. M. to-day.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Froelich, Aug. 4, and Boulogne 5th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Aug. 16, 9:30 P. M., southwest, and light breeze; cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Ferndene, (Br.,) for Newport News.
SS Heathdene, (Br.,) for Wellington, &c.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Rio Grande, for Brunswick.
SS Algonquin, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Defiance, for Philadelphia.
SS Seneca, for Tampico and Campeachy.
SS Stalheim, (Nor.,) for Norfolk.

Spoken.

Ship Edward Sewall, from New York for Shanghai, was spoken July 26, in latitude 2 south, longitude 31 west.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Capt. Albers, from New York, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg at 9 P. M. yesterday.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 11:15 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from Hamburg for New York, via Cherbourg, sld. from Cherbourg at 6:15 P. M. to-day.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Capt. Courtin, from New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Mesaba, (Br.,) Capt. Lowe, from this port for New York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Capt. Atkin, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Dominic, (Br.,) Capt. Westray, from New York, arr. at Para Aug. 14.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Bellanoch, (Br.,) Capt. Merison, from New York for Manchester, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Olbia, (Fr.,) Capt. Laurant, from New York, arr. at Marseilles to-day.

SS Richmond Castle, (Br.,) Capt. McDowell, from New York, via Algiers, for Singapore, Manila, &c., arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Philadelphia, Capt. Chambers, from New York for Venezuela, arr. at San Juan at 6 P. M. to-day.

SS Indraghiri, (Br.,) Capt. Harwood, for New York, sld. from Barry yesterday.

SS Mokta, (Br.,) Capt. Cooper, from Huelva for New York, sld. from St. Michael's yesterday.

SS Ethiopia, (Ger.,) Capt. Lumsdane, from Glasgow for New York, sld. from Moville to-day.

SS Trentham Hall, (Br.,) Capt. Gruchy, from Calcutta, &c., for New York, sld. from Algiers Aug. 10.

SS Naupila, (Ger.,) Capt. Krafte, for New York, sld. from Stettin Aug. 12.

SS Sicilia, (Ger.,) Capt. Bachmann, for New York, sld. from Genoa Aug. 12.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Skjodt, for New York, sld. from Copenhagen Aug. 14.

SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) Capt. Villeaumoras, from New York for Havre, passed the Lizard at 7:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 8 P. M. to-day.

SS Bulgaria, (Ger.,) Capt. Hahn, from New York, arr. at Hamburg at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS Caribbee, (Br.,) Capt. Scott, for New York, sld. from Trinidad at 9 A. M. yesterday.

SS Arkansas, (Dan.,) Capt. Petersen, from New York for Copenhagen and Stettin, arr. at Christiansand to-day.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Capt. Barclay, from New York, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Nord America, (Ital.,) Capt. Mascazzini, from New York, arr. at Genoa yesterday.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicols, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Capt. Scott, from Venice for New York, sld. from Palermo yesterday.

SS Susquehanna, (Br.,) Capt. Hendry, for New York, sld. from Table Bay yesterday.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	.79¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.63½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.40
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.95
Cotton, middling	.08
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅝
Sugar, granulated	5.35
Beef, family	11.75
Beef hams	21.25
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.05
Pork, mess	16.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.07⅞
Lard, prime	9.10
Butter, Western creamery	.20½

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull but steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 69½@70¼c; No. 2 red, 71½@72¼c; No. 2 yellow corn, 58¾c; No. 2 oats, 36½c; No. 2 white, 38½@38¾c; No. 3 white, 38@38¾c; No. 2 rye, 59½@59½c; fair to choice malting barley, 56@65c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.62; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.64; prime timothy seed, $5.25; mess pork, per barrel, $14.05@$14.10; lard, per 100 lb, $8.75@$8.77½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.90@$8.10; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 7¼@7½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.45@$8.55; clover, contract grade, $10.25.

COTTON.—The market for cotton futures opened quiet, with prices 3@4 points higher, in response to firm Liverpool cables, and for a time bade fair to further improve on room and foreign buying, the former coming chiefly from the short side. But profit-taking caused a reaction to Thursday night's prices before 11 o'clock, and pit sentiment favored selling for the regulation (of late) reaction. Then came news of damage to the crop in Alabama and Georgia by the storm central over that section, and impending disaster to the Central Texas crop from want of moisture. Rumors gained circulation to the effect that demand for spot cotton throughout the South was increasing, with sellers correspondingly arbitrary in their views on the price subject. While the gloomy labor and trade accounts from Fall River were not without influence, local operators swung around to the belief that the market was in good form for a decided rise on "August crop news." Noon found the market quiet, but firm in tone, with prices net 3@4 points higher. Early in the afternoon good buying for both accounts set in, and the market displayed pronounced strength. Prices worked rapidly upward, with the January option leading the advance. October was inclined to hang back, in sympathy with sluggishness in the August and September months. January reached 7.44 and October 7.34 before 2 P. M. Trading picked up as the session progressed, with commission houses fairly good buyers on the upturn. Fear that to-day's Chronicle will show a very bad crop outlook in the South Atlantic States as a result of excessive rainfall, and anticipation of strong English cables, checked selling for a turn in the last hour. Again it was believed that to-day's storm news would be very bullish, and that next week's Government report would show decided deterioration in the crop condition in parts of the belt other than Central Texas. The market was finally steady, with prices net 3@9 points higher.

Spot cotton closed steady, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 8c for middling upland and 8¼c for middling Gulf. Sales, 116 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, quiet, unchanged, at 8 1-16c; Mobile, nominal, unchanged, at 7⅝c; Savannah, dull, unchanged, at 7⅝c; Charleston, steady, unchanged, at 7¾c; Wilmington, dull, unchanged, at 8c; Norfolk, quiet, unchanged, at 8c; Baltimore, nominal, unchanged, at 8 1-16c; Galveston, firm, unchanged, at 8 1-16c; Augusta, firm, unchanged, at 8¼c; St. Louis, steady, unchanged, at 8c.

The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	7.21	7.22	7.15	7.20@7.21
September	7.22	7.25	7.20	7.23@7.24
October	7.30	7.34	7.27	7.33@
November	7.31	7.33	7.31	7.35@7.37
December	7.30	7.40	7.30	7.38@7.39
January	7.36	7.44	7.33	7.42@
February	....	....	....	7.42@7.43
March	7.39	7.44	7.39	7.44@7.45
April	....	....	....	7.46@7.47

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 16.—Cotton — Spot — Quiet, prices 1-32d higher; American middling fair, 5d; good middling, 4¾d; middling, 4 15-32d, low middling, 4¼d; good ordinary, 4d; ordinary, 3¾d. The sales of the day were 7,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 6,500 American. Receipts, 2,000 bales, no American. Futures opened quiet and closed steady; American middling, low middling clause, August, 4 23-64d, buyers; August and September, 4 19-64@4 20-64d, sellers; September, 4 19-64@4 20-64d, sellers; October, good ordinary clause, 4 7-64@4 8-64d, buyers; October and November, 4 5-64d, buyers; November and December, 4 3-64@4 4-64d, buyers; December and January, 4 3-64@4 4-64d, buyers; January and February, 4 3-64@4 4-64d, buyers; February and March, 4 4-64d, buyers; March and April, 4 4-64@4 5-64d, buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The feature in wheat yesterday was a strong afternoon advance, partly based on the record-breaking weekly clearances of 9,039,000 bushels, from both coasts. This huge total raised the amount shipped since July to 44,000,000 bushels, or more than double that of a year ago. Having sold pretty freely at various times earlier in the day, pit traders were unprepared for late bullish demonstrations and covered violently throughout the final hour. Corn also proving decidedly strong, the demand for wheat became general, and forced September up from 76⅝c to 77⅝c. The fact that seaboard clearances for the day reached only half a million bushels, however, was considered evidence that the movement has reached its maximum, winding up the "early August" shipments. One of the most bearish items of the day was a Snow estimate placing the wheat yield at 750,000,000 bushels, or almost a hundred million bushels more than the Government figures on Aug. 1. He placed the Spring wheat total at 300,000,000 bushels, two-thirds being in the three big States. Weather and crop news for the day was satisfactory. Taking advantage of the early steadiness of cables, in contrast to our depression of Thursday, local traders opened the market higher, at 76⅞c for September. But it almost immediately reacted to 76⅛c under weakness in the Northwest and the light daily clearances, only to recover and turn strong, as already noted. The Argentine shipments were 352,000 bushels, against 336,000 bushels the previous week, and so far this year have been 36,200,000 bushels less than last year. On the late curb September reacted to 77⅜c. Export trade was again disappointing at only 30 loads all ports. Quotations, cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 Northern, New York, 80c, prompt; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 80¼c, prompt; No. 2 red, New York, 78⅜c, prompt; new No. 2 red, New York, 79c, prompt; No. 2 hard, New York, 79⅞c, prompt; No. 2 hard, New York, 79⅛c, Aug. 25 to 30; No. 2 hard, New York, 79c, Sept. 15 to 20.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 16.—Close: Wheat, September, 69¼@69⅜c; December, 71¼c; No. 1 Northern, 69⅞c; No. 2 Northern, 67⅞c. Flour lower; first patents, $3.85@$3.95; second patents, $3.65@$3.75; first clears, $2.80@$2.85; second clears, $2.20. Bran, in bulk, $14@$14.50.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—Close: Wheat, No. 2 red, cash, 71⅝c; September, 71⅝c; December, 74¾c; May, 77¾@78c; No. 2 hard, 71½@72c. Corn, No. 2 cash, 59½c; September, 60⅜@60⅝c; December, 61⅞c; May, 64⅝c. Oats, No. 2 cash, 37½c; September, 37½c; May, 40⅝c; No. 2 white, 39@39½c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 16.—Wheat unsettled. Close: No. 1 Northern, 72½@73c; No. 2 Northern, 71@71½c; September, 71⅞c. Rye steady; No. 1, 59½c. Barley higher; No. 2, 64@65c; sample, 45@61c. Corn, September, 58⅞c.

DULUTH, Aug. 16.—Close: Wheat, cash, No. 1 hard, 74¼c; No. 2 Northern, 68⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 71⅜c; September, No. 1 Northern, 71¼c; December, No. 1 Northern, 72⅜c. Oats, 35⅝@36⅞c. Corn, 57c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—RYE FLOUR—Firm; fair to good, $2.75@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.15@$3.50. CORNMEAL—Firm; kiln-dried, $3.20@$3.60, as to brand. BAGMEAL—Firm; fine white and yellow, $1.50@$1.60; coarse, $1.30@$1.35. FEED—Steady; Spring bran, spot, $17.50; sacks, to arrive 200 lb, $18@$18.25; Spring bran, bulk, $17.50; coarse Winter bran, $18.50@$20; city brands, $18.50; cornmeal, $29; linseed oil cake, $29; corn oil cake, $22.50; hominy chop, $21; oil meal, $29.50@$30.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	76⅞	77⅝	76⅛	77½
October	77 1-16	77⅝	76¼	77⅝
December	78 13-16	79⅝	78 1-16	79⅜
Corn—				
September	61½	62⅞	61½	62⅞
December	63½	64⅝	63⅜	64⅝
Lard—				
August	..	..	..	$9.10

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	71¾	72	70½	71⅞
October	72¼	72 11-16	71⅛	72½
December	74	74 5-16	72¾	74⅛
Corn—				
September	57¾	59	57⅝	59
October	58 13-16	59⅞	58½	59⅞
December	60	61⅝	59⅞	61¼
Oats—				
September	35⅝	36 9-16	35½	36⅜
October	36	36⅜	36	36½
May	39⅝	40	39	40
Lard—				
October	$8.80	$8.85	$8.77½	$8.85
January	8.82½	8.87½	8.80	8.87½
Ribs—				
October	8.07½	8.20	8.05	8.20
January	7.90	7.95	7.90	7.95
Pork—				
October	14.10	14.15	14.00	14.15
January	15.32½	15.47½	15.32½	15.45

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Firm; mess, $15.50@$16.50; family, $16.25@$16.50; short clear, $16.25@$17.50. BEEF—Steady; mess, $9.50@$10; family, $11.50@$12; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $16@$18. BEEF HAMS—Quiet; $20.50@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Firm; bacons, 7⅞c; 180 lb, 7⅞c; 160 lb, 7⅞c; 140 lb, 8c; pigs, 8⅜c. CUT-MEATS—Pickled bellies weak; smoking, 10½c; 10 lb, 9½c; 12 lb, 9c; 14 lb, 8¾c; pickled shoulders easy, 7@7¼c; pickled hams dull, 11c. TALLOW—Firm; city, 5c; country, 5@5¼c. LARD—Firm, $9.10; city lard firm, $9.10; refined lard firm; South America, $9.85; Continent, $9.25; Brazil, kegs, $10.25; compound strong, 7@7¼c. STEARINE—Steady; oleo, 9¼c; city lard stearine, 10¼c.

COFFEE.—The range of contract prices in the local market to-day was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	..	..	..	4.80@4.85
September	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.80@4.85
October	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85@4.90
November	..	..	..	4.90@4.95
December	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.00@5.05
January	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.10@5.15
February	..	..	..	5.20@5.25
March	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.25@5.30
April	..	..	..	5.30@5.35
May	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40@5.45
June	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.45@5.50
July	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55@5.60

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Rio—Receipts, 29,000 bags. No other returns from Rio or Santos. Closed on account of a church holiday. Hamburg—Coffee market opened ¼ pfg lower; sales, 5,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened quiet and unchanged; at 12 M. unchanged; at 3 P. M. unchanged; at 5:30 P. M. unchanged; total sales, 11,000 bags; January, 35; February, 35.25; March, 35.50; April, 35.75; May, 36; June, 36.25; July 36.25; August, 33.75; September, 34; October, 34.25; November, 34.50; December, 34.75.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.50, and in bulk, $4.95; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.45, and in bulk, $4.90; refined cases, New York, $8.50. COTTONSEED OIL—Prime crude, barrels, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 40½c; off Summer yellow, 37½c; prime white, 44c; prime Winter yellow, 44c; linseed oil, American, raw, 72c; American, boiled, 74c; Calcutta, raw, 85c; Western linseed oil quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 69@70c.

METALS.—There was a decided reaction in tin in London, prices advancing £1 5s on outside speculation. Spot finally closed at £115 15s and futures at £111 12s 6d, with the tone quite firm. This bullish factor failed to influence the local market for that metal, which ruled quiet all day, and finally closed dull at $26.75 for spot, indicating scarcely a variation from Thursday's figures. Copper was 10s up in London, with spot quoted at £65 18s 8d and futures at £66 7s 6d. Here the market was dull and nominally unchanged at 16½@17c for Lake Superior and 16⅜@16⅝c for casting and electrolytic. Lead in London declined 1s 3d, but business was quiet, and spot closed at £11 11s 3d. Here prices were unchanged at $4.37½ for spot pig lead. Spelter ruled extremely dull and nominally unchanged at $3.90@$3.95. London prices, however, advanced 2s 6d, to £16 15s. Iron was practically nominal and without change in all quarters. Pig iron warrants, $9@$10; No. 1 foundry, Northern, $15@$15.50; No. 2 foundry, Southern, $14@$14.50; No. 1 foundry, Southern, $14.75@$15.25; No. 1 foundry, Southern, soft, $14.75@$15.25. Glasgow warrants closed at 54s, and Middlesborough at 46s.

SUGAR.—Sales were made yesterday on the basis of 4c for centrifugal, .96 test. This has been expected in view of the recent heavy decline in beet sugar at London, to say nothing of the 2¼@3d drop in yesterday's market. The undertone was easy at 4c for centrifugal, 3½c for muscovado, and 3¼c for molasses, latter nominal in the absence of business.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar regulars, $2.25; tar oil, bbls, $4.25; spirits of turpentine, 36@36½c; resin, common to good strained, $1.40@$1.45; D, $1.55; E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.80; H, $1.85; I, $1.95; K, $2.20; M, $2.65; N, $3; W G, $3.35; W W $3.70.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 16.—Spirits of turpentine firm, 34c; sales, 777 casks; receipts, 1,089 casks. Resin firm; receipts, 2,918 bbls; sales, 3,820 bbls; exports, 2,246 bbls. Quote: A, B, and C, $1; D, $1.05; E, $1.10; F, $1.20; G, $1.25; H, $1.30; I, $1.45; K, $1.70; M, $2.20; N, $2.65; W G, $3; W W, $3.35.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 16.—Spirits of turpentine firm, 32¼@33½c; receipts, 129 casks. Resin firm, 95c@$1; receipts, 211 bbls. Crude turpentine firm, $1@$2; receipts, 120 bbls. Tar steady, $1.35; receipts, 200 bbls.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 16.—Turpentine, nothing doing. Resin firm, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—Beeves slow; good and prime steers barely steady, others 10@15c off; bulls and cows almost nominal. Steers, $3.90@$5.65; bulls, $2.80@$3.05; cows, $2.60. Dressed beef slow. Calves firm to 25c higher. Veals, $7@$7.75; buttermilks, $4.25; grassers nominal. City dressed veals firmer at 9@12c per lb. Good sheep firm, others slow; lambs opened active and steady, closed slow and weak. Sheep, $2@$3.75; culls, $3.50. Dressed mutton, 5@7c per lb; dressed lambs, 6@10½c. Hogs firmer; good Western hogs, $6; coarse, rough do, $5.50; grassers, $5.25; State hogs, $6.30. Country dressed hogs steady at 8@8¾c per lb.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Delehanty, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Delehanty, J.—Ronalds & Johnson Company vs. Josiah Dahut—Frederick L. Drescher.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Fedderke vs. Ginsberg—Morris Cukor. In re Jacob Ahles Brewing Company—Lloyd McK. Garrison.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Business Building on East Twentieth Street Sold — Other Dealings — Big Loan on a New Apartment House.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has sold to an investor the eight-story building 35 and 37 East Twentieth Street, between Broadway and Fourth Avenue, 50 by 100. The seller acquired the parcel in April, 1900.

Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for Amelia Phyfe to Julia Saul, for $40,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with three-story extension, 48 West Eighty-Seventh Street, 20 by 60 by 100.8.

J. T. Stockdale & Co. have sold for Mary Kilfoil the five-story flat 253 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, to R. E. Westcott, who owns the adjoining property at the northeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Ninth Street.

L. J. Arthur has sold to K. Friedland the two five-story tenements 212 and 216 West Sixty-second Street, each 25 by 100.

Charles R. Faruolo & Co. have sold for the New York Building Loan Banking Company to Giovanni Attonasio, for $6,000, the three-story dwelling 327 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street. The same firm has also leased for James R. Candler to Ralph Bellino, the front and rear tenements 517 East Fifteenth Street for a term of five years at an aggregate rental of $10,000.

N. Jorgensen reports that he has sold for P. Lehnert to Leo Ehrmann the property 469 Seventh Avenue.

Joseph Weill has sold for Hugh Martin to a client for $30,000, a five-story brick flat on the east side of Courtlandt Avenue, just south of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 29 by 86 by 100.

Yesterday's recorded transfers show that John and William Van Wyck are the buyers of 307 Pearl Street, the sale of which by Henry L. Godwin was reported yesterday.

The Onward Construction Company, in which W. E. D. Stokes is largely interested, has secured from the Bank for Savings a loan of $1,500,000 on its apartment house, now nearing completion, covering the entire block front on the west side of Broadway, between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Streets.

Architects Clinton and Russell announce that the estimated cost of the new building at the southeast corner of Broadway and Maiden Lane is $700,000. In connection with the filing of the plans on Thursday the figure was incorrectly given as $1,200,000.

Auctioneer Ryan will sell to-day on the premises, at 2:30 P. M., two large villa sites at Bayswater, Far Rockaway. One plot, containing thirteen city lots, is at the junction of the Strand and Westbourne Boulevard, and the other, containing seven lots, is at the corner of Bayswater Avenue and Trist Place.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

113 West Eighty-sixth Street, north side, 130 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 100.8, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Martha M. Hall	$25,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 49 West Third Street, for a six-story brick loft, with store, 25.3 by 90; George H. Pigueron of 1,920½ Park Avenue, owner; Frederick C. Zobel of 41 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $40,000.

Butler Place, east side, 150 feet north of Green Avenue, for a one-story brick shed, 12 by 13; Mrs. Auguste Meyer of 830 Courtlandt Avenue, owner; Walter Schmidt of 3,254 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $60.

No. 33 Inwood Avenue, for a four-story brick tenement, 21 by 70; August Kampfner, premises, owner; Rudolph Werner of 1,512 Brook Avenue, architect; cost, $6,000.

Troy Street, east side, 305 feet south of Sidney Street, Spuyten Duyvil, for a three-story frame dwelling, 32 by 38; Gertrude K. Graham of 109 East Forty-fifth Street, owner; Ahnemann & Tounkhure, Nathalie Avenue, King's Bridge, architects; cost, $5,500.

No. 118 East Seventeenth Street, for a five-story brick dwelling, 20 by 69.8; Samuel Barnett of 1,163 Park Avenue, owner; Alfred E. Badt of 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $15,000.

Alterations.

Fourth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, southeast corner, Ashland House, to a one-story brick hotel; estate of Willard Parker, 59 Wall Street, owner; Joseph Miller of 1,173 Fulton Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Third Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling, with stores; Robert J. Brown, owner; Paul Kissinger of 182 Eighth Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 815 Broadway, to two-story brick lofts and store; W. E. Roosevelt & Son of 33 Wall Street, owners; J. C. Westervelt of 489 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $800.

No. 46 Duncombe Avenue, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; Annette L. Edwards, premises, owner and executor; cost, $95.

Nos. 661 and 663 Eighth Avenue, to two four-story brick dwellings, with stores; E. Frey of 647 Eighth Avenue, owner; John L. Jordan of 449 West Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, s w corner, to two three-story brick dwellings; William Hayes of 64 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $1,500.

Orchard Street, 47, to a six-story brick tenement, with store; Isaac Marx, premises, owner; Charles B. Meyers of 1 Union Square West, architect; cost $50.

Two Hundred and Fourth Street, north side, 400 feet west of Cadiz Place, to a two-story dwelling, with stores; Joseph Defano, premises, owner; F. D. Miller of 736 East Two Hundred and Third Street, architect; cost, $800.

Two Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 425 feet west of Cadiz Place, to a one-story dwelling, with store; Joseph Defano, premises, owner; F. D. Miller of 736 East Two Hundred and Third Street, architect; cost, $800.

Two Hundred and Fourth Street, north side, 425 feet west of Cadiz Place, to a two-story frame dwelling; Joseph Defano, premises, owner; F. D. Miller of 736 East Two Hundred and Third Street, architect.

No. 504 East Eighty-third Street, to a one-story brick stable; Henry Leopold, premises, owner; J. Hoffmann of 26 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, architect; cost, $900.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Friday, Aug. 16.

AVENUE A, e s, 75 ft n of 84th St, 26.2x98; Ludwig Kleinschmidt to Conrad Ochs, (R S $4, mtg $11,000)	$1
AVENUE B, e s, 100 ft n of Cedar St, 100x100; Charles H. Dietsch to John J. Dietsch, 1-6 part, all liens	1
AVENUE C, 206, e s, 79 ft s of 13th St, 25x62.3; Alexander Spiro to Jacob Klein, all liens	1
CRAVEN ST, n s, 25 ft e of Dawson St, 25x100; Gustave A. Rothmann to Reuben H. Krause, (mtg $5,250)	1
ESSEX ST, e s, 89.2 ft n of Delancey St, 18.10x75x18.11x75.1; Annie and Joel M. Chasis to Abraham I. Levy, (mtg $22,000, R S 50 cents)	1
FORSYTH ST, 182, e s, 25x100; Lena Lewis to Michael Garlick, (R S $6, mtg $28,000)	1
FORT WASHINGTON AV, w s, part Lot 7, map of lands of Isaac P. Martin, —x—; Pierre Mali, executor, to Mary R. Wright, (R S $68.75)	140,000
FORT WASHINGTON AV, w s, part Lot 7, map of lands of Isaac P. Martin, —x—; Jeanne S. De Biolley and others to Mary R. Wright, quit-claim, all title	1
LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 80th St, 100x45; Mary A. and Henry W. Gordon to Annie Malcolm, (mtg $50,000, R S $23.75)	100
LEXINGTON AV, 751, e s, 20x80; James Stern to the Arcade Realty Company, all title	1
MADISON AV, e s, 100.5 ft s of 123d St, 20.6x100; Patrick F. Griffin to Catharine A. Griffin, (R S $18)	1
OLIVER ST, 52, e s, 25x100; James M. Brady and another, heirs, to Angela Rofrano, all liens, (R S $7)	1
PARK AV, 70, w s, 24.6x80; John C. Bannon to Oliver Harriman, Jr., (mtg $40,000, R S $19.50)	81,500
PEARL ST, n w s, 25.2 ft s w of Ferry St, 25x90; Henry L. Goodwin to John Van Wyck and another, (R S $3.75)	45,000
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n s, 150 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Mary L. Clark to Emil Engelmann and another, (R S $7.25)	100
WENDOVER AV, n e corner of Washington Av, 100x71.2x98.11x56.11; Jerry Altieri to Pasquale Catalano and another, (mtg $66,250)	1
WESTCHESTER AV, n s, at s e s of Bergen Av, 94.11x74x37.9x107.3; Thomas D. Malcolm to Mary A. Gordon, (mtg $60,000, R S $31.75)	100
3D AV, e s, 25.11 ft n of 110th St, 25x100; Herman Nestrock to Jacob Grab, (mtg $16,000, R S $1.75)	21,750
3D AV, 740, e s, 25x95; Karl M. Wallack and another to Jeannette Kahn and others, (mtg $27,000)	100
5TH AV, e s, 47.6 ft s of 20th St, 22.6x100; Stephen H. Olin and another, trustees, to John F. Ruffner, (R S $48.75)	100,000
14TH ST, s s, 81.6 ft e of 1st Av, 25x [illegible] Meyer Solomon to Simon Uhlfelder and another, (mtg $20,000)	1
33D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9; Samuel Rosenberg to Samuel Brasch, all liens	1
33D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9; Samuel Brasch to Malle Katz, (R S $3.25, mtg $6,000)	100
38TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of 8th Av, 75x98.9; John D. Karst, Jr., to Minnie J. Douglass, (mtg $77,000, R S $21.50)	1
43D ST, s s, 360 ft e of 8th Av, 20x100.4; Sarah Kaempfer to John M. King, (mtg $10,000, R S $12)	26,500
64TH ST, n s, 115 ft w of 3d Av, 15x100.5; Robert Macklin to James R. Candler, (mtg $5,000, R S 75 cents)	12,000
69TH ST, n s, 265 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 80x100.5; Frederick Beltz to the Rector, &c., of Congregation of Transfiguration Chapel, (mtg $30,000, R S $21.75)	46,000
70TH ST, n s, 295 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.5; Amelia F. Baker to Rebecca Wolfson, (R S $6, mtg $26,000)	39,250
76TH ST, 330 East, 25x102.2; Mina Bremer to Anna K. E. Rainge, (R S $2.50, mtg $7,000)	1
77TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of 5th Av, 25x102.2; Helen L. Mulvaney to Emma F. Mulvaney, undivided interest, (R S $11)	1
77TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of 5th Av, 25x102.2; Emma F. Mulvaney to Henry Hesse, Jr., 1-3 part all title, (R S $9.50)	21,417
77TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of 5th Av, 25x102.2; Mary R. Mulvaney and others, by guardian, to Henry Hesse, Jr., (R S $20.25)	42,833
100TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 450x irregular; William Ebling and another, executors, &c., to Jacob Schattman, (mtg $55,000)	1
109TH ST, n s, 86 ft e of Boulevard, 39x35; Mary Kilfoil to Robert E. Westcott, (mtg $15,500)	1
134TH ST, n s, 266.8 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; Wilbur Larremore, referee, to Ida Zeiller, (R S $3)	8,900
136TH ST, n s, 675 ft w of Home Av, 125x100; Champe S. Andrews, referee, to Joseph M. Lennon, (R S $12.50)	26,500
146TH ST, 737, n s, 170 ft w of Brook Av, 20x50; Lena Gebhardt to Rosa Berkowitz, (mtg $3,000, R S 50 cents)	1
150TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100; Lorenz Weiher to Louisa Zinckgraf, (mtg $11,000)	100
165TH ST, s s, 20.3 ft e of Intervale Av, 50x irregular; Frederick C. Eaton and another, trustees, &c., to the People's Trust Company, trustees, &c.	1
184TH ST, n s, 228.6 ft w of Washington Av, 50x100; Thomas Gilleran, referee, to Charles D. Robinson, receiver, &c., (mtg $3,600)	4,600

Recorded Leases.

ALLEN ST, 176, store; Lewis C. Bach to Jacob and Samuel Hyman, 1 year, from May 1, 1901	$3,000
BOWERY, 118½, all; Estate of Charles A. Chesebrough to Lawrence McGrath, 5 years, from May 1, 1901	1,100
BOWERY, 261; Janet Rudd and another, executors, &c., to Michael F. Lyons, 20 years, from May 1, 1903	2,700
DIVISION ST, 224 and 226, stable; Kate C. McAdam to Isaac Rosenthal, 5 years, from Sept. 1, 1901	4,200
3D AV, 1,799, store, &c.; Emanuel Stern and another to Michael McFarland, 10 years, from April 30, 1903	1,680
8TH AV, 831, n w corner of 50th St, all; Francis H. Davies to Joseph P. Burke, 4 10-12 years, from July 1, 1900	3,250
31ST ST, 32 West, all; George M. Miller to Ellen T. Martin, 19 years, from Sept. 1, 1901	6,000
81ST ST, 338 East, store, &c.; Maria Kayser to Adam H. Michel, 3 years, from May 1, 1902	420

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified:

ARTHUR, Mary E., to Marie Rawson; 11th St, s s, Lot 272, map of Unionport, 1 year, 6 per cent	$5,000
BERKOWITZ, Rose, to Lena Gebhardt; 737 East 146th St, installments	2,300
BILOTTO, Nicola, and wife to Charlotte Plocke; 1st St, s s, Lots 109 and 110, map of village of Jerome, 3 years, 6 per cent	2,750
BLAESIUS, Emile, to Christian Vorndran; Southern Boulevard, s w corner of 182d St, 1½ years, 6 per cent	2,255
BRAXMAR, Charles G., to Samuel Stewart; 49th St, s s, 274.6 ft e of 7th Av, 9 months	4,000
CERVANTE, Mary A. A., to Walter A. Burke, trustee; 134th St, s s, 234.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent	18,000
CONNOR, Vincent J., to Harry C. Schwab; Lots 93 to 96, Block B; Lots 241, 242, 208 to 212, Block F, and Lot 26, Block A Mapes estate, 6 months, 6 per cent	25
DWYER, Ellen T., to Levi S. Tenney, trustee; 318 East 50th St, 3 years, gold	6,500
FOX, Julius B., to Jacob Klingenstein; 11th St, n s, 252.6 ft w of 2d Av, prior mtg $31,000, demand, 6 per cent	15,000
GARLICK, Michael, to Lena Lewis; 182 Forsyth St, 5 years, 6 per cent	8,000
HALL, George O., to F. B. Lord; Broadway, s e corner of 108th St, demand, 6 per cent., gold	4,000
HARRISON, Jeffrey F., to F. G. Bourne; 183d St, 913 East, 5 years, 4 per cent	3,500
HECHT, Simon, to Bernhard Klingenstein; 2d Av, e s, 25 ft n of 49th St, demand, 6 per cent	20,000
HESSE, Henry, Jr., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 77th St, 29 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent	40,000
HESSE, Henry, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lexington Av, 961, s e corner of 70th St, 5 years, 4 per cent	14,000
KATZ, Malle, to Samuel Brasch; 33d St, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, prior mtg $16,000, demand, 6 per cent	9,100
KATZ, Malle, to Samuel Brasch; 33d St, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, prior mtg $10,000	1,250
KATZ, Malle, to Augustus F. Holly; 33d St, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 8 months, 6 per cent	10,000
KATZ, Malle, to Augustus F. Holly; 33d St, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, prior mtg $6,000, 8 months, 6 per cent	10,000
KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer; 28th St, s s, 121.10 ft w of 7th Av, demand, 6 per cent	20,000
KIESLING, William, and another to Adolph Hank; 148th St, n s, 200 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 10 years, 6 per cent	15,000
KING, John M., to Sadie Krempfer; 43d St, 244 West, prior mtg $10,000, 1 year	14,500
KUHHORN, John, to John and Johanna Rooney; Spring Place, n s, 94.5 ft n of Boston Av, 3 years	3,000
LENNON, Joseph M., to Alice W. Tucker and another; 136th St, n s, 474.6 ft e of St. Ann's Av, due Nov. 1, 1904	10,000
LENNON, Joseph M., to Alice W. Tucker and another; 136th St, n s, 499.6 ft e of St. Ann's Av, due Nov. 1, 1904	10,000
LENNON, Joseph M., to Samuel A. Bristol and another, trustees; 136th St, n s, 399.6 ft e of St. Ann's Av, due Nov. 1, 1904	10,000
LENNON, Joseph M., to S. Matilda Mygatt, trustee; 136th St, n s, 424.6 ft e of St. Ann's Av, due Nov. 1, 1904	10,000
LORENZI, Angelina, to Consumers' Park Brewing Company; 144 Bleecker St, demand	1,668
McFARLAND, Michael, to Emanuel Stern and another; 117 East 128th St, collateral	2,000
MEEHAN, Michael, to Minnie Smith; Prospect Av, w s, 100 ft s of Boston Av, 3 years	8,500
MURPHY, Michael, to Rose A. Goodwin; Morris Av, e s, 25 ft s of Lowell St, 1 year, 4 per cent	500
OCHS, Conrad, and wife to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York; Avenue A, e s, 75.4 ft n of 84th St, 3 years	14,000
O'CONNOR, Margaret, to Henry H. Barnard; Amundson Av, e s, 100 ft n of Nelson Av, Edenwald, secures material, 6 per cent	1,800
PACKTMANN, Harris J., and Harry Levin to Eliza M. Zerega and others, trustees; Clinton St, 240 and 242, 5 years	40,000
RAMGE, Anna K. E., to Asa Heinemann and others, trustees, &c.; 330 East 76th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent	9,000
RAMGE, Anna K. E., to Abraham Wolff; 330 East 76th St, 1 year, 6 per cent	1,000
RAMGE, Anna K. E., to John J. Sullivan; 334 76th St, 2½ years, 6 per cent	3,000
RUSSELL, Patrick, to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; Inwood Av, w s, 47.5 ft n of 169th St, 27x irregular, 3 years	2,500
SCHATTMAN, Jacob, to Atlantic Dock Company; 100th St, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, demand, 6 per cent	60,000
SINGHI, Carrie J., to Louisa Zimmermann and another, executors; 184th St, s s, 18 ft e of Davidson Av, 3 years	6,000
STERNECKERT, Frederick, and wife to Bowery Savings Bank; 103d St, n s, 82.6 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years, 4 per cent	3,000
STOKES, William E. D., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; West End Av, 543 to 549, w s, 1 year, 4½ per cent., 4 mtgs, each	17,000
STOKES, William E. D., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 86th St, 305 to 311, and 337 and 341 West, 6 mtgs, 1 year, 4½ per cent, each	18,000
STOKES, William E. D., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 86th St, 332 to 338 West, 4 mtgs, 1 year, 4½ per cent., each	18,000
STOKES, William E. D., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; West End Av, 562 to 568, e s, 4 mtgs, 1 year, 4½ per cent., each	16,000
THE ONWARD CONSTRUCTION COMPANY to the Bank for Savings of the City of New York; Broadway, s w corner of 74th St, runs to 73d St, demand, 5 per cent. and 4 per cent	1,500,000
THE RECTOR, &c., of Congregation of Transfiguration Chapel to Frederick Beltz; 69th St, n s, 265 ft w of Amsterdam Av, prior mtg $30,000, due Aug. 1, 1904, 6 per cent	10,000
THE RECTOR, &c., of Congregation of Transfiguration Chapel to Frederick Beltz; 69th St, n s, 265 ft w of Amsterdam Av, prior mtg $40,000, due Jan. 1, 1902, 6 per cent	3,000
TOMBACK, Samuel D., to Herbert H. Jackson; 80th St, 226 to 234 East, secures material	1,585
WITTNER, Hulda and Joseph, to Charles E. Scott; Scammel St, 29, 3 years, gold	15,000
WRIGHT, Mary R., to Pierce Mali, executor; Fort Washington Av, w s, part of Lot 7, map of the lands of Isaac P. Martin, due Aug. 15, 1904, 4½ per cent	100,000
ZINCKGRAF, Louisa, to Caroline Schneider; 150th St, n s, 325 ft e of Brook Av, 2 years, 6 per cent	1,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALTIERI, Jerry, to Edgar Logan	$1
AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Charles A. Sherman	2,000
AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Francis L. Core, Jr., and others, executors	12,021
BRINER, Henry, guardian, to Edward Briner	1
BROWN, John C., trustee, to John C. and James C. Brown, assigns two mortgages	14,000
COBY, Caroline, to John J. Brown	485
FINCK, Anna S., to Anna Fahrenholz	3,000
GEBHARDT, Lena, to Adolph G. Hupfel	1
HALL, Grace H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company	25,000
MARX-REINACH, Bertha, to Francis M. Marks	10,000
MOORE, Mary F., to Benjamin B. Johnston	21,500
MULLANEY, William, to William Hall's Sons	1,700
PAYNTAR, Mary B., executrix, to Lydia A. Waldron	4,500
ROBITZEK, William, to Mary E. Williamson	1,000
SCHLESSEL, Nathan, to Louis Whitestone	1
SEYBEL, Daniel E., to the Park Mortgage Company, assigns two mortgages	7,000
THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, five assignments	31,000

Mechanics' Liens.

HENRY ST, 89; Frederick Robinson against the Congregation Chebra Chai Odom Anshi Minsk, owner and contractor	$700
JEROME AV AND 162D ST, n e corner, 100x250; Christian Vorndran against George H. Huber, owner; Horatio W. Powers, contractor	165
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s s, between Sedgwick and Teetaw Avs, 020x1,930; Andrew Newell against the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of the City of New York, owner; William Mertz and John Gibb, contractors	138
5TH AV, 1,347; Henry E. Stevens and another against Hulda Wittner, owner and contractor	828
5TH ST, 308 East; James Colletti against Louis Cohn, owner; Smith, Burke & Co., contractors	327
6TH AV, w s, entire front between 21st and 22d Sts, 200x200; Charles Read against Adams Dry Goods Company, owner; Mrs. Elizabeth Hall, contractor	36
30TH ST, 240 East; Charles H. Pasework against J. P. Meagher, owner; Joseph Bernascheff, contractor	28
73D ST AND 3D AV, n e corner, —x—; Charles H. Pasework against J. P. Meagher, owner; Joseph Bernascheff, contractor	67
79TH ST, n s, 69.8 ft e of Riverside Drive, 100x102.2; Frederick Petter against Thomas P. Sinnott, owner and contractor	402
115TH ST, n s, 112.9 ft e of 1st Av, 18.9x100.5; Philip Goldstein against Jennie Brown and Hulda Hirsch, owners; Harris Grobert and Jennie Brown, contractors	50

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 28, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

BROADWAY, w s, entire front between 73d and 74th Sts, 213.10x249x204.4x205; Bank for Savings with Onward Construction Company	$1,500,000

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

165TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of Boston Road, 50x100; C. W. Wood on Mrs. Christiana Montog to the Frank C. McLain Company	$1,050

Lis Pendens.

JEROME AV and 162D ST, n e corner, 100x250; Christian Vorndran against George H. Huber and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, O. E. Davis.

LENOX AV and 127TH ST, 20x100; Theodore C. Wood against Jacob A. Grifenhagen and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, W. F. Rimber.

LOTS 334, 335, and 336, map of Woodlawn Heights, 24th Ward, New York; Mary B. Washburn against Estella E. Warner, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, I. Washburn.

PERRY ST, 77, and 419 West 17th St; Antonio Chella against Benjamin Weisman, (action to foreclose two mechanic's liens;) attorneys, Cohen Brothers.

SAWMILL LANE, n s, Lot 24 to 27 and part of Lots 28 and 29, estate of Robert Givan, containing 53 acres, and road leading from Eastchester village to Westchester village, w s, 1,748 ft s w of Boston Road, containing 4 22-100 acres; Joseph Stickney against Francis J. Schnugg and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Mitchell & Mitchell.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 200 ft s of Jennings St, 50x100; Fannie B. Wattress against Lena Stolz and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, C. B. Meyer.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 285.10 ft s of 180th St, 100x145; Abraham Boehm and another against Charles Wagner and another, (foreclosure of four mortgages;) attorneys, Rose & Putzel.

3D AV, e s, 75.5 ft s of 47th St, 25x95; Harris D. Colt and another, trustees, against David Rothschild and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Curtis, Mallet-Prevost & Colt.

36TH ST, n s, 475 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Catharine M. Steinert against Annie Steinert and another, executors, (dower;) attorney, G. H. Kracht.

42D ST, n s, 173 ft e of 5th Av, 60x100.5; the Neuchatel Asphalt Company, Limited, against Joseph Milbank, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Smith & Bowman.

73D ST, s s, 310 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x102.2; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Estelle A. De Lima and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, R. & C. J. O'Gorman.

108TH ST, 317 and 319 West; Elisha P. S. Wright against Patrick Flanagan and another, (action to obtain judgment, &c.;) attorneys, Holden, Safford & Frost.

119TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of Manhattan Av, 25x100.11; Benjamin B. Johnston against Joseph Hamilton and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Thompson & Ross.

147TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of Timpson Place, 25x100; Elise Goertz against George Haffen, Jr., and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Heiderman & Heiderman.

Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION, First Department.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine and report whether a Rapid Transit Railway or Railways for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property, as determined by said board, ought to be constructed and operated: Brooklyn-Manhattan Rapid Transit.

Public notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, as amended, the undersigned Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York will apply to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the First Judicial Department, at a term thereof to be held at the Court House thereof, at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, in the County of New York, on Wednesday, the 4th day of September, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners in the above entitled matter to determine and report, after due hearing, whether a Rapid Transit Railway or Railways in the said City, for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property, as determined by the said board, and described in the report of the said board made to the Municipal Assembly of said City on or about the 5th day of February, 1901, ought to be constructed and operated.

The papers upon which the aforesaid application will be made are the petition of the said Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York, dated the 8th day of July, 1901, and presented to the said Appellate Division on or about the 9th day of July, 1901, and the affidavits and other papers accompanying the same, all of which were filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Appellate Division on or about that day, together with the certified copy of the consent of the Department of Parks of the City of New York, this day filed in the office of the said clerk, and in addition thereto such other papers as shall be presented to the said Court by the said board.

A description of the route and general plan of construction of the said railway or railways forms part of the said report of the said board to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, a copy of which report is included among the said papers upon which the said application will be made. The following is a brief and substantial synopsis of the said route: Beginning at a point in the Borough of Manhattan at or near the intersection of Broadway with Park Row; running thence under Broadway and Bowling Green to State Street; thence under State Street and Battery Park to Whitehall Street; and thence under and across Whitehall Street and South Street to the East River; thence under the East River to the Borough of Brooklyn at a point in Joralemon Street between the East River and Furman Street; thence under Joralemon Street to Fulton Street; thence under Fulton Street to Flatbush Avenue, and thence under Flatbush Avenue to a point at or near its intersection with Atlantic Avenue. The route shall include suitable tracks and connections in the nature of loops under Battery Park, State Street and Bowling Green, and under the Borough Hall Park in the Borough of Brooklyn.

The object of the aforesaid application is to obtain the appointment of Commissioners, who shall determine, after public hearing of all parties interested, whether such railroad ought to be constructed and operated, and shall report the evidence taken to said Appellate Division, together with a report of their determination whether such road ought to be constructed and operated, which report, if in favor of the construction and operation of such road, as this board will ask that it shall be, shall, when confirmed by the said Court, be taken in lieu of the consent of the property owners along the line of the said routes.—Dated New York, August 13th, 1901.

BOARD OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK:
By ALEXANDER E. ORR, President.
BION L. BURROWS, Secretary.

BOARDMAN, PLATT & SOLEY,
35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan,
City of New York.
PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN,
111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan,
City of New York.
Attorneys for the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners.

Surrogate Notices.

HOLMES, EDWIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWIN HOLMES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Agar, Ely & Fulton, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated April 30th, 1901. EDWIN T. HOLMES, Executor. AGAR, ELY & FULTON, Attorneys for Executor, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. my11-law6mS

WELLS, REBECCA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REBECCA C. WELLS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at office of Curtis, Mallett-Prevost & Colt, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of September next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of March, 1901. HENRY C. WELLS, Executor. CURTIS, MALLETT-PREVOST & COLT, Attorneys for Executor, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. m2-law6mS

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

Coney Island.

LEAVE FOOT 22D ST., NORTH RIVER, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:40, 1:20, 2:00, 2:40, 3:20, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

LEAVE NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:40, 7:25, 8:10, 8:40, 9:20, 10:00, 10:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

OCEAN ROUTE TO LONGBRANCH

PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER

"Columbia."

Special Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9.30 A. M.	10.00 A. M.	12.30 P. M.
1.00 P. M.*	1.30 P. M.°	3.45 " *
3.30 "	4.00 "	6.30 " "

*Iron Steamboat "Tarus."
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Excursion Routes to the Sea.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
New York and Rockaway Beach Ry.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, 12:40 Saturdays only, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M.

Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes, to 10:20 P. M.

EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, (10:00 P. M. Hammel only,) 10:30 P. M. On Saturdays additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning last train leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

LONG BEACH.

Trains leave N. Y., 34th St., E. R., week days, 7:00, 7:50, 10:50 A. M. (12:50 Saturdays only,) 1:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:30, 5:50, 6:50, 8:00, and 10:00 P. M.

Amusement and Education Combined.

GLEN ISLAND

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants. Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE.—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.45, 5.15 P. M. North 2d St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.20, 2.00, 3.50, 4.05 P. M. East 32d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 3.15, 3.45, 3.15, 4.30, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 32d St. and N. 2d St., Brooklyn; 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS,
Including Admission to All Attractions.

$1.00 Excursion $1.00

TO

LAKE HOPATCONG

VIA

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Sunday, Aug. 18, 1901.

SPECIAL TRAIN Leaves Liberty St. 8:30 A. M.
Leaves South Ferry 8:25 A. M.

A Charming Saturday Half Holiday Trip . . . $1.50

A Rare Combination of Travel by Water and Rail.—Take Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN of New Haven Line, Saturdays, at 3 P. M., from Pier 25, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, or 3:15 P. M. from foot East 21st St., for New Haven, returning via express train due New York 10:00 o'clock same evening. Tickets good only on date for which sold. Ask for Saturday Half Holiday tickets. The sail up the East River and through Long Island Sound is a most delightful trip, abounding in fascinating features.

EVERY SUNDAY UP THE SOUND TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD.

THE ELEGANT STEAMER "NANTASKET" will leave New York, Pier 13 E. R., near foot Wall st., 9.30; foot 31st st., E. R., 9.45 a. m. Returning, leave Glenwood 4.00, Sea Cliff 4.20 p. m.; due in New York 7.00 p. m.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

SUNDAYS UP THE HUDSON 50c

ON SUNDAYS the Norwich Line Str. "CITY OF LOWELL" leaves Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., at 10 A. M.; 129th St., N. R., 10:30 A. M., for Hudson River trip as far as POUGHKEEPSIE. No landing made. Returning, due New York about 6:00 P. M. Music. Table d'hote dinner; also a la carte. Main deck lunch counter, popular prices.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Steamers.. { GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.

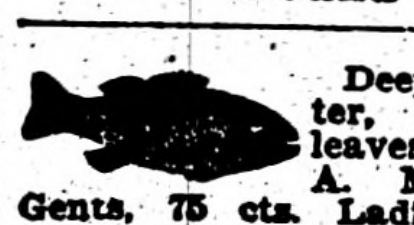
Leave West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M.
West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. 50c.
BatteryLanding: 9:15, 10:40 A. M.; 2:05 P. M. Round
Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M. Trip.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP

All Day Sunday on Long Island Sound.

On SUNDAYS the new fast steel STR. CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves Pier 25 East River, foot of Peck Slip, at 9:30 A. M., E. 21st St. 9:45 A. M., due New Haven 2:00 P. M. Returning, due New York 8:00 P. M. About one hour in New Haven. Music. A delightful all-water trip.

Round Trip, $1.00.



Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.

STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.
Best accommodations, lowest rates. Send for booklets. WEEKLY TRIPS CO., 1,135 Broadway, Room 416, New York.

Surrogate Notices.

JESSUP, SILAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILAS H. JESSUP, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Theall & Beam, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the second day of December next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of May, 1901.
JOHN C. CLARK, Executor.
CARRIE I. JESSUP, Executrix.
THEALL & BEAM, Attorneys for Executors, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Excursions.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Fare 15 cents.

Through Elevated Tains leave Broadway Ferries (Daily, except Sundays,) 6, 7, 8, 9, 9:34 A. M. and half hourly till 10:34 P. M. Last train returning leaves Rockaway Park at midnight.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Through Elevated Trains leave Broadway Ferries (Sundays) 6:04, 7:04, 8:04, 8:44, 9:14, 9:44 A. M., then every 10, 15, or 20 minutes, as travel warrants, until 9:44 P. M. Last train returning leaves Rockaway Park 11 P. M.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

NEWPORT $1.50 EXCURSION.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 18TH.
L. I. R. R. AND NORWICH LINE STEAMER "CITY OF WORCESTER."
SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN WITH PARLOR CAR.

Leave foot of E. 34th St., N. Y., at 8:20 A. M. Leave Flatbush Av. Station, Brooklyn, at 8:23 A. M., stopping at Franklin Av. 8:28, and East New York 8:35.

Due at Newport at 3:15 P. M.; leave at 5:15 P. M.

Tickets on sale, commencing Friday, at L. I. R. R. city ticket offices and stations.

Sale of tickets limited.

The right is reserved to postpone the excursion, and tickets purchased in advance will be redeemed.

Music and Refreshments on Steamer.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

WASHINGTON

VIA

OLD POINT COMFORT

is a most attractive trip.

EXPRESS STEAMSHIPS
OF THE

OLD DOMINION LINE

leave Pier 26 North River, foot of Beach St., New York, every week-day at 3 P. M., arriving at Old Point following morning. Steamer for Washington leaves same evening.

Excursion tickets returning from Washington by rail or water.

For tickets, staterooms and full information apply to Ticket Office,

PIER 26 NORTH RIVER, NEW YORK.
Telephone, 1580 Franklin.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.

*Lahn ....Aug. 20	*Lahn ....Sept. 17
Kaiser Wm. Gr...Aug. 27	Kaiser Wm. Gr., Sept. 24
Kaiserin M. Th..Sept. 10	Kronprinz Wm....Oct. 1

Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.
*To Southampton-Bremen only.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON—(PARIS)—BREMEN

Fr. der Grosse..Aug. 22	Barbarossa.....Sept. 12
Gr. Kurfuerst...Aug. 29	Koenigin Luise, Sept. 19
†H. H. Meier...Sept. 5	Fr. der Grosse..Sept. 26

Sailing 10 A. M. pier foot of 3rd St., Hoboken.
†To Bremen only.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Aller, Aug. 20, 10 AM	Werra, Sept. 14, 10 AM
Trave, Aug. 31, 10 AM	Aller, Sept. 21, 11 AM
H'h'zollern, Sept. 7, noon	Trave, Oct. 5, 11 AM

From Amity St., Brooklyn. Take South Ferry.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Columbia, Aug. 22, 10AM	A. Victoria, Sept. 12, 10 AM
F. Bism'k. Au. 29, 7:30AM	Columbia, Sept. 19, 10AM
D'tschland, Sept. 5, 10 AM	F. Bism'k. Sep. 26, 7:30AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

*Phoenicia, Aug. 24, noon	Penn'a, Sep. 21, 10:30 AM
Patricia, Aug. 31, 6 AM	Pretoria, Sept. 28, 5 AM
Waldersee, Sept. 7, noon	*Phoen'ia, Oc. 5, 10:30AM
*Palatia, Sept. 14, 6 AM	Patricia, Oct. 12, 5 AM

*To Hamburg direct.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

*Zeeland..Aug. 21, noon	Phila...Sept. 11, 10 AM
St. Paul. Aug. 28, 10 AM	St. Paul. Sept. 18, 10 AM
St. Louis. Sept. 4, 10 AM	Haverf'd. Sep. 21, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

*Zeeland..Aug. 21, noon	Southwark. Sept. 4, noon
Friesland. Aug. 28, noon	*Vaderl'd. Sept. 11, noon

*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

NEW YORK—LONDON.

MENOMINEE	Aug. 17, 9 A. M.
MANITOU	Aug. 24, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA	Aug. 24, 11 A. M.
MESABA	Aug. 31, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS	Sept. 7, 11 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Oceanic, Au. 21, 9:30 AM	*Suevic..Aug. 31, 5 PM
Cymric...Aug. 27, noon	Germanic..Sept. 4, noon
Teutonic..Aug. 28, noon	Majestic..Sept. 11, noon

*Suevic will carry Second Class passengers only and will not call at Queenstown.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships

To Glasgow, via Londonderry.
From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.

Anchoria..Aug. 17 noon	Ethiopia..Aug. 31, noon
Furnessia, Aug. 24, noon	C. of Rome. Sep. 7, noon

Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $26 and up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.

Umbria, Aug. 17, 8 AM	Servia, Sept. 3, 9 AM
Lucania, Aug. 24, Noon	Campania, Sept. 7, Noon
Etruria, Aug. 31, 7 AM	Umbria, Sept. 14, 7 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO. Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE CELTIC to the Mediterranean and the Orient Feb. 8, $400 up, 74 days First Class, including shore excursions, guides, drives, fees, hotels, etc.; the cheapest and most attractive trip ever offered; 18 days in Egypt and Palestine; largest ship afloat.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

JAPAN-CHINA

Hawaii and Philippine Islands.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.

Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.

Peking.........Aug. 21	Hong Kong Maru..Sep. 4
Gaelic.........Aug. 27	China ....Sept. 12

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE—For Newport, Fall River, Boston, and all Eastern and Northern points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., weekdays and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE—For Providence, Boston, North and East. Strs PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., weekdays only, 6:00 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE—For Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Boston, and East. Strs MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lve. Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., weekdays only, at 6:30 P. M. Saty night westward trips will be omitted from July 6 to Sept. 7, inclusive. Sunday night westward trips will be made during same period.

NORWICH LINE—For New London, Fishers Island, Watch Hill, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, East and North. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Leave Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., weekdays only, at 5:30 P. M. On Sundays, from July 7 to Sept. 8, inclusive, steamer will leave New London at 10:30 P. M. for New York.

NEW HAVEN LINE—For New Haven, New Britain, Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North, from Pier 25, E. R. Double service weekdays. Steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves N. Y. 3:00 P. M., Str. RICHARD PECK, 12:00 midnight. Sundays, steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves N. Y. at 9:30 A. M. Returning, leaves New Haven 3:15 P. M. A delightful Sunday trip; all day on Long Island Sound.

Hudson River by Day Light.

Pan-American Route with N. Y. C. or West Shore R. R. Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the World.

DAILY except Sunday.

For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, Buffalo and all points East, North, and West.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier..........8:40 "
" West 22d St...............9:00 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to Buffalo and all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH—connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y., O. & W. R'y. Sundays leave half hour earlier and extends trip to PO'KEEPSIE & RONDOUT.

STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. Week days, except Saturdays, 4 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

STMR. "NEWBURGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. Week days, except Saturdays, at 5 P. M., for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturdays, 3 P. M., and from W. 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH AND BACK, 50c.
ASBURY PARK AND BACK, 80c.

PATTEN LINE.

THRO' NEW GOVERNMENT CHANNEL.
9:00 O'CLOCK BOAT PASSENGERS ONLY

WEEK DAYS.

Leave foot of Little W. 12th St., 9:00 & *11:00 A. M. *(Saturdays, 12:45 P. M.) & 2:40 P. M.

Leave Battery 9:30 and *11:30 A. M. *(Saturdays, 1:15 P. M.) & 3:10 P. M.

Sundays—Leave ft. Little West 12th St., 8:20, 9:00, 9:50 and 11:00 A. M.; Battery, 8:50, 9:30, 10:20 and 11:30 A. M.; for Highlands, Seabright, Long Branch, West End, Allenhurst, Asbury Park and Ocean Grove.

Manhattan Delivery checks baggage any office.

PEOPLE'S LINE

Albany, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Saratoga, Lake George and Adirondacks.

DIRECT PAN-AMERICAN ROUTE.

Steamers Adirondack or Dean Richmond leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M., week days only, connecting with express trains for above points. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning trains for Buffalo, Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

DIRECT LINE TO PORTLAND, MAINE, connecting with all railroad and steamship lines to all Summer resorts. Steamships "Horatio Hall" and "North Star" leave pier 32, East River, foot of Pike St., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 P. M. Steamers fitted with every modern improvement for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Ticket offices 290 Broadway, cor. Reade St. Tel. 3419 Franklin. Thos. Cook & Sons, 1185 Broadway; General office, New Pier 32, East River.

TROY BOATS.

REBUILT, REFURNISHED & REDECORATED. Steamers SARATOGA or CITY OF TROY leave West 10th St. daily, 6 P. M., except Saturday. Sunday steamers touch at Albany. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts north and east.

Dining Rooms on Main Deck, Searchlight Display

Excursions—Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50.
Send for booklet excursion tours.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND, SOUTHOLD AND SAG HARBOR

Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line

Steamers leave N. Y., Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, at 5:30 P. M. On Saturdays 1:00 P. M. The steamer leaving on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays will not stop at Southold.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

To all New Jersey Seashore Resorts.

Steamers leave foot of Rector St. at 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. (8:00 P. M. to Ocean Grove and intermediate points.) Sundays, 10:00 A. M.; 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M. Saturdays, ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.

Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville connect.

FARE—New York to Tannersville, $2.00.
Descriptive Folders Mailed Free.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS.

Leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads. Also, Saturdays, steamer ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with Annex for Hudson.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON. Orchestra.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, Liberty St., South Ferry.

Chicago, Pittsburg.	* 4:30 AM.	....	
Chicago, Pittsburg.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	Diner
Chicago, Columbus	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM.	Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve..	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM.	Diner
Pittsburg Limited.	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM.	Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM.	Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM.	Buffet
Norfolk	† 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM.	Diner

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.	* 8:00 AM.	† 7:55 AM.	Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	*11:30 AM.	*11:25 AM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	† 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM.	Diner
"Royal Limited".	* 3:40 PM.	* 3:35 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 5:00 PM.	* 4:55 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM.	Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

200 LITTLE TRIPS.

Drop us a postal card and we will send you a list of nearly 200 different little trips, any one of which is suitable for a short vacation outing. These various routes have been prepared with great care, and among the number you can doubtless find the exact one you want. All you need to do is to look over the routes and select the one you want—we will furnish the tickets.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.,
TOURS AND TICKETS EVERYWHERE
23 Union Square, New York.
Telephone 3138—18th.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d **A.** Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. **B.**
* Daily. † Except Sunday. Sunday changes: c 12.25. d 12.45. e 7.45. s 7.25. t 6.10. x 6.15.

	Lv. N. Y., A	Lv. N. Y., B
Easton Local	†6.25 AM	*6.30 AM
Buffalo and Western Express	*s7.40 AM	*c7.50 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.55 AM	*10.10 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11 55 AM	†12.00 N'N
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*c12.40 PM	*d12.50 PM
Wilkes Barre and Scranton Exp.	†3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local	†5.10 PM	†5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto VestibuleExp.	*5.55 PM	*x6.10 PM
EXPOSITION EXPRESS	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 355, 1205 and 1351 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn. N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

9:25 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville.)

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55, 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, (3:25, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days. Sundays 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55, (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.		Arrive New York.
*3:15 a. m.	Mail and Paper Train	*7:00 a. m.
†7:50 a. m.	Adir'dack & Montreal Spl.	†10:20 p. m.
*8:00 a. m.	Syracuse Local	†6:25 p. m.
†8:30 a. m.	Empire State Express	†10:00 p. m.
*8:45 a. m.	Fast Mail	*10:00 a. m.
*9:20 a. m.	Exposition Express	*9:30 a. m.
†9:40 a. m.	Saratoga & Montreal Spl.	†9:30 p. m.
†10:30 a. m.	Day Express	†7:00 p. m.
†11:30 a. m.	Rutland Express	†7:00 p. m.
*1:00 p. m.	Southwestern Limited	*6:00 p. m.
‖ 1:50 p. m.	Saratoga Limited	†10:40 a. m.
*2:00 p. m.	N. Y. & Chicago Special	*1:30 p. m.
§3:20 p. m.	Saratoga Limited	†10:40 a. m.
†3:30 p. m.	Albany Flier	†11:10 a. m.
*3:35 p. m.	Albany Special	†1:00 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.	Detroit Special	*10:00 a. m.
*5:30 p. m.	The Lake Shore Limited	*6:30 p. m.
*5:30 p. m.	St. Louis Limited	*2:55 p. m.
*6:00 p. m.	Western Express	*8:45 p. m.
*6:25 p. m.	Adirondack & Montreal Ex.	*7:50 a. m.
*6:35 p. m.	Montreal Express	*7:20 a. m.
*7:30 p. m.	Pan-American Express	*7:27 a. m.
*9:20 p. m.	Buffalo & S. W. Special	*8:00 a. m.
*9:30 p. m.	Pacific Express	*5:30 a. m.
†12:10 a. m.	Midnight Express	*5:30 a. m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday. ‖Saturdays only. §Daily, except Saturday and Sunday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily except Sunday. To Pittsfield and North Adams, Saturdays only, 2:45 A. M. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman Cars on all through trains.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. West, 275 Columbus Av., 133 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

P. S. BLODGETT, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK TO BOSTON.

SPRINGFIELD LINE.

Via Springfield and the
BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Arrive Springfield.	Arrive Boston.
†9:00 a. m.	12:45 noon	3:30 p. m.
†12:00 noon	3:18 p. m.	5:40 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.	7:27 p. m.	10:00 p. m.
*11:00 p. m.	3:11 a. m.	6:15 a. m.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

Trains leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N.R.:—

*7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany & Mont'l.
*9:40 A M—(1) Rip Van Winkle Flyer to Catskills
†10:30 A M—Saratoga and Buffalo Express.
†11:20 A M—(2) Lake Mohonk, Minnewaska Express
†12:45 P M—(3) Catskill Mountain Express.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
*3:25 P M—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
†3:45 P M—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany
*6:15 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve'd & Chicago.
†7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:15 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex No. 1 at †9:15 A M; 2 at †10:45 A M; 3 at †2:10 P M; 4 at †3:06 P M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., No. 1 at †9:45 A M; 2 at †11:20 A M; 3 at †12:50 P M; 4 at †3:35 P M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Passenger Agent, N. Y.

Central R. R. of New Jersey.

Liberty St. and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than below, except at noted.)

	Week Days.	Sundays.
Easton Local	7:15 a. m.	
Easton Local	†5:45 p. m.	
Scranton & Reading	9:10 a. m.	
Scranton & Reading	1:20 p. m.	
Mauch Chunk & Readin		1:00 p. m.
Mauch Chunk & Readin	4:40 p. m.	‡5:30 p. m.
ATLANTIC CITY	9:40 a. m.	
ATLANTIC CITY, SATURDAY SPECIAL	1:00 p. m.	
ATLANTIC CITY	3:40 p. m.	
Lakewood & Barnegat	9:40 a. m.	‡9:15 a. m.
Lakewood & Barnegat	4:30 p. m.	
Lakewood & Bridgeton	1:30 p. m.	
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	8:30 a. m.	‡9:15 a. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	11:30 a. m.	
N. Y. & Long Branch R. R. Saturday Special	‡1:10 p. m.	
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	‡2:45 p. m.	1:30 p. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	3:30 p. m.	
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	‡3:53 p. m.	‡4:00 p. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	‡4:45 p. m.	
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	5:30 p. m.	
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	‡6:23 p. m.	

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

‡*4:30, †7:30, †8:00, *9:00, *10:00, *11:30 a. m., †1:00, *1:30, †3:00, *3:40, †4:00, §‡4:00, †4:30, *5:00, *7:00, †7:30, §9:00, ‡†9:25, p. m., *12:15 mdt.

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

‡*4:30, †8:00, *10:00, *11:30 a. m., †1:00, *1:30, *3:40, *5:00, *7:00 p. m., *12:15 mdt.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

From foot of Rector St.

Through to Point Pleasant 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 p. m. Through to Ocean Grove, 8:00 p. m. Sundays, through to Point Pleasant, 10:00 a. m., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 p. m.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 737 6th Av., 25 Union Sq. West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

‡From Liberty St. only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.

Lv. Franklin St.		Lv. W. 42d St.
7:45 A.M.	Day Express to Oswego	8:00 A.M.
9:05 A.M.	Liberty Express	9:15 A.M.
12:00 Noon*	Mount'n Exp. to Sidney	*12:15 P.M.
12:45 P.M †	Saturdays to Rockland	†1:00 P.M.
3 P.M.	Vestibule Ltd. to Rockland	3:15 P.M.
5.40 P.M. ‡	Western Limited	‡6:00 P.M.
9:05 A.M. §	Sun. Spl. to Midw'y Park	§9:15 A.M.

*Str. Homer Ramsdell, from Pier 24, N. R., 9:30, W. 129th St. 10 A. M., connects at Cornwall. †Saturdays only. ‡Daily. §Sundays only. Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 8 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

The Right House in the Right Place.

For a small payment down and

$35.00 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 8 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

GRANTWOOD

On-the-Hudson
opposite Grant's Tomb.
270 feet above the River.

A coarse newspaper cut gives but a poor idea of this really attractive house, and the many other styles of architecture displayed in the group of residences advertised we cannot show at all. But it will pay to see them.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N.Y.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 8 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FOR SALE.

Below Chambers Street,

East of Park Row, a corner plot for improvement, containing over 10,000 square feet; desirable for printing or manufacturing. Price reasonable.
HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY,
64 CEDAR STREET.

Choice building lots, $375 up; seven-room house built to order, $1,500, payment $15 up, principal and interest; property near "L" extension, trolley. Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av., near 171st St. Open Sundays.

WEST 42D STREET.
50 FEET FRONT.
NEAR BROADWAY.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

$500 will buy a 4-story brick corner large store and three families each floor; size, 25x86; will rent for $2,500. Williamson & Bryan, 147th St. and 3d Av.

Morningside Av. five-story apartment; best paying in city. E. W. Larner, 594 McDonough St. Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 8 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.
Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

Plot 25½ lots, well located on Grand Av., Brooklyn, ripe for improvement, for sale at a bargain, or will exchange for other good property and cash; full particulars on application to BENNER, 132 Nassau St., New York.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

Extraordinary Opportunity.—Two lots East 2d St., Flatbush, $290; mortgage, $175; investigate. Jones, 189 Montague St.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 8 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Bargain.—Bronxville lots at station, 28 minutes from 42d St.; sidewalks, water, electric light; paid; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

'Phone "559 Cort'l." for the high-dry-choice

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100.

50c. weekly. No interest or assessments. Near depot and harbor; on trolley and Boulevard, adjoining Larchmont Manor. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

Mount Vernon.

Mount Vernon.—An excellent opportunity for a builder or investor; turn $13,000 into $20,000 by talking with Walter King Cooley, 611 Park Row Building, New York City, or Morgan Building, Mount Vernon.

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Queens Real Estate for Sale.

$300 cash and $15 monthly buys an up-to-date model home of 10 rooms and bath; all improvements; on plot 50x100; 3 minutes from depot; 17 minutes to 34th St. Ferry; call to-day. John Dayton & Co., B'way and 14th St., Murray Hill, L. I.

Half price, corner plot, 100x100, Jamaica; easy terms. John Perry Co., 373 Fulton St., B'klyn.

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We can name a better price on the very desirable property northeast corner Highland and Maurice Avs., Ossining, N. Y., than can be obtained from any other dealer commanding a corner so choicely located; size of plot, 180 on Highland Av., 175 feet on Maurice Av.; 12-room house in thorough repair, with barn; might exchange. For executors, James F. Markham, 60 Liberty St., New York City.

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Reduced rents for entire Buildings or Lofts to woodworkers, metalworkers, confectioners, cigars.
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Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
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Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, a domestic corporation.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York permanent Receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the corporation above named, for the benefit of all whom it may concern, and that it has duly qualified as such Receiver and does hereby require that

First: All persons indebted to said corporation render an account to the undersigned at its office, No. 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to such Receiver and to pay the same to it on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.

Second: All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said corporation deliver the same to said Receiver on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.

Third: All the creditors of said corporation deliver to it their respective accounts and demands duly proven by affidavit in the usual form at the place and within the time aforesaid.

Fourth: All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of said corporation to present the same in writing in detail to said Receiver at the place and within the time aforesaid.—Dated 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, August 8th, 1901.
UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

WILLIAM BURGDORFF.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court made at a Special Term thereof, held in and for the County of New York, by Hon. David McAdam, Justice, on the 16th day of July, 1901, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on said date, notice is hereby given to all creditors of WILLIAM BURGDORFF, lately doing business at No. 1,235 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the undersigned, the assignee of said William Burgdorff, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of business, No. 10 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 17th day of October, 1901.
WILLIAM H. FRITCHMAN,
Assignee of William Burgdorff.
GIFFORD, STEARNS & HOBBS, Esqs., Attorneys for Assignee, 58 Pine Street, New York City. au3-1aw6wS.

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10c. per line 8 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For Sale or Exchange—For free and clear lots in Bronx; house, 22x40; lot, 30x100; 7 rooms and bath; all improvements. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av.

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Exchanges a specialty; send particulars what you have. Vetter, Ghames & Soper, 3,194 3d Av., 161st St.

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$200 cash and $8 monthly buys house with seven rooms, $1,600, Corona. Joseph George, 346 Broadway.

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A.—We have to rent on 68th and 69th Sts., east of 3d Av., a few three-story highstop dwellings; exposed plumbing; handsomely decorated; modern in every way; rents, $800, $900, $1,000, and $1,100; caretakers in 218 East 68th St. and 224 East 69th St.; houses pleasantly located in a block of private residences.
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ONLY $800 PER ANNUM.
149th St., 542 to 558 West; beautiful four-story American basement dwellings; ten rooms and two bathrooms. Caretaker, in 538, or Warren & Skillin, 96 Broadway.

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A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
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Large, Light Rooms
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Very select, private residence neighborhood. Every known modern improvement. Tenants renting at once may make superior arrangements. Moderate rentals. Apply to

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57TH STREET AND 7TH AVENUE.
Unfurnished apartments of 4, 5, 7, and 8 rooms and bath; all modern conveniences, including open plumbing, electric light, and continuous elevator service, etc.
APPLY TO
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
64 CEDAR STREET, 27 WEST 30TH STREET.
Or Superintendent on premises.

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2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.
Bijou apartments, six rooms and bath, elevators, telephone, electric lights, exposed plumbing, gas ranges, &c.; rents, $33 to $40.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

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19 AND 21 WEST 31ST ST.
Unfurnished family apartments from Oct. 1st; rents, $600 up. Meals served. Apply to Supt.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200.
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ON THE DRIVE, 2,054 7TH AV., between 122d and 123d Sts.; single flats; all improvements; 7 large, light, clean rooms; $35, $40.

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FROM OCTOBER 1ST, IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, NEW 3-STORY AND BASEMENT MODERN DWELLING; NEVER OCCUPIED; HARDWOOD TRIM THROUGHOUT, TILED BATHROOM, AND 1ST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT. BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED IN BEDFORD SECTION. RENT, $60.
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Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

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Surrogate Notices.

SMITH, JOHN JEWELL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JEWELL SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Baker, Smith & Company, No. 83 West Houston Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-eighth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-first day of June, 1901. MARY HELEN SMITH, Executrix. ELIAS D. SMITH, Executor. HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Executrix and Executor, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
je22-1aw6mS.

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TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON E. H. ELDREDGE,
332 Broadway. Telephone 3195 Franklin.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickenderfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

Credit.—Watches, diamonds, $1 down, $1 weekly; our guarantee; perfect satisfaction or money refunded; write or call. Globe Credit Watch Co., World Building, Room 144.

Typewriters, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier, & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone 1,573 Cortlandt.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry on weekly payments; lowest prices. Crown Watch and Jewelry Company, 9 Maiden Lane.

Epilepsy.—Imported Hungarian Tea; sure cure for Epilepsy. Borgos, 96 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

Diebold Safe and Lock Co., 30 Reade St.—Old safes almost given away to make room.

Musical.

10c. per line 8 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Piano.—Sight reading, perfect time, measure, French (Conversational) Literature; novel, delightful method. Magras, 155 West 80th St.

Surrogate Notices.

COOMBE, CHARLES H.—Pursuant to an order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of CHARLES H. COOMBE, late of the City of New York, in the said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the undersigned executrix of said estate, at the office of Frederick H. Denman, 5 Beekman Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of December, 1901.—Dated this 14th day of June, 1901. JULIE C. TOMPKINS, Executrix.

SIMON FATMAN.—THE PEOPLE OF THE State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To A. J. R. Landauer & Company, Solomon A. Fatman, Morris Fatman, Lazard freres, Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Company, Adolph Boscowitz, executors of Abraham Wolff, deceased; David L. Einstein, Meyer M. Friend, Bernasconi & Turati, Kaskel & Kaskel, Western Union Telegraph Company, Frederick Van Riper & Company, Karl Meissner, Josephine Lauman, Heineken & Vogelsang, W. B. Dana & Company, H. Henke, American District Telegraph Company, Crescent Towel Supply Company, E. A. Creutzburg, G. di G. Guerrana, executors of Louis Ranger, deceased; Maurice S. Wormser, Postal Telegraph Company, and to all persons interested in the estate of Simon Fatman, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 17th day of September, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Solomon L. Fatman as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
MEYER M. FRIEND, Attorney for petitioner, No. 11 Pine Street, Manhattan, New York City. au3-1aw6wS

JOHN V. VAN WOERT.—In pursuance of an order of the Honorable Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN V. VAN WOERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, Cephas Brainerd, 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New York, February 16th, 1901. JAMES B. VAN WOERT, Administrator. CEPHAS BRAINERD, Attorney for Administrator, 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f16-1aw6mS.

KORNARENS, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. KORNARENS, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Grasmuck & Ostrander, her attorneys, Room 408, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1901. META M. KORNARENS, Executrix. GRASMUCK & OSTRANDER, Attys. for Executrix, 99 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

Boarders Wanted.

10c. per line 8 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

19th St., 12 West.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, with superior board; table boarders accommodated.

21st St., 145 East, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, small rooms, southern exposure; parlor dining room; arrangements Fall and Winter.

21st St., 23 West.—Summer rates; pleasant large and small rooms; parlor dining room; transients; Southerners; reference.

40th St., 315 West.—Comfortable, airy rooms; running water; suitable for two; also small; excellent table; refined.

113th St., 318 West.—Large rooms; board optional; especially suited for couples or bachelors; moderate; convenient.

122d St., 150 West.—Superior accommodations for two couple in small private boarding house; references exchanged.

126th St., 149 West.—Large and small room; parlor suitable for physician; Fall arrangements; references.

Furnished room; running water; bath; homelike; by widow. Inquire Mehne, 76 East 125th St.

$4.50 weekly; educated people. Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av., near 135th St.; country branch.

Furnished Rooms.

10c. per line 8 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

17th St., 55 West.—TRAINED NURSES, SPECIAL PRICES; telephone service; use parlor, kitchen, laundry; references respectability given and positively required.

22d St., 45 East.—Desirable back parlor for physician; use of reception room; also second or third floors; references.

45th St., 41 West.—Gentlemen will find nicely furnished, good-sized rooms; prefer permanent parties; references exchanged.

46th St., 343 West.—Large room, newly furnished; all conveniences. Also smaller room.

49th St., 235 East.—Nicely furnished rooms; small and large; suitable for two; board optional.

53d St., 141 East.—Parlor floor, suitable for business, and other rooms, $2-$5; transients.

55th St., 71 West.—Cool double and single rooms; private bath; near University and other clubs; references.

55th St., 331 West.—Finely furnished front and hall rooms; private family; bath; telephone.

61st St., 116 West.—Nicely furnished room and good board in small family; two flights, east.

63d St., 161 West.—Parlor and bedroom; gentlemen or light housekeeping; also small rooms; all conveniences. Gtcokler.

76th St., 119 East.—Furnished rooms, $2 and $5; references. Dufour.

80th St., 155 West.—Exceptionally pleasant suite, all light, furnished or unfurnished; private bath; modern luxuries; refined surroundings; references. Magras.

88th St., 185 West.—Large parlor, bedroom; bath, beautifully furnished; meals if desired; exceptional single room. King.

88th St., 175 West.—Neatly furnished large and small rooms; private house; Summer rates; transients accommodated; breakfast optional.

116th St., 185 East.—Back hall room; board optional; terms moderate.

128th St., 264 West, Near L.—Elegantly furnished back parlor in house with private family; low rent.

129th St., 234 West.—Apartment in private house, with all conveniences; suitable for doctor or physician.

Lady and son, about taking choice apartment on Riverside, every known convenience, wish to sublet to a gentleman desiring exclusive, elegant home two large rooms, private bath; board if desired; will make a perfect home; no other persons in family. Address Elegant, 530 6th Av.

Unfurnished Rooms.

89th St., 110 West.—One or two connecting rooms; hot water; gas and bath; modern apartment; moderate. Laughlin.

Pan-American Board.

Attractive Accommodations for Pan-American Guests.—Private family; large airy rooms; bath; breakfast; ten minutes to Exposition; lodging, $1; breakfast, 25c.; references. F. A., 246 Richmond Av., Buffalo, N. Y.

Country Board.

THE CALDERWOOD, OAKLAND, N. J.—A high-class boarding house; has accommodation for a few guests accustomed to the comforts of a refined home; this exclusive resort, situated among the beautiful and breezy Ramapo Hills, is noted for the dryness and tonic qualities of the air, the unexcelled purity of its mountain spring water, and absolute freedom from all malarial conditions; house large, beautifully furnished; modern sanitary plumbing; baths; rooms airy and bright; table first-class; butter, cream, poultry, eggs, vegetables; fruit in abundance raised on home farm; excellent public roads; ample shade about dwelling; near railroad station, Post Office, telegraph, telephone; distance little over hour from New York by New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad; trains run from Pennsylvania Depot; references exchanged. Address or visit
THE CALDERWOOD, OAKLAND, BERGEN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.

FERN CLIFF, situated on an eminence 1,800 feet above the sea; highest point in White Mts. except Summit House; sublime views of White Mountain range, Glen Ellis Valley; beautiful sunsets; peculiarly adapted for asthma, hay fever, &c.; only place of its kind in White Mts.; appointments perfect. Mrs. M. F. Potter, Jackson, N. H.

Rose Cottage, on Shawangunk Mountains; elevation 2,000 feet; large rooms; large piazza; one mile from village; daily mail at the house; fresh milk, eggs, poultry, &c. For further particulars address Benj. R. Wood, Prop., Walker Valley, Ulster County, N. Y.

Hillside Spring Farm.—Pure mountain spring water, fresh farm products, good board; city improvements; ample shade; pleasant surroundings; station 1 mile. Particulars, Barber.

Shawangunk Mountains, Walker Valley, Ulster County, N. Y.—Pleasantly situated; terms for adults $5 and $6; children, $3 weekly. For particulars address Mrs. E. E. Morrow.

Riverside Farm.—Healthy location; shady lawn; large verandas; free mail delivery; plenty milk, eggs, &c.; terms, $5. Mrs. H. Palmer, Box 162, Highland, N. Y.

Board, $6 to $8 per week, on El Dorado Farm; loveliest section Berkshires; surpassing table, really supplied from farm. A. M. Knowles, Box 180, Hinsdale, Mass.

Oscawana.—Morton House; first-class board, light, large rooms; fine shade; near station. Box 16, Oscawana.

Upper Montclair.—Private family; superior accommodations; convenient to station. Particulars, Box 62.

Long Branch.—Private family will take a few adults to board. M. Kennedy, 3 Seaview Av.

Machinery.

KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES;
CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN;
FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES;
CITY OR COUNTRY USE;
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
MIETZ & WEISS,
128-138 MOTT ST., N. Y.

Watches and Jewelry.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c. per line 8 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

CARPETS and FURNITURE.—Bought, sold, and exchanged. Call or address Norden, 61 West 125th St. (Open Saturday evenings.)

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

Lawyers.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

Persons having lost money through alleged medical cures or other swindles, address Lawyer, Box 123, Times Office.

Patents.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; Inventors' Guide free.
EDGAR TATE & COMPANY,
REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. and Mrs. Naftel, 744 6th Av.

Carpet Cleaning.

All kinds of carpets cleaned, 3c. yard, cartage free. Bronx Steam Carpet Cleaning Works, 184th St., Marion Av.

Wanted.

Why lose your diamonds? Examined and reset while you wait. Isakowitz & Bacharach, 54 Maiden Lane.

Business Opportunities.

10c. per line 8 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For Sale.—Housefurnishing business; established 5 years; stock consists of hardware, tin, enamel wood and willow, china and glass wares, toys and novelties; satisfactory reasons for selling. Address Box 3,212 Station C, Philadelphia; no agents.

INSURANCE AGAINST BEDBUGS, COCKROACHES.—Electric Bedbug Killer kills roaches, all insects; their eggs; neither poisonous nor inflammable; 10c. up. All druggists and Otto P. Zeitfuss, 60 Fulton St.

Active, energetic man, with ten thousand dollars cash capital, can secure good position with railway company where investment promises large returns. Address "Active," 530 6th Av., or Telephone No. 5,180—38th St.

Business Corporations.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, No. 165 Broadway.

Gentleman would like loan of $150 for immediate use; no risk; good security; bonus. Toulmin, Box 178 Times Office.

Fur garments altered and repaired; Summer prices; write or call for estimate. Green, 59 West 21st St.

Promoter Wanted.—Stock company for sale; $5,000 easily made. Address N., Box 5, Lynn, Mass.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Hotels and Restaurants.

20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

WHERE TO DINE 3 Park Pl. 25 Union Sq.

A. A la carte; T. Table d'hote; D. Dinner; L. Lunch

Burns' World Renowned Rest. 45 St. & 6 Av. Terrapin, Game, Shellfish. Fine orchestra.
Rector's 44TH ST. AND BROADWAY. Service A La Carte.
Hotel Flouret 5 Av. & 18th St. Table d'Hote de Luxe $1.25. Orch. Alc. all hours.
Hotel Victoria, Service Alc. Shoppers' and Bus. Men's Lunch'n. Music Eve.
Cafe Boulevard, 2d Av. & 10th St. Tdh., Alc. Hungarian Orchestra.
Dun Bld'g. Rest. Café. } Business Men's Lunch } Dinner Alc. B'way & Reade St.
Dorlon's OYSTER HOUSE, 6 & 7 E. 23d St. Open for Breakfast at 8 o'clock.
Central Roof Garden } 143 Liberty, overlooking Harbor } Tdh. 1-3, 50c; 5-8, wine $1. alc. to 10
Hartmann's Business Men's Lunch. 1 B'way, Mills Building, 45 B'way.
"Hugot's" Table d'Hote Dinner and Lunch. Café. St. George, Staten Island.
Crescent Hotel, St. George, S. I. Starting point of Midland Cars. Alc.
New Ardin & Chaberty, 121-5 W. 26. tdh. wine. 50

Help Wanted—Males.

10c. per line 8 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Cattlemen on live stock steamers principal European ports; also return passage. Shipping Office, 95 First St.

Wanted—A man between 25 and 35 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches, good appearance, for outside work, (no canvassing;) fair penman; one who is not afraid of long hours and Sunday work; best of references required; permanent. Z., Box 160 Times.

Wanted—A respectable young man, of neat appearance, in a business office, who has had experience in office work; good chance for ambitious person; references required. Address, in own handwriting, Box X 108 Times Office.

Wanted—Experienced and competent railroad switchmen; good pay and steady employment. Call at Occidental Hotel, corner Broome and Bowery. W. J. Treat.

Wanted—Young man for subscription clerk; must have newspaper experience and be accurate, painstaking, and prompt. Rapid, Box 218 Times Office.

Situations Wanted—Female.

5c. per line 3 times 12c 7 times 21c Double for display.

Cooks.

Cook.—Competent cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; best reference. 104 West 47th St., in store.

Cook or Chambermaid.—By respectable colored woman; personal references; obliging, industrious. F. T., 1,618 Broadway, second floor.

Cook.—Colored woman as cook, laundress, family, boarding house; home nights or stay. 229 West 60th St.

Day's Work.

Day's Work.—Young woman; washing, ironing, cleaning, or restaurant work, by day. Moran, 550 West 45th St.

Dressmakers.

Dressmaker.—First-class; perfect fitter; latest style gowns; out or home. 11 West 60th St., second bell.

Houseworkers.

Housework.—Young girl to do general housework in small family. Nellie Hannon, 330 West 52d St.

Housework.—Young Swedish widow, with little boy, to do housework. Neilson, 685 9th Av.; ring twice.

Housework.—Light housework wanted by young girl six months in country. 359 West 43d St. McGovern.

Washing.

Ladies' and children's fine wash; take home or out by day. Bruce, 155 West 51st St.

Miscellaneous.

Addresser desires work home; 75 cents 1,000 envelopes. Miss B., 650 3d Av., near 42d St.

Respectable young colored woman for cleaning mornings; by day or week. Call afternoons, Jane, 1,620 Broadway, (store.)

Typewriter desires work home; thoroughly experienced. Miss A., 650 3d Av., near 42d St.

Professional Situations Wanted.

Attendant.—To doctor or dentist; refined American young lady; fully experienced; references. Hamilton, 852 9th Av.

Experienced nurse wishes position as matron in institution; old people's or children's home preferred; references exceptional. Address Matron, care of Dr. F. C. Riley, 1,730 Broadway.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Thoroughly experienced; excellent penman, mathematician; quick, accurate, painstaking, trustworthy; unquestionable recommendations. Mabel, 1,620 Broadway.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Thoroughly experienced; expert, legal and commercial work; references. Miss Ryan, 337 West 49th St.

Situations Wanted—Male.

5c. per line 3 times 12c 7 times 21c Double for display.

Caretakers.

Caretaker.—By man 45; wife, one child, daughter 15; can give reference of 15 years from one N. Y. City party. Address C. W., 182 Times.

Coachmen.

Coachman.—Thoroughly experienced; unexceptionable personal recommendations; temperate, trustworthy, industrious, painstaking. Williamson, 1,620 Broadway; telephone, 2155 Columbus.

Coachman.—Medium height; thoroughly experienced caretaker gentleman's country place; unsurpassed recommendations; moderate expectations. Ludwig, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman.—Thoroughly understanding duties; unquestionable testimonials; dexterous driver; sober, honest, willing, respectful. Hamilton, 547 West 47th St.

Coachman.—Useful; single; medium height; six years' highest personal references last employer; temperate. Christopher, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman.—Seventeen years' highest personal references from two previous employers; careful, sober; $60. Married, 1,620 Broadway.

Gardeners.

Gardener.—By reliable man; married; understands full care gentleman's country place; wife would help some if required; well recommended; steady. X., Box 107 Times Office.

Useful Men.

Useful Man.—By young man on gentleman's place as useful man; has A1 reference. J. R., Port Washington, L. I.

Miscellaneous.

Barkeeper.—15 years' experience; 9 years in last place; best references. D. Gallagher, 450 West 58th St.

Bartender, &c.—By married man as bartender, lunchman, porter, &c. Blank, 156 1st Av.

Bell or hallboy, elevator runner, errand boy; willing worker; anything; obliging; excellent references. Sicruts, 1,620 Broadway.

Bright boy in 17th year wants office position; graduate. Elmer F. Sipp, 1,214 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn.

Manager Periodical.—Capable, economical manager finances, publication, supply departments; expert correspondent; $1,500 yearly. Successful, 1,620 Broadway.

Painter and paperhanger wants work from landlords; work guaranteed; done cheap. Schneider, 304 East 102d St.

Porter or Useful Man.—Young married man, 30, strictly honest and willing to work, as porter or useful man in wholesale house; can give security if necessary. 230 East 88th St., top floor, west.

Porter, &c.—By a colored man, single, as porter or janitor, or take care of horses; references. 100 West 21st St., Bayonne, N. J.

"BERRY & CO." IS ARRESTED

James B. Kellogg in a Civil Suit on Charges of Fraud.

He Was Also the "E. S. Dean Company"—Assignee of Various Claims Will Try to Collect Them.

An aftermath of the "skindicate" scheme which flourished for eight months, in 1899, at 32 Broadway, as "Richard C. Berry & Co.," came in the arrest yesterday in a civil suit to recover money obtained by "fraud, deceit, and conversion" of James B. Kellogg.

Kellogg was the notorious E. S. Dean Company, whose collapse some time ago as a "discretionary pool" concern ruined hundreds.

Samuel O. Scott of Forty-fifth Street, near Third Avenue, had thirty claims against Kellogg growing out of the "Richard C. Berry & Co." scheme, and amounting to $3,520, assigned to him, and his attorney, Kern R. Billington, entered the suit in the Supreme Court.

Justice O'Gorman signed the order of arrest, which was executed by Deputy Sheriff Ahearn in Nassau Street, near Fulton street, at noon. Kellogg, who recently lived at 146 West Forty-fifth Street, and is now stopping at Asbury Park, gave bail in the Sheriff's Office in $2,000 and was released.

The papers in the suit comprise affidavits of Mr. Scott, Attorney Billington, Heroy Struthers, who was bookkeeper for "Berry & Co.," and Arthur M. Berkeley, Kellogg's negro porter.

Struthers, who lives at 100 Kingston Street, Brooklyn, betrays his employer with protestations of dense ignorance of the character of the "Berry & Co." scheme until near the moment that it became necessary for Kellogg to steal away and lie low. He said that Kellogg was no stranger to him when in May, 1899, he met him and said he was going to open a business as a discretionary pool broker in the Hudson Building. His plan was that his "customers" should send their money to different brokers, that he (Kellogg) would manage their accounts and buy and sell for them, but he would not handle their money.

Mr. Scott's affidavit sets out in substance that "Berry & Co." was a clean-cut, straight-out fool trap. The name was selected because it resembled the title of a respectable Exchange firm. Mr. Scott devotes much of his sworn statement to Kellogg's career. He says that he was the E. S. Dean Company, whose title was based on Estelle Synga Dean, daughter of Frank Moore of New Orleans, whose brother was one of the Big Four founders of the Louisiana Lottery. Kellogg because of the Dean Company transactions was twice convicted of criminal offenses. In April, 1900, he was sentenced after conviction, due to the efforts of W. M. K. Olcott, to seven years in State prison, but he is out on bail on appeal in this case.

Less than three months ago in the United States Court he was convicted of using the mails improperly, and sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months and a fine of $500. On this case he appealed and was released on bail. Kellogg was also identified with the Kellogg Market Register, a machine manipulated by a crank which gave fortune hunters a slip telling them how to "play" the market. In 1900, with C. E. McCandlees as manager, he conducted the X-Ray Medical Institute, and the manager "got into trouble." When he was arrested he was succeeded by Myron J. Bernard, who last May was convicted in the United States Court for his misuse of the mails in connection with the Dean Company.

Mr. Scott's affidavit states that the "Berry" scheme, which netted Kellogg about $25,000, lasted from May, 1899, to Dec. 11 of the same year, when a circular was issued stating that every cent was lost in a pool. The furniture of the office was moved to an obscure office in New Street and after that to Stone Street.

The circulars for the "Berry" scheme outshone in attractiveness, to those desiring to make fortunes quickly, those of any other similar operators along the line. The basic idea harped upon was that the "Barry" concern was handling a millionaire's pool and wanted to pass the plate to people who needed the money more than the big fish in the speculation. One of the circulars said:

> We have been operating accounts for our customers lately in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and in that stock a poor waiter named John Gruen, who got in when we first began to boom it, the 19th of April, when it was selling for 37, will tell you he made $100,000 in a very few months. A mere lad, Daniel S. Peters, borrowed $2,000 from his grandfather, who lives in Staten Island, and deposited it with a broker from here and thought no more about it, retaining his position as clerk at $12 a week. Brooklyn Rapid Transit was bought for him and he closed it in a few months $80,000 richer.

This was, of course, all the more false because the "Berry" concern did not exist in April.

The affidavit of the negro Berkeley, who lives at 205 East One Hundred and Third Street, corroborates the statements of Struthers.

Some of those who assigned their claims on Kellogg to Mr. Scott are: Dillyard Hicks, $300; Louis C. Williamson, $100; Jefferson White, $40; C. A. England, $1,000; H. H. Miller, $100; George F. Seifrid, $20; W. H. Stahl, $50; F. P. Stewart, $100; W. A. Scott, $25; Orson W. Dick, $30; Y. Kent Bowie, $20; C. P. Ulrich, $600; J. W. Zinmaster, $20; David Fisher, $20, and C. W. Myer, $20.

A FRANKLIN SYNDICATE SUIT.

Trustee Lord Seeking to Recover $140,000 for Miller's Victims.

Justice Rich, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday granted an order allowing service by publication of the summons in an action brought by John B. Lord, as trustee in bankruptcy of William F. Miller and the Franklin Syndicate, against Frederick W. Johnson of the brokerage firm of Seymour, Johnson & Co. and others.

Trustee Lord is seeking in the action to trace some of the money placed in the hands of Miller and the Franklin Syndicate by their customers. The trustee is seeking to recover $140,000 alleged to belong to the customers of the defunct syndicate.

HACKENSACK MEADOWS SUIT.

Pike Estate Heirs Offer Security to Pay Judgment Against Them.

George G. Tennant of Jersey City, counsel for Augustus Franciola, the New York lawyer, who recently attached the Pike estate on the Hackensack meadows for $76,500, in order to satisfy a claim he has against the heirs for legal services, was yesterday notified by Morris & Helsley, counsel for the heirs, whose share in the property was attached, that the heirs within a few days would file a bond giving security to pay any judgment that may be secured by Mr. Franciola.

It is understood that the property will be conveyed to Henry L. Sprague as soon as the bond is filed, but none of the lawyers connected with the case could say exactly when this would be done. Mr. Franciola's suit will come up at the September term of court.

MAN KILLED BY AN ELEVATOR.

David Crossman Was Leaning Over the Rail When Car Struck Him.

David Crossman, twenty-one years old, a salesman in the employ of A. J. Bolte & Co., dealers in men's shoes, who lived at 1,317 Third Avenue, was killed in the building at 15 Thomas Street last evening. He was leaning over the guard rail into the elevator shaft when a car struck him on the head.

Crossman evidently thought the elevator had stopped running, for he paid no heed to the warning shouted to him by a few of the employes. The body was taken to the Leonard Street Police Station, and later on the Coroner's permit was removed by the victim's brother.

Fortune Awaiting Missing Austrian.

A reward of 1,000 crowns, Austrian money, was offered yesterday by the Austrian Consulate here for information leading to the finding, or to the proof of death, of Alexander Zitterbarth, a native of Vienna. A large fortune is said to await Zitterbarth if he can be found. In the event of Zitterbarth remaining undiscovered, the fortune will be held in trust until 1916, when it will revert to his younger brother. When last heard of in this city Zitterbarth was living with a man named Francis Rogers at 221 West Sixteenth Street.

RESCUED DROWNING GIRL.

Dr. Daniel Shea Adds Another to His Natatorial Laurels.

Many women were witnesses yesterday afternoon to the brave rescue of a girl in Gravesend Bay, off Fifteenth Avenue, Bath Beach, by Dr. Daniel B. Shea, a young dentist, who is boarding for the Summer at 1,910 Benson Avenue, at that place.

A number of women from the house had gone out fishing with Dr. Shea in a sloop, the Captain of which was the only other man aboard. Among them were Mrs. L. Smith, Miss Agnes Smith, Miss Florence Smith, and Miss Elaine Golding. Juliette Golding, fifteen years old, a cousin of Miss Elaine, was paddling about in a conoe near by. She was struggling against a strong tide, while the others were dividing their time between watching her efforts—for she is a tyro with the paddle—and examining a gold medal worth $25 which Dr. Shea had won in a great aquatic contest last year, the inscription on which proclaimed him to be the champion amateur swimmer in all Brooklyn.

The girl in the canoe is the daughter of Thomas Golding, a retired hatter of Manhattan, who now lives at Fifteenth and Bath Avenues. She grew tired of her battle with the current and tried to turn the canoe around, but, paddle as she might, she could not change its course.

She became piqued by the comments of the spectators and a little frightened by the thought that the boat was running away with her, and jumped overboard. She was in her bathing suit, and a good swimmer, and the distance was less than a quarter of a mile.

But she had gone but a short distance when she was seized with a cramp, and uttered a sharp cry for help. Despite the pain she swam feebly with her hands, and kept her head out of water for the time.

Dr. Shea quickly jammed his prized medal into his pocket, and, throwing off his coat, plunged into the water. The distance was considerable, and he "trod" water for a few minutes while he disengaged himself from his clothing, which impeded his progress. As he came up with Miss Golding she sank for the first time. He dove and brought her up. She still retained consciousness, and, knowing enough not to grapple with her rescuer, they were soon in shallow water, where a large party of women, who had been almost in hysterics, ran down to meet them.

Dr. Shea held the girl for a time in waist-deep water, where the cramp was gradually passing off, and soon she was able to make her way up the sand and was taken home. Dr. Shea then swam back to his clothing, which had floated, donned it as he had taken it off, and swam to the sloop, there to receive the praise of his guests. A note of sympathy mingled with the congratulations, however, when the dentist found that his beautiful medal and $6 had slipped out of his pockets while the garment was adrift.

REFUSED AID AND DROWNED.

Unknown Man Jumped Into East River and Fought Off Would-Be Rescuers.

A number of men who were not doing anything in particular saw a well-dressed many twirling a cane saunter toward the Anna F. of Haverstraw, from which bricks were being unloaded and which was moored near a pier at East Thirty-fifth Street, yesterday afternoon. The man sat down on the edge of the boat for a time and looked abstractedly at the water.

Then suddenly and very viciously he threw aside his cane, as though angry or disgusted. He did the same with his hat and then jumped into the river. To those who saw the man jump it appeared as though he could swim. A rope was thrown toward him, but he refused to grasp it, saying:

"I won't take it."

When it was apparent that the man was trying to commit suicide a boat was put overboard. One of the would-be rescuers, Adam Ginbelain of 119 Avenue C, got near enough to the man in the water to grab him by the coat, but he broke away. The last that was seen of him was beneath the paddle box of a Long Island ferryboat. The hat and cane were taken to the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station.

Child Swimmer Drowned.

John Reilly, ten years old, of 319 East Sixty-first Street, who could swim a few strokes, tried to reach a rope between two barges at the foot of Sixtieth Street last night, but the distance was too great, and he was drowned. His body could not be recovered. Reilly was an only son, and lived with his father. His mother died six months ago. The Sixtieth Street dock is a kind of recreation pier. A man and a woman fell overboard there on Thursday night, but were rescued.

Boy Who Could Not Swim Drowned.

Leon Nelson, nine years old, of 257 West Thirty-ninth Street, with Isidore Horn, of 237 West Thirty-ninth Street, and Richard Liebler of 255 West Thirty-ninth Street, went to the foot of Fifty-second Street and the North River, and after divesting themselves of their clothing went into the river. None could swim, but they clung to a raft which was fast near the dock. Nelson, however, lost his hold, and was drowned. His companions tried to rescue him, but failed. The body was recovered.

Bather Drowned at Long Branch.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 16.—While bathing at the Hollywood bathing grounds this afternoon Fred Koch, a German, was drowned. He got beyond his depth and was unable to swim. John Vahlbusch, a barber, in the employ of the Hollywood Hotel, went to his rescue and brought the unconscious man ashore. Koch was about thirty years old, and was employed at the West End Hotel cottages.

Lost His Life While Bathing.

William Rockwood of 28 East Forty-second Street reported to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station police last night that while at the foot of East Forty-first Street earlier in the evening he had seen Thomas Maher, seventeen years old, of 538 Third Avenue swim out into the river and sink. His body was not recovered.

Seven-Year-Old Boy Drowned.

Charles Barchoto, seven years old, of 406 East Eighteenth Street, while bathing at the foot of East Twentieth Street last night, was drowned and his body was not recovered.

Identified After His Burial.

About a month ago the body of a man was found in the Hudson River at Jersey City. It was interred in Potter's Field. By means of the clothing the deceased was last night identified as Thomas Noonan, twenty-three years old, of 141 Pavonia Avenue. He was a brother of Roundsman Cornelius Noonan of the Jersey City police. The body will be exhumed and reburied in the Holy Name Cemetery.

TWO MEN KILLED BY SEWER GAS.

They Were Trying to Clean Out a Blocked Drain in Jersey City.

Two men lost their lives from sewer gas asphyxiation in Jersey City yesterday, and a third was taken to a hospital in a critical condition. They were Frank McGoldrick, thirty-eight years old, of 557 Henderson Street and James Giles, thirty-five years old, of 589 Henderson Street, dead, and John Reilly, fifty years old, of 259 Provost Street, in a critical condition.

The men were employed by Everett & Malone in their wool-pulling factory at Fourteenth and Provost Streets. They attempted to clean a sewer which was blocked in Provost Street, and opened a manhole over the sewer. McGoldrick went down first, and in less than a minute he dropped to the bottom of the sewer. The workmen above saw Giles attempt to take McGoldrick up. Reilly went in to assist Giles, and the men above saw McGoldrick, Giles, and Reilly all fall in a heap.

Patrick Haley volunteered to go down next with a rope around his waist. He was lowered into the hole and got the rope around Reilly, who was quickly raised. The poisonous gases had by this time escaped through the manhole to some extent. McGoldrick was dead. Giles died on the way to the hospital. Both leave families.

BIG BEAR UP A TREE

Bruin, Beaten in a Fight, Tries to Starve Himself.

Lasso Pulls Him Down, After His Three Days' Fast—The Pugilistic Monkey's Sorrows.

"Tommy," the big Korean bear of the New York Zoological Garden, in Bronx Park, who has always been considered the boss of the den, was lassoed and pulled from a treetop yesterday, where he fled broken in body and spirit three days ago after a fight to a finish with "Big Bill," one of his cagemates.

For three days "Tommy" had sat in the treetop nursing his wounds and watching every move of his enemy. It was thought that he would starve himself to death unless some action was taken. Not that "Tommy" desired to starve himself, for he usually got the lion's share of the daily dole of fish heads and raw meat that was thrown into the cage, and, in fact, it was this voraciousness that caused his downfall.

There were two other bears in "Tommy's" cage last Tuesday, one of which was "Big Bill," the brown bear, and the other a Chinese bear called the "Chinaman." When "Tommy," as usual, attempted to appropriate the largest portion of the "Chinaman's" dinner there were objections, and an encounter that made the fur fly took place. "Big Bill" jumped into the ring for the second round, and used his claws and teeth with such effect that "Tommy" turned tail and sprinted for the tree, where he sought refuge in its highest crotch.

Neither threats nor tempting food could induce "Tommy" to leave his perch, his sole occupation being to watch "Big Bill," who had taught him a very effective lesson. He staid there all Wednesday, Wednesday night, Thursday and Thursday night, and was still found up the tree yesterday morning looking very sad and weary. Director William T. Hornaday then decided that if "Tommy" could not be coaxed down, he must be pulled down from the tree, and he directed Keeper Hoey to do the work.

Hoey, who enters the den every day, is not in the least afraid of the bear family, and after trying vainly to coax "Tommy" down he started to climb the tree, carrying a long rope with a running noose at the end. Throwing it over "Tommy's" shoulders, Hoey drew it taut and began to pull.

"Tommy" dug his nails into the tree, and for a few moments there was a unique tug of war. Finally "Tommy" began to lose ground, and his claws slid along the tree trunk. Both "Big Bill" and the "Chinaman" seemed to enjoy the fun immensely, for they capered about and grunted in a self-satisfied manner. "Tommy" protested every inch of the tree trunk, but finally reached the ground. On being released he made a run for the side bars of the den, and went straight up until he reached the overhang, where he remained, still watching his enemies in fear and trembling.

It was not until "Big Bill" and the "Chinaman" had been shut off by themselves that "Tommy" plucked up courage enough to descend and break his three days' fast, which he did with a meekness that proved the lesson taught him had been effective, and that he was on his good behavior.

Another inmate of the Garden who can sympathize with "Tommy" is "Jim," an inmate of the monkey house, who is going about with his arm in a plaster of paris cast and his neck in a large circular wooden stock. "Jim" aspired to pugilistic honors. On Wednesday "Jim" picked a fight with a member of his own family, but he picked the wrong monkey, for in less than a minute "Jim" looked as though he had been struck by a cyclone and dropped to the bround, breaking his left forearm.

Dr. Miller set the arm on Thursday, and placed it in a cast. "Jim" either did not like the encumbrance or enjoyed the taste of the plaster of paris, for he munched the first cast off and two others. Yesterday, however, Dr. Miller set the arm again, and in order to prevent a repetition of "Jim's" efforts to remove the plaster he put a wooden collar fourteen inches in diameter about his neck.

NEWSBOY'S SAD DEATH.

Street Car on Broadway Cut Off His Legs—His Little Brother Ran to His Aid.

While racing with other newsboys to a prospective customer on the other side of the square at Broadway and Thirty-fifth Street yesterday, Benjamin Levy, nine years old, of 245 West Thirtieth Street, was run down by a south-bound car, which cut off both his legs. A north-bound car had just passed, and the little boy darted across the tracks behind it, and did not see the other until it was upon him. Then he tried to leap, but a watering cart had just gone by, coating the pavement between rails with slippery mud, and he fell.

Henry Allen, fifty-one years old, the motorman, and his conductor, with a number of horrified bystanders lifted the child from the rail and carried him to a near-by building. Many sympathizing spectators gathered about sick at heart at the spectacle, and a little ragged boy of seven rushed through the group and fell on his knees by the dying lad, who sobbed out "Mamma, mamma," as he lay.

Several reached to draw the smaller boy away. "He's my brother," he cried, and they let him stay. Policeman George Reid of the West Thirtieth Street Station, one of the first to reach the spot, went to call an ambulance from New York Hospital, but as he did so saw a Roosevelt Hospital ambulance pass by with a patient already in it. He stopped it, and the wounded boy was put in with the other sufferer.

Though contrary to usual practice, the little brother was lifted in, too, and held the cold hands of Benjamin in his little warm ones all the way. The boy's legs were found to be hanging by shreds, and he died before nightfall. Motorman Allen, who lives at 500 Angelica Street, Hoboken, was arrested, and paroled in the Jefferson Market Police Court.

THE ART STUDENTS' LEAGUE.

Classes Will Reopen in September with Two Additional Instructors.

The Art Students' League of New York will reopen its classes for the Winter term in its studios and classrooms in the American Fine Arts Building, at 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, on Monday, Sept. 30. Irving R. Wiles and Charles C. Curran have been added to the corps of instructors, while Messrs. Cox, Mowbray, Dielman, Twachtman, Burroughs, Barnard, Dow, Clinedinst, and Hornbostel will retain the same classes as last season.

The life classes for drawing and painting will hold five sessions daily. The portrait painting class will include painting from the costume model and head and from still life. There will be a day antique class, and a composition class. There will also be various other classes.

Mr. Wiles, one of the new instructors, will have charge of the portrait painting class for men and women. Charles C. Curran, the Assistant Director of Fine Arts at the Pan-American and Paris Expositions, will have charge of the men's afternoon life classes.

The Board of Control, which will manage the affairs of the league during its twenty-sixth year, is made up of C. Y. Turner, President; Carrie Gardner Helm and Charles D. Graves, Vice Presidents; Frederick W. Coburn, Recording Secretary; Mary S. Lloyd, Corresponding Secretary; Walter G. Ball, Treasurer, and Margaret C. Whitehead, Alice M. Simpson, Annis C. Fletcher, Walter M. Hardy, Arthur N. Fuller, and Robert A. Graham. William St. J. Harper is the Managing Director. A prize of $50 each will be given in the antique class, the architectural class, and the composition class. There are also six scholarships offered for the best work in various classes.

United States Consuls Return.

William Jarvis of New Hampshire, United States Consul at Milan, Italy, and James A. Smith of Vermont, United States Consul at Leghorn, Italy, arrived yesterday evening on the steamship Alle from Genoa and Naples via Gibraltar.

MR. NAGLE IS REBUKED

Acting Mayor Takes Exception to His "Garbage" Letter.

Action Wanted in Cleaning Beaches—Commissioner Impugns Motives of Women's Health Association.

A letter-writing contest was started yesterday between Acting Mayor Guggenheimer and Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle. A delegation of the Women's Health Protective Association called at the Mayor's office a few days ago and complained about the condition of the beaches in Greater New York being strewn with garbage.

In reply to a letter on the subject written by Mr. Guggenheimer, Commissioner Nagle replied yesterday, stating that very many intelligent people did not know what was meant by the word "garbage." He wrote further:

"The classification of garbage is understood to mean table waste or kitchen swill, and as this city has had a contract for the past five years with the New York Sanitary Utilization Company to dispose of this garbage accumulation, it sems to me most extraordinary that the beaches should be strewn with garbage, as complained of.

"Members of the Street Cleaning Department are now living at different seaside resorts in and near the City of New York, and I get daily reports from them as to the condition of the beaches. Last year there was no refuse dumped at sea at all, but I found it necessary to do so this year on account of the extra expense involved in the method employed last Summer in disposing of it, and which the appropriation of the present year will not admit of.

"It might be interesting to know in this connection that one of the ladies prominently connected with the Women's Health Protective Association has visited me on quite a number of occasions and solicited my aid of a garbage crematory in which she seems to be very vitally interested, and with her, I believe, one of her near relatives is closely associated. Since I have been Commissioner of this department I have found that to arrive at the real motive of some complaints one must be able to get also at the inner workings of what seems to be a hidden purpose."

Secretary Downes was directed to answer this letter by Acting Mayor Guggenheimer as follows:

"I am directed by Acting Mayor Guggenheimer to acknowledge receipt of your letter of Aug. 15, containing a very pleasant descriptive article on the definition of the word 'Garbage,' and to say that while this makes very good Summer reading, the Acting Mayor is anxious to know when you are going to send him an answer to his letter of Aug. 14, concerning the unsanitary condition of the beaches in the vicinity of this city."

DIPLOMAS AT ONLY $10 EACH.

Jersey City Medical "Professor," Said to Have Issued Them, Disappears.

Three weeks ago Chief of Police Benjamin Murphy of Jersey City was informed that the Central University of Medicine, located at 68 Montgomery Street, and managed by J. W. Norton-Smith, was doing an illegitimate business, the nature of which was not stated. He made an investigation, but Mr. Norton-Smith denied that he had carried on any business in Jersey City.

He said he conducted business by mail only, and would answer no questions except by mail. As Chief Murphy could find no one who had been swindled, he concluded that he had no authority to make an arrest. He informed Prosecutor Erwin and United States Commissioner Linsley Rowe, who approved his course.

The latter referred the matter to Postal Inspector Cortelyou, who reported that, so far as he could learn, the United States postal laws had not been violated by the Central University.

On Thursday Gov. Voorhees received a communication from Dr. J. M. Mitchell of Red Bank, N. J., saying that the Central University was furnishing diplomas to all persons who wished to become doctors at $10 each. He sent this information to Police Inspector Samuel Archibald, Chief Murphy being on vacation, and yesterday detectives were sent to the office to arrest whoever they might find in charge.

The officers found the doors locked, and were told by other tenants of the building that the office had not been open for several days. At 105 York Street, where J. W. Norton-Smith boarded, it was said that he went away early on Thursday morning and had not returned.

EXPLOSION IN AN ICEBOX.

Gas Had Escaped from Pipe, and Match Ignited It—One Man Injured.

There was an explosion of escaped illuminating gas in an icebox in the saloon of Gillgallon Brothers, at 718 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday, which wrecked the box and caused injury to one man.

The man who was injured was Thomas Hyland, driver of a beer truck, who lives at 1,080 Butler Street. He was delivering beer at the saloon. The icebox had become filled with gas, which had escaped from a pipe running through it. Opening the door of the box, Hyland struck a match and started to enter. The explosion followed and Hyland was hurled across the room, while the icebox was torn almost apart. Hyland was taken to his home, suffering from shock and lacerations.

FOUND A BURGLAR AT HOME.

Intruder Discovered in an Upper West Side Flat.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dempsey's plucky efforts made a prisoner last night of a burglar whom they caught in the act of robbing their home. The Dempsey's live in a flat at 238 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street. Mr. Dempsey is a bookkeeper.

Returning to their home late last evening they heard a noise in the flat. Mr. Dempsey opened the door quickly, and there, but a few feet from him, was a negro endeavoring with a screw driver to open a bureau drawer. The negro made a rush to escape, but Mr. Dempsey grabbed him before he got to the stairs.

The burglar made an effort to stab Mr. Dempsey with the screw driver, but did not succeed. Mrs. Dempsey's screams brought the janitor and several tenants of the house, who assisted Mr. Dempsey in overpowering the negro. A policeman of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fif Street Police Station was called, and he took the prisoner to the station. The negro there said he was Frank Robinson, thirty-seven years old, with no home. He will face the charge of burglary in the Harlem Police Court this morning.

MARRIED IN JERSEY CITY.

The Bride, "a Domestic," Richly Adorned with Diamonds.

Shortly after 4 o'clock P. M. yesterday two coaches, in each of which were seated a well-dressed man and woman, drove up to the office of Justice Thomas J. Luker, 43 Gregory Street, Jersey City. The first couple to enter the office said they wished to be married. The man described himself as Theodore L. Spiegelthal, thirty-two years old, a merchant and a widower, residing at Butler, N. J. The bride said she was May L. Hoyt, twenty-nine years old, a widow, and lived at Atlantic City. When asked her occupation, she said she was a domestic, although she was profusely adorned with diamonds.

The witnesses were the friends who accompanied the bride and groom. The man said he was Louis P. Michales of 321 East Seventy-ninth Street, New York. The woman said she was Miss Heffner, a sister of the bride, and lived at "11 South Elliott Place, New York." None of the party would give any further information. At the conclusion of the ceremony the party re-entered their coaches, telling the drivers to proceed at once to New York.

HUSBAND AND WIFE STRICKEN.

John Taylor of 1,461 Amsterdam Avenue and his wife, who were both taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital on Thursday evening and operated upon for appendicitis, were reported to be doing as well as could be expected last night.

Mr. Taylor, who is thirty-six years of age, is a Superintendent, employed in the new rapid transit tunnel. His wife is twenty-eight.

Talk clothing, shoes, hats and furnishings up to 12.
Then we're "dummy"—shut up.

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SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

National Guardsmen in Contests on the State Range.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S MATCH

Conditions Governing the Competitions with the Results of the Shooting Which Took Place Yesterday.

The annual competition for the Governor's and Adjutant General's matches was held at Creedmoor yesterday, under the supervision of Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, Ordnance Office, N. G. N. Y., assisted by Major W. M. Kirby, Headquarters N. G. N. Y. The weather was fair, with a 5 o'clock wind. Conditions for the Governor's match are as follows: Open to individual members of the National Guard in uniform; distances 600, 500, 300, and 200 yards, (in order named;) five shots at each distance on a "B" target; position, any, with the head toward the target; prize, a trophy presented by ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower for annual competition; same to be held by the company whose representative shall win it until the next competition. Conditions: The match will be conducted on the principles governing a skirmish run. No sighting shots allowed. A halt will be made at the distances named above, and the bugle will sound "Commence firing," one minute allowed at each distance. At the expiration of the time limit the bugle will sound "Cease firing." Any shot fired before or after the signals named will be recorded as a miss.

Conditions Adjutant General's match: Open to one team of three from each company and one team from the field, staff, and non-commissioned staff of each regiment; 300 yards, standing, on an "A" target, 500 yards, any position, on a "B" target. Seven shots at each distance. Prize, a trophy presented by ex-Adjt. Gen. Edwin A. McAlpin for annual competition; same to be held by the organization represented by the team winning the same until the next competition. Capt. S. S. Stebbins, Company C, Twelfth Regiment, won the Governor's Cup with a score of 92 out of 100, and the team from the staff and non-commissioned staff of the Sixty-ninth Regiment won the Adjutant General's match with a score of 142. Scores:

Governor's Match.

Capt. S. S. Stebbins, Co. C, 12th Regt.	92
Sergt. W. S. Lamb, Co. E, 12th Regt.	89
First Sergt. John Carrie, Co. E, 12th Regt.	83
Lieut. George W. Corwin, staff, 71st Regt.	82
W. Lediard, Co. E, 23d Regt.	79
W. S. Palmer, Co. G, 7th Regt.	78
F. M. Dardingkiller, Co. E, 12th Regt.	77
Capt. W. J. Underwood, Co. G, 7th Regt.	77
Lieut. R. Byars, Co. E, 71st Regt.	77
Corp. J. Alexander, Co. B, 12th Regt.	76
Sergt. F. J. Loughlin, Co. C, 12th Regt.	75
Lieut. T. C. Wiswall, Co. F, 7th Regt.	75
Sergt. C. M. Smith, Co. B, 12th Regt.	74
Alexander Stevens, Co. C, 7th Regt.	74
Sergt. A. Larson, 7th Sep. Co.	73
Capt. F. A. Wells, Co. B, 23d Regt.	73
Sergt. A. S. Corbett, Co. E, 71st Regt.	73
Sergt. Major W. A. Boyle, non-com. staff, 69th Regt.	72
Corp. T. F. Kerr, Co. E, 69th Regt.	72
Charles Hessler, Co. E, 8th Regt.	72
First Sergt. G. E. Bryant, non-com. staff, 23d Regt.	71
Quar.-Master Sergt. E. Heitmuller, non-com. staff, 69th Regt.	69
Capt. H. E. Evans, staff, 69th Regt.	66
M. P. Gealish, Co. E, 69th Regt.	65
Sergt. J. P. Murphy, Co. B, 8th Regt.	65
H. McWhirter, Co. D, 69th Regt.	64
Corp. S. B. Bard, Co. H, 71st Regt.	63
Sergt. F. Janson, Co. G, 8th Regt.	62
Sergt. Major N. M. Stein, non-com. staff, 8th Regt.	59
Ord. Sergt. H. Daube, non-com. staff, 71st Regt.	58
H. S. Hildreth, Co. F, 23d Regt.	54
Lieut. H. E. Crall, Co. G, 7th Regt.	54
W. McBride, Co. I, 8th Regt.	54
Capt. J. Cipopollario, Co. B, 8th Regt.	52
F. Wessell, Co. E, 7th Regt.	51
A. E. Wells, Co. E, 7th Regt.	51
Lieut. E. H. Barnum, Co. K, 23d Regt.	48
Quar.-Master Sergt. D. J. Coughlan, Co. B, 12th Regt.	48
Corp. J. Elsroth, Co. E, 8th Regt.	46
Sergt. D. M. Boe, Co. B, 23th Regt.	45
A. Hassler, Co. B, 12th Regt.	45
Sergt. J. L. Brady, Co. B, 8th Regt.	40
Capt. G. F. Jacoby, Co. E, 8th Regt.	37
Lieut. William Dubois, Co. K, 23d Regt.	35
Capt. C. G. Trodd, Co. K, 23d Regt.	33
T. P. Ryan, Co. B, 23d Regt.	30
L. C. Woolf, Co. F, 8th Regt.	28
Sergt. G. H. Doyle, Co. H, 71st Regt.	21
Sergt. G. Huttelmaier, Co. G, 8th Regt.	12
A. D. Doty, Co. D, 12th Regt.	7

Adjutant Generals' Match.

STAFF AND NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.—SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Rank and Name.	300 Yards.	Tot.	500 Yards.	Tot.	Agg.
B. S. M. W. A. Boyle	2334324	21	3444403	22	43
B. Q. M. E. Heitsmith	4544554	31	0234433	19	50
Capt. H. E. Evans	2533444	25	3423345	24	49
Total		77			65—142

COMPANY H—SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Lieut. J. Hunter	5444443	28	3344454	27	55
Sgt. G. Doyle	4354454	29	2434303	19	48
Corp. S. B. Bard	2244240	18	0024340	17	35
Total		75			63—138

COMPANY C—TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Capt. S. S. Stebbins	2344434	24	0222235	16	40
First Sergt. J. Corrie	4445553	28	3445304	23	51
Sergt. J. F. Loughlin	2443304	20	4433444	26	46
Total		72			65—137

COMPANY B—TWELFTH REGIMENT.

First Sergt. C. M. Smith	4045443	24	4444345	28	52
Corp. J. Alexander	3434534	26	5205000	12	38
A. Van Heusen	2424303	18	2435345	26	44
Total		68			66—134

COMPANY C—SEVENTH REGIMENT.

A. Stevens	4443554	29	2332453	22	51
W. N. Bovier	3322433	20	3444033	21	41
D. C. Meyer	0234344	20	4204444	22	42
Total		69			65—134

COMPANY G—SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Capt. W. J. Underwood	3343453	25	0530452	19	44
Lieut. H. E. Crall	3344445	27	0035444	20	47
W. H. Palmer, Jr.	2434343	23	4424002	16	39
Total		75			55—130

COMPANY B—TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Sergt. H. R. Onderdonk	3303434	20	3403303	16	36
Sergt. D. M. Boe	3504004	16	0554533	25	41
Capt. F. A. Wells	4343424	24	2244544	25	49
Total		60			66—126

STAFF AND NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF, SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

	300 Yards.		500 Yards.		
Major T. Marsh	4245443	26	4530033	18	44
Lieut. G. W. Corwin	3444332	23	0420443	17	40
Sergt. H. Daube	4545032	23	0048432	16	39
Total		72		51	123

COMPANY E, TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. W. S. Lamb	4344535	28	3544435	28	56
F. M. Dardingkiller	4443433	25	3433330	19	44
J. J. Dix	2300034	12	2000000	2	14
Total		65		49	114

COMPANY K, TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Capt. C. G. Todd	2442443	23	2304300	12	35
Lieut. E. H. Barnum	3040542	18	0244423	19	37
Lieut. W. Du Bois	0043543	19	0343454	23	42
Total		60		54	114

COMPANY B, EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Capt. J. Cipollo	3233554	25	0024445	19	44
Sergt. J. L. Brady	4023345	21	0400000	4	25
Sergt. J. P. Murphy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12	32
Total		66		35	101

COMPANY E, SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Lieut. R. Byers	4234303	19	3545432	26	45
Sergt. A. S. Corbett	5242323	21	0200533	13	34
Total		40		39	79
Capt. T. F. Kerr	4444543	28	3300344	17	45
M. P. Grealish	3232243	19	0000033	6	25
Total		47		23	70

COMPANY E, EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Capt. G. T. Jacoby	3044234	20	2540522	20	40
Corp. J. Elroth	0003303	9	0000000	0	9
C. Heisler	3344000	14	0000000	0	14
Total		43		20	63

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street

CLOSED TO-DAY.

During July and August
Saturday here is full Holiday.

As in past two years, and so that Employes may obtain two full days for recreation each week during July and August,

WE CLOSE ALL DAY SATURDAY.

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HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM.
SPECIAL ACTS, FEATURES, TRICKS.
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MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY. 2 P. M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND. At 8 P. M. CHINA & PAIN'S FIREWORKS. Special Programme To-night. Novel Designs & Aerial Wonders. Castle Sq. Opera Co. including Digby Bell. PINAFORE At 4 & At 9. NEXT MONDAY JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS A ROYAL ROGUE.

PROCTOR'S Big Comedy and Vaudeville Stock. Laughing Shows—Low Prices.
5th Ave. "Incog." Big Hit. "Meadow Sweet," curtain raiser. Continuous—1 to 10:30.
23rd St. OPEN THIS SAT. AFT. Grand Triple Bill (Stock Co.) Vaudeville, etc.
125th St. Opens This Sat. Aft. "FORBIDDEN FRUIT," big vaudeville, etc.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN 66th St. and Columbus Ave. Kaltenborn Orchestral Concerts. Every night, 8:15. Adm. 50c. To-night Popular. COOLED BY ICE MACHINERY.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. BARGAIN MATINEE every Wednesday. Prices 25c & 50c. No Higher. Commencing NEXT MONDAY, (seats now ready,) THE MORMON WIFE, A Homespun, Sympathetic Story of Utah Life.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & Broadway. Opens Next Monday Evening. Original laughing Wallack's Theatre Comedy Cast. ARE YOU A MASON? Seats now on sale.

KNICKERBOCKER Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15. AL. HAYMAN & CO. ....Proprietors. FRANCIS WILSON & Co. LAST 3 WEEKS of 100. In Geo. W. Lederer's "The Strollers." Direction Nixon & Zimmerman.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Mat. To-day 2:15. To-night, 8:15. FLORODORA

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. POSITIVELY MONDAY EVG., AUG. 19TH. Augustus Thomas' ARIZONA. Seats on sale. Regular Mats.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE A-Top N. Y. Theatre. Every night at 8:30. Crystal Covered. Performance Rain or Shine. AMERICAN and EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

"PARADISE" GARDENS. Ev'y Ev. 8:15 to 12. (Glass Enclosure) (Fully Protected) On the Combined Roofs of the Victoria and Republic Thea's. Sun. night, Vaudeville Concert.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. 30 BIG ACTS 30 Best Show in Town. PRICES 25 & 50c.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH Special Attractions To-day.

HUBER'S CASINO. Jerome Av., 162d St. Concert, variety. Cool spot. Dinner & Alc.

BASEBALL.—Polo Gds., To-day, 2 gms. 1 adm. Beg. 2 P. M. B'klyn vs. New York. Adm. 50c.

GETS WRIT TO SEE HIS BROTHER

Donald W. MacLeod Said to be Kept a Prisoner by His Wife.

Donald W. MacLeod, a wealthy linen importer, living at 786 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, is said by his brother, Richard MacLeod of 295 Ninth Street, that borough, to be kept virtually a prisoner in his own home by his wife.

Richard MacLeod, after having, as he alleges, made repeated unsuccessful attempts to see his brother, has obtained from Justice Rich, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, a writ of habeas corpus, commanding Mrs. MacLeod, the wife of Donald, to produce her husband in court. The writ is returnable on Monday.

Donald W. MacLeod is the head of the linen importing house of Donald W. MacLeod & Co. of 293 Church Street, Manhattan. He is sixty years old, while his wife, Hattie B. MacLeod, is said to be thirty years his junior. Mr. MacLeod has for some time been ill with rheumatism.

Richard MacLeod, in his petition, alleges that his brother is "restrained and deprived of his liberty by his wife, Hattie B. MacLeod, who, in order to carry out her purpose, has employed three or four men, who are constantly on the premises, 786 Carroll Street, to guard against Donald W. MacLeod leaving or permitting any of his relatives to see him."

Deputy Sheriff James F. McAuliffe, who was given the writ to serve upon Mrs. MacLeod, says that when he visited the house on Thursday afternoon he was unable at first to gain admission, and succeeded in serving the writ only after threatening to enter by force.

ALLENHURST INN LOSS.

Mrs. Quinn Gets Order Giving Her Insurance on Destroyed Property.

Vice Chancellor Stevenson, at Jersey City, yesterday dissolved the temporary injunction granted a week ago restraining Mrs. Nettie Hamilton Quinn from collecting $26,400 insurance on the Allenhurst Inn, at Allenhurst, N. J., which she purchased shortly before it was destroyed by fire.

Payment of the insurance to Mrs. Quinn was refused by the Coast Land Improvement Company, from which Mrs. Quinn bought the property in February last for $130,000. After the inn was burned the Coast Land Company sought to attach Mrs. Quinn's insurance on the ground that the mortgage covenant required Mrs. Quinn to insure the property, on notice, for the company's benefit. Mrs. Quinn testified that she never received any such notice, and had insured the property for her own protection.

Vice Chancellor Stevenson decided the case in Mrs. Quinn's favor and ordered that the insurance in dispute be paid to her. Frank Hall, her counsel, said that the inn would be rebuilt at once.

LEGAL NOTES.

EFFECT OF A DISCHARGE IN BANKRUPTCY.—A motion made on behalf of James McWalters to vacate an order requiring him to appear for examination in supplementary proceedings, on the ground that the judgment against him was discharged in bankruptcy, was yesterday denied by Justice Gildersleeve of the Supreme Court. It appeared that Julia Collins, the plaintiff in the action from which McWalters seeks a discharge, purchased from McWalters and his wife, Mary, two lots of land in the Borough of Manhattan, for which she paid them $900. McWalters, the plaintiff said, assured her that it was not necessary to record the deed. Subsequently, and notwithstanding the previous sale to Mrs. Collins, the McWalters again sold the lots to one Hamilton. The plaintiff then demanded the return of her $900, and on May 18, 1900, recovered a judgment for the amount, with interest. McWalters had, however, in the meantime, been discharged in bankruptcy. Justice Gildersleeve, in his opinion, says: "The bankruptcy law exempts from discharge 'a judgment in actions for fraud.' But this provision appears to apply only to cases where fraud is the gravamen of the action, and in which proof of fraud is essential to the recovery, and does not include a judgment rendered in an action to which the right of recovery is based upon an act not essentially fraudulent, although fraud may be incidentally shown. A copy of the complaint in this action is annexed to the moving papers, and on its face does not appear to raise any question of fraud. It simply alleges the receipt by defendants of the $900, the demand for its return, and refusal of defendants, and that it is owing to the plaintiff from the defendants. Fraud is charged in the opposing affidavits on this motion, but it has been held that the question whether a judgment is released by a discharge in bankruptcy must be determined from the record, and not from extrinsic proof. The judgment roll and testimony are not before me on this motion, and defendant denies the charge of fraud. From the complaint, as I have said, there is nothing to indicate that fraud was the gravamen of the action or that proof of fraud was essential to the recovery. The objection to the motion, based on the ground that the judgment was recovered in an action for fraud, and is, therefore, not affected by the discharge in bankruptcy, is not sustained. There is no adequate proof before me that the action was for fraud. There is another point, however, which seems of more weight in the opposition to this motion. Section 17 of the bankruptcy law exempts from release under a discharge in bankruptcy, among other things, such debts 'as have not been scheduled in time for proof and allowance, with the name of the creditor, if known to the bankrupt, unless the creditor had notice or actual knowledge of the proceedings in bankruptcy.' It is admitted that the debt to plaintiff was not scheduled at all, but defendants claim that plaintiff had actual knowledge of the proceedings in bankruptcy, although it is conceded that no notice was given to the plaintiff. Both plaintiff and her attorney emphatically deny, on oath, that they, or either of them, had 'any actual knowledge of the proceedings in bankruptcy until long after the expiration of the time for proof and allowance of the debt in the bankruptcy proceedings.' I am inclined to hold that the defendants have not substantiated their claim in this respect by a fair preponderance of evidence. The judgment, as we have seen, remains unpaid and unsatisfied of record, and the order for the examination of defendant is conceded to be regular in form. The discharge in bankruptcy is not per se, and extinguishment of the debt, and no court, other than the Court of Bankruptcy, is bound to take judicial notice of the discharge. It is, however, a release which may be pleaded, and defendant here sets it up as a defense to the said order and as a reason for setting the said order aside. I do not think, under the evidence here presented, that this defense is available."

⁂

PARTIES IN ANNULMENT ACTIONS.—Glen D. Fero, on March 7, 1900, while under age, was married to Rachel A. Holdren. In an action brought by Mary A. Fero, the infant husband's mother, to have the marriage annulled and declared void, upon the ground that her son's consent was obtained by force, duress, and fraud, the Fourth Appellate Division, by Presiding Justice Adams, has affirmed a judgment sustaining a demurrer to the complaint. The Court holds that the infant husband is a necessary party to the action. Presiding Justice Adams, after quoting several sections of the Code of Civil Procedure bearing on the subject, says: "The complaint herein alleges that Glen D. Fero consents to the bringing of the action, and he certainly is united in interest with either the plaintiff or the defendant. If he desires to have the marriage annulled he is interested in obtaining the judgment demanded; but if, on the other hand, he is satisfied with his marital relations, his interest is adverse to that of the plaintiff. In either case the controversy ought not to be determined until he is brought into the action. The rule contended for by the plaintiff's counsel would permit a parent, guardian, or 'any relative' of a party to invalidate a marriage without the consent or knowledge of either of the parties thereto, and, if it were to obtain, might prove subversive of social order, sound policy, and good morals."

For the weary, heartsick, nervous, unstrung mother, there is no restorative equal to Dr. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE. It is a strength giver.

For sixty-nine years the standard Cough remedy. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

AUG
1901

The New York Times

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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New York Times Saturday Review,

One Dollar Per Year.

MR. WILLIAM E. FOSTER, Librarian of the Providence Public Library, in his annual report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1900, says of the success of the Standard Library established in that institution: "Its underlying aim—that of introducing readers to a familiar acquaintance with what is ideally best in all literature, has been realized, to an unexpected degree, in the use made of it. A printed list of the 103 authors and works represented on its shelves has been placed on the walls of the room, and it has been difficult to supply the demand for it on the part of individuals. Some progress has been made also toward an annotated catalogue of the editions here represented. A far wider use is confidently expected, in the future, for these inviting shelves of the best books of all time, but this first year's experience has made it plain that it is not so much a collection of the authors which everybody ought to admire, but which nobody reads, as it is a collection of the most vital part of literature—literature which has not lost its living force, and will not lose it."

We do not mean to say that publishers have found it unprofitable to speculate, as they did last year, in the uncertain merits of a multitude of new writers who seemed to have written around themes which were in accord with the apparent trend of public taste, but judging from the Fall lists that have come to hand, we should say that the approaching book season will be conspicuous for most promising efforts of well-seasoned writers. This is particularly true of fiction, and, although hitherto one-book authors, who have met with prodigious and in some cases unaccountable success, have delved again in the field of their initial endeavor, it is nevertheless striking that the books by old, well-tried authors, which are forming the subject of brief comment in our news columns, appear to invite attention on their sole merits as independent pieces of literature, oblivious alike of fads and faddists. This seems to be a healthful sign in the literary temperature. It indicates, too, a reaction, the lesson of which should be taken well to heart by very young writers and very young publishers with sensational proclivities.

The authorized edition of Maxim Gorky's novel, "Forma Gordyeeff," will be presented to the American public to-day through Charles Scribner's Sons. The translation has been made directly from the Russian by Isabel Florence Hapgood. Of M. Gorky we have had considerable to say lately; to-day this vagabond littérateur is the literary lion of Russia, the chronicle of whose achievements has of late filled the literary press of England and the Continent. As early as April the Scribners opened negotiations with the author, then in Nijni-Novgorod, for the publication of his works in the United States. About the middle of May they received from him the following communication:

> Having received your esteemed letter, I hasten to respond that I recognize Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons as the only publishers in the United States as translators of my works from Russian into English.

"Mary Queen of Scots, and Who Wrote the Casket Letters?" is the title of a two-volume work by Samuel Cowan, J. P., which will be published in America by James Pott & Co. Apparently the author does not deal so harshly with his subject as did Andrew Lang recently, although he appears to have drawn his information from the same sources. The book deals thoroughly with the murder of Darnley, the Bothwell marriage, the betrayal of the Queen at Carberry Hill, her abdication and escape, the Casket letters, and the Babington conspiracy. Several hitherto unpublished papers are reproduced—the official list of the Queen's jewels, the correspondence between the Regent Morton and the Earl and Countess of Argyll. There are also presented for the first time the letters of Queen Mary to Gilbert, Earl of Cassillis. Among the illustrations are fourteen photogravure portraits of the Queen.

Hall Caine's new novel, the composition of which has cost the author three years of toil and three visits to Rome, will be published in early September. It is unnecessary to say more about it now than that it is an attempt to deal with the political, religious, and social problems of modern Italy in the spirit of Christian democracy. To do this he has told a story that is decidedly unconventional, which develops under his hand through a masterly arrangement of dramatic incidents and the significant and feverish dialogue of which he is also master. We have been given to understand that "The Eternal City" in book form will differ in a few particulars of incident and many of text from the story as it appeared serially. In the meantime a curious criticism has gradually enveloped around the novel. Several Italian papers have been unceasing in their praise of the author's knowledge of Italian character, sentiment, and environment, while several observing and well-informed foreigners have deplored his very lack of this knowledge. The situation is certainly remarkable.

The new volumes of The English Men of Letters Series to be issued by The Macmillan Company, so far as decided upon, are "Samuel Richardson," by Austin Dobson; "William Hazlitt," by Augustine Birrell; "George Eliot," by Leslie Stephen, and "Lord Tennyson," by Andrew Lang, to which a writer in The Sphere makes this suggestive addition: "George Borrow," by Theodore Watts Dunton; "George Crabbe," by Edward Clodd; "Charlotte Brontë," by W. Robertson Nicoll; "Matthew Arnold," by William Watson, and "James Boswell," by Dr. Birbeck Hill. The writer adds that the present series could be "at least doubled," for, although publishers tell him that series are now played out, he is "confident that it is only the inventiveness of publishers that is at fault." Why is it, by the way, that we have no American Men of Letters Series in neat pocketable volumes?

Readers who have followed the series of authors-at-home papers that have appeared at intervals in these columns since the Supplement was started, will be interested to know that a volume of selections from the series will soon be brought out by James Pott & Co. of this city. Twenty-three of the papers will be given, including sketches of Stoddard, Burroughs, Van Dyke, Stockton, Mabie, Aldrich, Howells, Stedman, Mitchell, Bangs, Seton-Thompson, Paul L. Ford, and Joaquin Miller. A photogravure frontispiece showing the interior of the Authors Club will be printed, and seventeen unfamiliar illustrations of authors' homes. A selected list of books by these authors has been prepared, with an analytical index. The papers have been revised by the editor of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, who has made considerable additions to them, and has written an introductory essay on "The Author and His Home." The volume will comprise 300 pages of the 12mo size and will bear the title "American Authors and Their Homes." It will be published on Sept. 15.

The Annual Library Week of the New York Library Association will begin on Sept. 21, not on the 28th, as first arranged. The clubhouse of the Lake Placid Club at Morningside, N. Y., will again be the home of the association, whose Secretary is Miss M. E. Haseltine, Jamestown, N. Y. Library Week is this year expected to attract some leading librarians from beyond New York, among these may be Herbert Putnam, the librarian of Congress, and F. M. Crunden of St. Louis.

We hear from London that Mr. Thomas Wright of Olney is busy writing a new "Life of Edward FitzGerald." He is said to have a large quantity of unpublished material relating to FitzGerald and his circle. Many of his new facts were obtained from Bedfordshire and Northamptonshire people who knew personally FitzGerald and his friends. The work will be about the size of the author's "Life of Daniel Defoe." In connection with this it may be stated that Mr. Wright's large edition of "The Letters of William Cowper" is shortly to appear in London from the press of Hodder & Stoughton. It will contain practically 200 more letters than Southey's edition. Mr. Wright's "The Letters of Daniel Defoe" is also in press.

GAIL HAMILTON.

Her Life and Letters Just Ready for Publication in Boston.*

A WOMAN is luckless who can write sharp things, even although, like Gail Hamilton, her ability may give her the privilege of informing imploring editors that her terms are "Two hundred dollars an article without limit as to length, and with free range over themes in this world and the next!" After one minim of acid has fallen from a woman's pen, the world takes it for granted that her speech is the purest verjuice, and that she can no more look pleasant than if she were sitting for a photograph, and if she also have a distaste for injustice, it will be impossible to convince the masses that she is not a termagant.

What Gail Hamilton really was one may learn from Mrs. Spofford's biographical sketch prefixed to the first volume of her "Life in Letters," a devoted daughter, a beloved teacher, "the pride and joy of a large and adoring family circle," generous with time, thought, and money both to individuals and to causes; honest, but not stupidly frank; loving nature, poetry, children, beauty in every shape; loved as few people have been, and held in honor by all who treated her honorably. In short, she was as unlike the fancied Gail Hamilton as Hamlet's father to Hamlet's uncle.

"The most brilliant woman of her generation," Mrs. Spofford calls her. It was the generation most profoundly affected by the abolition movement and the war; the generation which had never known the comparative calm of the days when abolition was not a political force; the generation which bore the stress of a war unlike any known to the traditions of its race; the generation in which women were forced to do the man's work and to speak the man's word, because the flower of the Nation lay under the sod and the dew, waiting the Judgment Day.

Gail Hamilton wrote almost from babyhood, and after the few years of teaching almost inevitable for the educated but not wealthy woman of her time, entered literature through the gates of The Independent, The National Era, and The Little Pilgrim and The Atlantic. A long visit to Washington gave her a taste for political writing, and the publications with which she was connected were eager for politics. She had the New England love for acting as a species of theological volunteer, violating all the rules of the regulars, but still dismaying the enemy, and both The Orthodox Congregationalist and The Baptist Watchman and Reflector found her as useful and valuable as she was deemed by The Independent and The Atlantic. Criticism from those of her own craft applied to the form of her work. How its spirit struck outside readers let this testify, the words sent to her from Chickamauga, in 1864, by a Captain in the Seventh Ohio:

> I do not know whether authors care whether people love them for what they write or not. I do not think on the whole that men do, but you are a woman and I trust will listen patiently while I, with cap in hand, speak a word for myself and the brave boys who call me "Captain." You can never realize what strength we have found in your strong, womanly pages through these more than two long years. They have been the gleam of sunshine on many a lonely picket post and beneath the murky sky of many a battlefield. Did you think as you read of the charge along the crest of Lookout Mountain that some of your words went in our hearts up the craggy slope to that "Battle in the Clouds"? Did you know that the van of "Iron Hooker's" bayonets wore a fiercer, sturdier gleam for what you had written? You did not know what friends you were losing as that shattered, struggling line toiled up to that pestilent summit. When you read of other volleys and other charges sweeping down still more of the remaining handful of the Seventh Ohio, please remember that you lost friends in the carnage of that hour, who, though they knew you not, were content to stand at a distance and cherish your name. Pardon this freedom, but deign to accept this trifle from the grateful hearts of the Seventh Ohio.

In her younger days she was so shy that she would evade entering the room in which her hostess was entertaining a single guest anxious to meet her, and in 1864, after she had faced Hawthorne and Holmes and had enjoyed the beautiful hospitality of Mr. Fields's home, she could write:

> People often irritate me because they think I am in the world, and they want me to do this and that and the other, which would be quite the thing to do, if I were indeed in the world, but they never see that I am not. I should like to be there. I look with pleasure on the people who are there. I think I should have done somewhat if I had been there, but I was born in the cave, and all I can do is to work from it, and do the best I can in it. I think I can do more for other people there than I could if I stood with them in the world, and that, I suppose, is the reason I was born there, but for myself directly I cannot do overmuch in the grotto.

Sharp things she could and did write for publication when dealing with impersonal subjects. When she tried to say them for herself she produced the one dull volume of her life, "The Battle of the Books," a work which it is impossible to read now, and was next to

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*GAIL HAMILTON'S LIFE AND LETTERS. 2 vols. Pp. xiv.-1,090. Boston: Messrs. Lee & Shepard. [illegible]

AUG

impossible to read when it was first published even with the generally unfailing stimulus of knowing all the contestants on both sides. But in her home letters, in her unrestrained confidence with friends, she had so few unkind words to say of any person that rather careful search reveals very few. She had all the Lincoln Republicans' dislike of Buchanan; and Everett was too conservative for her taste; and she speaks accordingly, but there is no spiteful word in the whole thousand pages, unless a frank confession that an article of hers "skinned" Dr. ——, be spiteful. She certainly did skin him, much to the regret of friends, who, knowing the world, knew that she would be misjudged for doing what she deemed a duty.

Perhaps the best evidence of her real sweetness of nature is her words in regard to other women. She seldom speaks of her sisters except to praise, but once she loses both temper and manners and speaks of Dr. Mary Walker "in her infernal old trousers." It was in Sumner's drawing room, while he lay dying in the room above that Dr. Mary thus appeared, the only white person in a crowd of weeping black women. Did ever ill-tempered woman write ten hundred octavo pages of letters without more than once saying an unkind thing of another woman? But as to politics she could say a word now and then. Witness this:

> All outcry against the machine is useless; that the first thing its most violent opposers do is to make another. This country is too large to be carried on by hand sewing. The character of machine work depends entirely upon that of the men who run it.

President Grant she thought could not be a figurehead whatsoever else he might be, and President Garfield she declared "always' was a gusher," and she told this little story of a call at the White House, when the President entered unexpectedly:

> I was on the sofa with my back to the light, but rose as he came up. He quite jumped at me, took my hands in both his—"Why, Abby Dodge! bless your little soul! or your great soul!" I could not help laughing. He always was a gusher, though I dare say a short course of Presidency will poke it out of him. We went in, heard the club sing, and then took leave of them to go around and look at the rooms, conservatory, &c., but the President would go, too, and he drew my arm into his perforce, and walked me off into the library upstairs, where we sat down by ourselves and had quite a talk before the others came up, and I told him how glad I was that, if Mr. Blaine could not have it, he had it—and he seemed very pleased and grateful, and talked about his experiences, and the different advices he had, and the Cabinet, and a little gush to me for sweetening.

The list of persons mentioned in her letters includes nearly every name of prominence in Washington during her visits there; of half literary Boston and of merry New York journalists and authors, but it is not complete, and there is no index of subjects, but the letters are so grouped that reference is generally easy. The most interesting letters are those written to Mr. George Wood, to Judge French, and to the elder Henry James, to whom she wrote with perfect sincerity and earnestness, endeavoring to change his views in regard to the sphere of woman, and discussing theological matters. He began the correspondence by writing her an unsigned letter approving some of her work. Afterward reading a book of his she divined that he was her nameless correspondent, and addressed him. In the end they agreed to differ. One of the very few letters written to Miss Dodge and included in the book is this:

> My Dear Miss Dodge: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your note of Saturday evening and the book accompanying it, and to thank you for both. My anxiety to find where in New England any one can get "Twelve Miles from a Lemon" is so great that I shall hasten to read the book and if the place is equally distant from a Post Office or a telegraph station, I think I shall visit it. Very truly yours,
> U. S. GRANT.

The letters written from her own home show her as anything but the futile, incompetent person which it is usually supposed that a woman must be if she can write anything more literary than her own signature. She cleans house, she superintends the workman of Massachusetts while he builds a barn and discovers that he always has so much to do that he never can finish anything, she hangs curtains, she shops, she takes delight in pretty clothes, she rears chickens, she finds amusement in dull visitors, she makes the best of a life that would have been painful to most women, but that she, "in her cave," probably enjoyed.

This is the woman shown in the letters, the real woman according to her, for she persisted in saying that man was not what he wished to be in his essays, or what he owned that he ought to be, but what he really was to his family and friends, so that she stands revealed as more truly gentle than most women who write of serious subjects, more serious than most of those who found her too light hearted. If she had been a degree less witty, she might have been celebrated as an angel. As she was, she will long be remembered, and this book will probably outlive all her other works. Their principles, bold and daring when first published, were so forcibly enunciated that they have become parts of the popular thought, but these letters are the very woman.

The "Life in Letters" is illustrated by two photogravure portraits, one taken in 1866, in the uniform worn that Winter by every woman in the United States, dark red woolen stuff with pearl buttons. Not every woman, however, wore ringlets hanging in rows like Mrs. Browning's or Mrs. Stowe's or Anna Cora Mowatt's, and these same ringlets caused no small tribulation to their owner. In the other portrait, taken thirty years later, they are white and short. The face in the former picture is clever, in the latter, kind. The editor of the book is the author's devoted sister, Miss H. Augusta Dodge.

Magazine Poetry.

> Poetry has gone begging in these latter days of commercialism in literature, and the editors have thrown it into scraps and ends of space left over by prose articles that did not fill to the bottoms of the pages. These charities were scant enough, but there are indications that even these are to be curtailed. One of the magazine editors has apparently concluded that the public does not read the tail piece quatrains which he has been paying for, or does not remember them if it reads them. At least he is repeating verses which did duty as stopgaps some years ago; and having bought them once pays nothing to the author for their second appearance. The muse has already been reduced to broken victuals Here is actual starvation staring her in the face.

The comment quoted above, which appeared in a New York paper the other day, is a fair sample of the kind of cheap talk about poetry that one encounters constantly everywhere and sooner or later learns to disregard entirely.

While undoubtedly it is true that many if not all magazine editors do fill out short pages with sonnets, quatrains, or the like, and quite naturally have many short pages to so fill, it is nevertheless absurd for any one to maintain that the only use they find for poetry is to "throw it into scraps and ends of space left over by prose articles." All of our best magazines are constantly publishing poems of considerable length. It is not very long ago that Mr. Stimson's "Rhinegold" appeared in Scribner's Magazine. Eight pages of another issue of the same monthly were given up to Mr. Harrison Morris's poem, entitled "The Three Kings," with its illustrations. In The Atlantic, hardly a year since, Mr. William Vaughan Moody's fine "Ode in Time of Hesitation," appeared in full, taking up five pages, while several of Miss Josephine Preston Peabody's poems have at different times occupied two or more of its pages.

As for the editor who is using over verses accepted and published some years ago, probably the class of people who read his magazine think this simply another indication of his cleverness. However, the mere fact of an editor reprinting poetry that has already been published is surely no discredit, if the poetry itself is of such importance as to warrant it. The poems to be found reprinted in almost any number of McClure's Magazine one who enjoys verse is glad enough to have brought to his attention again.

This idea, though, that people do not read the poetry in the magazines, whether "tail-piece quatrains" or more pretentious flights of song, is altogether unwarranted, and the notion that the muse has "actual starvation staring her in the face" is mere nonsense. Father Tabb's two books of verse, in neither of which is there much else than scores of these same sonnets and quatrains that have appeared in our magazines, have sold by the thousands, and there is at least one of our living poets, who, to the personal knowledge of the writer, for several years earned an average of one thousand dollars annually or thereabouts writing poetry.

Who Killed Ralph?*

Wildersmoor, with its rush-fringed pools and treacherous paths of marsh, was an ugly place to travel over, and when there was a fog it was a deathtrap. "It was dangerous even to those dwelling on it from childhood." There was, however, one man, Blind John of Wildersmoor, who could go all over the swamp and never lose his way. One foggy night John meets a stranger on the moor, who asks his way to the nearest railway station. John, who is a gossip, tries to find out who is the stranger. But the man is wary, and blind John's curiosity is not satisfied. Soon afterward the blind man finds the body of a man dead and lying in the moor. The dead man is Ralph Fleming, and Ralph was very far from being a reputable person. Now, who killed Ralph, and why was he murdered; was it for robbery or revenge? These are matters which form the groundwork of the romance. Mr. C. L. Antrobus introduces a countless number of personages who talk on all kinds of subjects, the most of which have no possible bearing on the story. Finally it turns out to be a case of manslaughter. It was Quentin Fleming, who, attacked by Ralph, had unintentionally done the killing. If only Mr. Antrobus had had the time to be shorter.

"Beowulf" by S. H. Church, a classic poem by the author of "John Marmaduke," "Oliver Cromwell," &c., is in active preparation at the Frederick A. Stokes Company's. It will be presented with illustrations by C. S. Reinhart.

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*WILDERSMOOR. A Novel. By C. L. Antrobus. Cloth. 8vo. Pp. 440. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

THACKERAY.

Recollections of His Visit to America.—Afterward in London.

FIRST PAPERS.

HAVING seen Napoleon and Goethe, Thackeray used to say there was fame enough in those experiences to satisfy any reasonable ambition. On his way from England to India the ship stopped at an island, and his nurse—he was only a child then—took him up a long hill, some distance from a town, where there was a farmhouse and a garden with a wall around it. He saw a man seated in a chair under a tree, wearing a broad-brimmed hat and white clothes. His nurse pointed at the figure and said under her breath, "That's him! That's Bony." It was something to have seen "Bony," even as a child, and for a moment. In life he saw that great man no more, but a generation afterward followed his coffin to the Invalides, all France in mourning around it. The second funeral of Napoleon I. shows brightly on his page, but under all the funeral splendor of that occasion, the high sarcophagus riding the procession like a deathboat of Egypt on the flooding Nile, he saw an underside of tawdriness, and would have seen it in the obsequies of Caesar roasting under the smoke of Arabian drugs.

Of Goethe he saw little more than of Bonaparte, only the most seeing eyes of the modern centuries shining out of the old pallor of a face on which the ruining years could fling no cloud to obscure its nobility. Looking at Goethe, then at Weimar, himself of irreverent undergraduate years, was like looking at a marble Apollo in a gallery, its lips voiceless of their oracle. But it was a treasured memory to have seen him, and the interest of the great novelist's tale thereof was not diminished because it was a short one.

My first sight of Thackeray—a little more extended than his of the poet or conqueror—was during his visit to America in 1852, to deliver his lectures on "The English Humorists." It was in an art store on Broadway, nearly opposite what is now the New York Life Insurance Building, then the Society Library, afterward for a good many years Appleton's publishing house, and lastly given over to its present uses.

He came then, no doubt, to see what American artists were doing and what they had to show for their work. The house—that of Messrs. Williams & Stevens—was well known in those days and was the principal, almost only, depository for the sale of works of art which New York then contained. It could show canvases of Doughty, Durand, Lang, with perhaps a few heads by Inman, Charles L. Elliott, and Huntington, Casilean, Kensett, and Cropsey; Coleman and Gifford were just beginning, or about to begin; Frederic Edward Church was fairly launched, and his pictures were there on the walls for the distinguished visitor to see. I can well remember some of them, bits of Hudson and Connecticut River scenery, one or two with cows in the foreground, which the painter afterward painted out. His early pictures reflected the manner of Cole, who had been his master, but he soon demonstrated that he had a style of his own to display. The great novelist took up some of his pictures—they were small and could be handled—and held them close to his spectacles, being evidently somewhat near-sighted. He talked with Mr. Williams, the head of the house, about them, showed interest, and seemed to think that he had discovered a painter. Mr. Williams told him who the artist was; a young man from Hartford, father a jeweler and well to do, took up painting from a strong inward propensity thereto, and was the rising star of American art. Of the younger painters he so far led the list, and was soon to distance them all, young and old. His "Niagara" was not yet painted, but in no long time "the Cataract blowing its trumpet from the steep" was to sound abroad his fame; his great South American mountain scenes and Arctic icebergs to follow as the years went on.

The first impression of Thackeray was that he was a very big man. He was almost as tall as Bismarck, but lacked the mass of the latter, comparable to the Hercules of legend and victorious in greater toils. On most men he had to look down, the glance of his big gray eyes slanting from beneath big spectacles. Carlyle described him in a letter to his wife, just as the novelist began to be known, as a kind of half monstrous Cornish giant, but in him was no versimilitude. He looked like a gentleman laid out by nature on broad and generous lines, his head was large, and thrown slightly backward from his broad erect shoulders; he had a fresh, clean-shaven look; his face was rather pale, but with a trace of color. His hair was a trifle grayish; a British whisker, also grayish, ran down in front of each ear to his collar; his spectacles were large and insistent, and his nose more depressed than that of Michael Angelo after the mallet blow of Torrigiano. His gait and movement were free and swinging, his dress was of notable neatness and gentility, and his glance seemed to annex and appropriate everything it fell on. He was thirty-seven, "Vanity Fair," "Henry Esmond," and "Barry Lynden" were written; "The Newcomes" and "The Virginians" were yet to come.

Except at the lecturer's desk, this is all I saw of Thackeray during his American visits which lends itself to record. In 1858-9, however, I visited London and began to see him there with much frequency. I carried letters of introduction among others to Charles Dickens and John T. Delane, editor of The London Times, and through the acquaintances which these procured for me was brought into frequent and familiar companionship with men who had known the great novelist almost all his life. Some of them had worked beside him in the days of their common literary apprenticeship, which with Thackeray were long, arduous, and not without their discouragements. I naturally heard many interesting things about him, incidents of his college days, "when 'Pendennis' was plucked," of the roaring bohemian exploits of his early literary years, and about all the stages of his career, but memory of them comes back at its own vagrant will and not at my most earnest invocations.

His quarrel with Yates had just taken place, and the incident made a good deal of noise in London at the time; but as the case passed into and out of history, it was adjudicated and forgotten so long ago, it need not at this late day be reopened for any purpose of discussing its merits. The few essential facts relating to it are these: Yates was a young writer, a friend and protégé of Dickens, and was just beginning to be a little known in journalism and the minor fields of literary production. He contributed to a small weekly journal called Town Talk, then recently started, and which did not long survive, a sketch of Thackeray, giving an unwelcome description of his personal appearance, criticising the substance and manner of his writings, and some parts of the article Thackeray interpreted as designed to cast reflections on his character as a man of truth and integrity. An angry correspondence followed; Thackeray brought the matter to the attention of the Governing Committee of the Garrick Club, to which both belonged, and Yates was expelled. After a time Dickens wrote Thackeray a letter in the hope of mitigating his resentment, if he could not prepare the way for a reconciliation. But Thackeray's reply put an end to any expectation of this. The incident for a time terminated all relations between Dickens and Thackeray, but they were reconciled before the latter's death, four years later; and Dickens's eloquent words of farewell to his great rival can never fall out of the world's memory.

Here before me is a letter, beginning "St. James's Street, Monday," no date given, signed M. R. Sams, evidently modifying some arrangements which had been made for a theatre party. "On consideration," it says, "I think it better to postpone our journey 'Eastward Ho' until some evening next week." What has this to do with Thackeray? Well, it was in the shop of Sams that after my arrival I first saw him in London. That famous place was then near the corner of St. James's Street and Pall Mall—my lodgings were just across the way—in St. James's Place, No. 6, I observe by a letter which I yet preserve, bearing the signature of Mrs. Quiddington, the respected hostess of that mansion. Sams sold theatre tickets, sheet music, and I think Regalia Britannicas, though perhaps the tobacconist was next door. Commodore Arcedeckne, noted yachtsman and man-about-town in London during those years, had made Sams known to me as a good fellow; you could always get the best seats at theatres at his place. I had gone for one, and so, probably, had Thackeray, for I found him at the counter, the same tall, spectacled benignant figure I had seen in New York six years before. When he spoke I had no difficulty in remembering his voice. The half dozen years had not changed it in the least, and there was no perceptible change in his appearance. It was the same tall, free, swinging figure, the same spectacles, and, apparently, the same British hat I had seen among the pictures in the pinapothek before mentioned. He went out presently and my eyes followed him as he walked down St. James's Street and turned into Pall Mall, the very heart and core of clubland, which he knew so well and which holds so prominent a place in his chronicles. A little later I saw him not far from my lodgings, and he stood before a house and looked up and down at it, with every sign of interest. It was Rogers's house, poet, banker, and breakfast giver—in the last function peerless in all the records and traditions of Britain. What a procession of wit and wisdom had gone over that hospitable threshold, Byron and Moore, Scott, Sidney Smith, Disraeli, Macaulay, Sir James Macintosh—a list of their names would be a record of the literary glories of England almost since George IV. was King. The welcoming gates of that mansion had often been thrown open that Thackeray himself might enter therein—now closed to all welcoming and festivity. It is no wonder that he stood before them for a little space with the spell of old memories upon him, their sorcery potent as Prospero's to chain him to the spot. After a little he walked down the narrow street, its sidewalks hardly wide enough for his generous dimensions, and presently turned the corner into the next thoroughfare, only a few yards away, vanishing like an amicable giant who had strayed into byways too narrow for his proportions.

I first had speech with Thackeray at the Reform Club, when I was dining as the guest of a certain Capt. John Livesey, well known in the club and literary circles of that time, and an occasional visitor to America, where I had first met him. There were present also Mr. Lucas, a writer of literary criticism for The Times, and another gentleman not now remembered. In the course of the dinner one of them said, "Hello, there's Thackeray," and the great man presently came to the table and interchanged greetings with its occupants, all of whom, except myself, he knew. I was introduced to him as a young American just arrived. He said the Americans had treated him so handsomely that he ought to welcome an American. He asked me about my voyage, and said a number of civil things. "You haven't seen London yet," he said. "You'll never see it in such a fog as we've been having—even in clear weather it isn't all England, as I found that New York wasn't all America, by any means," Wherever I didn't go, he said, I must go to Oxford, and Windsor, and Canterbury. He spoke to Lucas about some recent article in The Times concerning Kinglake, then in Parliament, as active an enemy of Napoleon III. as Victor Hugo, at that time in his island exile girt around with the watery horizon of Jersey.

One of the guests said: "Thackeray wrote that poem in Punch this week," referring to it by its title. Of it I remember a single stanza, though I have not seen it in the intervening twoscore years, and I do not know whose going forth it so funereally celebrated:

> And the poor soul from life's eylot
> Rudderless, without a pilot,
> Drifteth slowly down the dark;
> While mid rolling incense vapor,
> Chanted dirge and flaring taper,
> Lies the body, stiff and stark.

But Thackeray did not know its author, and none of the rest did; nor is it now of much importance. The great man presently took his leave, an incident of the occasion not relating to him being that just after he had gone another gentleman stopped at the table for a moment of greeting, and after he had gone I learned that he was Mr. Herbert Ingram, founder of the London Illustrated News, who a few years after visited America, and in company with his son was lost in a wreck on Lake Superior.

By the favor of Mr. Dickens I was made acquainted with Mr. Arthur Smith, manager of his readings, and also of the entertainment of his brother, Albert Smith, a panoramic representation of the ascent of Mont Blanc, with a running descriptive accompaniment, which was a popular show in London at that time. Mr. Arthur Smith was the genius of hospitality, and his situation at the Hall with some leisure hours every afternoon before the performance was highly favorable to its exercise. "Come round this afternoon," one of his notes reads, "about 4. Mrs. Keeley [renowned actress of that time] will be there, and Mrs. Yates, [the beautiful wife of Edmund Yates.] You know them both. There will be others. Don't trouble to dress. The ladies will have their bonnets on." Almost daily missives of like import from Mr. Smith dropped on me out of the blue, like feathers from some white overhanging bird of welcoming. Sometimes it was an interesting person or group whom I was bidden to meet, and sometimes another, but the occasions were always attractive. I went when I could, meeting a sparkling procession of theatrical, literary, and artistic people, some still remembered, but mostly, with Prospero's pageant, vanished into air too thin for the background of any retrospective delineation. My acquaintance with Mr. Arthur Smith made me known to his brother Albert, and one of the frequent dinners to which that hospitable gentleman bade me is brightly associated with a memory of Thackeray.

T. C. EVANS.

Surrey and Its Charm.*

"The man, Sir, who is tired of London is tired of life," said the great doctor. Nevertheless, in spite of this profound generality, Londoners, like all other urban dwellers, do at whiles tire of their town, with its noise and volume where the tide is ever at the flood and fretting. In such moods they long for the heaths and commons and woodland inexpressibly pregnant with peace.

Now, the little book dealing with the story and scenery of Surrey, in the Dent County Guide Series, makes one feel that it is a great thing for a city like London to have so much tranquil beauty so near, so easy to reach and enjoy. A journey of an hour by rail, or an hour and a half at most, will carry one from the crowded metropolis to any corner of that famous county of Fuller's, where the nightingales sing as loudly as in the Duke of Wellington's Elm Grove in the songful woods of Alhambra; where the turtle doves nest, and where the rabbits feed quite unconcerned at man's presence. What beauties of nature Mr. Jerrold makes you see as you follow him in his rambles, and how the soft golden air of Surrey seems to deaden all the din! One would incline to fancy that even the monstrous awe-engendering engines of the London and Southwestern Railway Company (whose main lines run right across the county, by the way,) instinctively imbibe the quiet and run as deft and as still as humming birds. Here is the "witching, winding Wey," with its sloping hills of pine and birch and oak; here is an antique abbey, moss covered and decayed, speaking of the transit of human worth and human vices, both of which Dante makes his Ulysses long for and seek to understand; here, a little to one side of the road where the foxgloves grow, is a red brick house covered with creepers dating from the days of Henry VIII.; here is an old church, with its Norman towers, its quaint gables and windows, whose mighty stones brood speechlessly upon the past; here are the grim ruins of some lordly castle's keep; here is some rambling bit of a village, with its picturesque graveyard. And here are Gilbert White's Surrey mountains!

Of course we know that it is not alone in scenic attraction that Surrey is rich. Is the little county not, also, full of historical associations, from the Meadows of Runnimede, where the Barons wrested the Great Charter from a King, to Sutton Place, where lived Sir Richard Weston, who "brought the first clover grass, about 1645, out of Brabant and Flanders" into England? In between these two poles of contemplation there are, to be sure, all shades and levels of historical values; and then, there are the literary associations, too, which are as plentiful as blackberries in the days of Shakespeare.

Was it not in that "long house" by the railway station in Chertsey, where "the last accents flowed from Cowley's tongue," (as Spence has it quaintly in his "Anecdotes,") while Dean Sprat was a-visiting? Was it not in the gardens of Sir William Temple's "Moor Park" that Swift first met Stella; was it not in the mansion of Moor Park that the "Battle of the Books" was written? and was it not here, too, that King William III. taught Jonathan "the proper way to cut asparagus?" Is not Farnham the birthplace of the best of all haters, William Cobbett, whose "Rural Rides" even to-day is one of the least conventional and most fascinating of guide books to Southern England? It was at Buford Bridge at the foot of Box Hill that Keats was staying in November of 1817 when he was finishing "Endymion." Hill, dale, and "little river" are there for us in the twentieth century, and but little changed from the times when Keats profited by them and showed them to us in the latter half of his poem. It was at Buford Bridge, also, that Nelson staid awhile before leaving England on the journey which ended at Trafalgar. And it was in the hamlet of Bishopsgate that Shelley wrote "Alastor."

Yes, if Mr. Jerrold's book treats of one of the smallest of English counties, it treats certainly of one of the finest and choicest. If Kent, according to Fuller's history, be "the first Garden of England, Surrey ranks next and second, only because lacking a seacoast. Hear Fuller, the quaint, describing gardening as the first of Surrey manufactures:

> I mean not such which is only for pleasure (whereof Surrey hath more than a share with other shires) to feast the sight and smell with flowers and walks, whilst the rest of the body is famished, but such as is for profit, which some seventy years since [that would be about the last quarter of the sixteenth century] was first brought into the country, before which time there was great deficiency thereof. For we fetched most of our cherries from Flanders, apples from France, and hardly had a mess of rath-ripe peas but from Holland, which were dainties for ladies, they came so far and cost so dear. Since gardening hath crept out of Holland to Sandwich in Kent, and thence into this county, where though they have given six pounds an acre and upward, they have made their rent, lived comfortably, and set many people to work. Oh, the incredible profit by digging of ground! For though it be confessed that the plough beats the spade out of distance for speed (almost as much as the press beats the pen) yet what the spade wants in the quantity of the ground it manureth it recompenseth with the plenty of the fruit it yieldeth. * * * It may be hoped that in process of time aniseeds, cumminseed, (yea, rice itself,) with the other garden ware now fetched from beyond the seas may grow in our own land, enough for its use, especially if some ingenious gentleman would encourage the industrious gardeners by letting ground on reasonable rates unto them.

Mr. Jerrold points out that in process of time England has gotten far beyond the growing of cumminseed and aniseed, and ingenious gentlemen have passed laws by which industrious gardeners can obtain allotments of land for the purposes of what the French call la petite culture. "The extent to which this important manufacture of Surrey has grown," says Mr. Jerrold, "will be seen by great stretches of cabbage fields and other evidences of market gardening all along the Valley of the Thames."

It may be added that special articles on the ornithology of Surrey, the flora, the fauna, &c., make up one-third of the volume under notice, and will be found interesting to those who care for wild life.

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*SURREY. By Walter Jerrold. With Special Articles on the Bird Life, Flowers, Entomology, Geology, &c., of the County. By J. A. Bucknell, M. A.; Edward Step, F. L. S.; the Rev. E. J. Vernon, Prof. E. Hull, LL. D., and Duncan Tovey. Illustrated by J. A. Symington. Pp. 315. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.; London: J. M. Dent & Co.

"'Sconset Cottage Life.*"

"'Sconset has undergone some marked changes, mainly in the construction of many new and palatial cottages and a broad highway from 'town' since the events of this little book occurred," writes Judge Northrup in the preface to his second edition, now published; "but it and the life in it are essentially the same as twenty years ago." (It was a score of twelvemonths back that the first edition saw the light.)* Yes, those who know their 'Sconset are aware that the tiny fishing hamlet on the south side of the Island of Nantucket is still drowsy with memories of the past; she has gathered them about her, and, draped in them, dreams on. There, still, many quaint customs survive the day when whale was king, the air is redolent of ship memories; there, still, the lichen grows on the cobbles of the narrow streets; there, still, the old town pump supplies the entire population.

Lovers of 'Sconset, therefore, will have a cordial greeting for this little book, which relates the actual experiences of the author and his family for one Summer in the hamlet, and which pictures the island scenery faithfully and well. Now it is the glamour of the moors at sunset, now it is a veil of sea fog rolling in from the rips; now the sun, half hidden in mist, streaks across the soft turf of ancient sheep pastures, or strikes full upon the gleaming tower of Sankaty Headlight. The illustrations, too, of Mr. Northrup's book are an agreeable feature. The picture of the antique town pump, showing the narrow parallel lanes of streets running along the bluff with the cottages in little enclosures, two or three in a group; the tiny "Post Office," with Capt. Baxter's famous ship's figurehead in his dooryard; the lighthouse, situated on a bank eighty-five feet above the level of the sea—all these are full of meaning to those who have once sojourned among them.

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*'SCONSET COTTAGE LIFE. Being a Summer on Nantucket Island. By A. Judd Northrup. (Second Edition.) Illustrated. Chapters XVII. Pp. 160. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. $1.

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AUG

MR. SPOFFORD.

An Interesting Address on His Work in the Library of Congress.

AINSWORTH R. SPOFFORD, for many years Librarian of Congress, and still connected with that institution, recently made a very interesting address before the New York School of Library Science. It pertained largely to his own work in the Library of Congress and the struggle that was necessary in order to secure an adequate building in which to house the Nation's collection. Below will be found the greater portion of Mr. Spofford's remarks.

"Your library class has had the good fortune to be born into an age which some of us hope will be known as the age of libraries, the age in which free public collections of books are being formed all over the country in numbers heretofore unknown; the age of State library laws, now in force in every American Commonwealth save ten; the age of Andrew Carnegie, patron saint of free libraries, whom earlier ages of belief would have canonized and perhaps worshiped as a being of superhuman beneficence. This more critical age regards him as a man of shrewd, realistic common sense, wise in bestowing his gifts for public benefit in his lifetime; wiser yet in bestowing them under the stern condition precedent that when he gives the building the community shall give the books and shall maintain a proper library force to administer them. Thus he secures a lively interest in the library; thus he teaches the great lesson that people must stand on their own feet and pay their own bills; thus the library becomes every man's care, and cities and towns will be better governed as the growing citizens grow more and more intelligent through the use of libraries. The Carnegie library methods are intensely practical. He does not belong to that ineffectual class who pray devoutly every day, 'Thy kingdom come,' but who never put their own shoulders to the wheel nor do anything whatever to help it come.

"If I were to attempt to tell you of the troubles that daily and hourly beset the service of books in those long years when the National Library was piled up in the Capitol, I should have to pour out upon you literally a whole Iliad of woes. I will only touch lightly the ungrateful theme, for after our long and weary struggles in that wilderness, we have at last reached the promised land. Fancy to yourselves your situation if required to put 600,000 volumes into a space whose utmost capacity for shelves was only 300,000. Picture to yourselves the librarian and his assistants, daily piling up the overflow in each department of the library, for the classification was kept up all the time, so that the accessions lined the floors everywhere near their related books upon the shelves. See them receiving by every mail a new flood of books, pamphlets, periodicals, musical compositions, engravings, prints, chromos, and photographs, to be added to the enormous mass, swollen by constantly arriving auction purchases of books from American or foreign sales, and by selections from the new books of the day not due the library by copyright. This went on year by year, until we were literally snowed under, only our snow was of a kind that never melted nor diminished, but kept on falling evermore. There we were, hourly engaged in endeavoring to construct out of our literary chaos some approximation to a cosmos. And in the midst of it all were the incessant calls of Congress and the public for books and information which required immediate search in the ever-growing piles of accessions to find what was needed. If the right books were not found by an assistant, I went for them myself, and, aided by memory of size or color of binding, (for nearly every book added had passed through my hands,) almost invariably found the work required.

"Is it any wonder that the absolute and pressing need of a library building was urged upon Congress? This was done year after year in the reports of the Librarian, setting forth the woeful distress of the situation, only too apparent even to casual observers; much more evident to those in Congress (few and far between) who took interest enough in the condition of its library to inspect it. While the joint committee of both Houses on the library were always earnest champions of a new building, there were others, high in influence and station, who opposed it. A distinguished Senator, Chairman of the all-powerful Committee on Appropriations, (who has since departed this life,) was one day in the library, when I took occasion to represent to him in few words the necessity of prompt and timely provision for the Nation's books, which were suffering increasing injury, besides unduly hampering and delaying the use of them by Congress and the reading public. He fended off the subject by insisting on the much greater need of some internal improvements or public works which he hoped to see provided for at that session, and said that all provisions for a library building must wait two or three years yet. 'But what shall we do with this ever-increasing flood of books in the meantime?' I inquired. 'Put 'em under the bed,' was the dignified reply.

"Another still more distinguished Senator, who vigorously opposed every bill providing for a separate library building, proposed and advocated a scheme for relieving the overcrowded library by shelving the inner concave surface of the Capitol dome, which might thus be honeycombed with books from the space above the pictures in the rotunda to the apex. This brilliant and original scheme, if carried into effect, would have accommodated less than twelve years' growth of the Library, and would, moreover, have immeasurably increased all the difficulties of its daily service. But some statesmen, like the eloquent departed one referred to, are quite impervious to any figures of arithemetic, being too much enamored of their own figures of speech.

"The Library Building, however, was carried through Congress at last by the triumphant majority of more than two-thirds, both in Senate and House. Long as it was waited for, fifteen years being consumed in opposition, disagreements, and postponements, it passed finally in such terms as to secure a much more ample, as well as more beautiful, structure than would have resulted from much earlier action. Congress had been gradually educated up to larger views of what a National Government library really means. Yet they viewed the result with surprise at its magnificence, for they had literally builded wiser than they knew.

"One of the numerous vexations that interrupted my proper work as Librarian was the immense burden of copyright business. I had no right to complain of this, for I had brought it upon myself by recommending to Congress in 1870 the transfer to the library of all copyright records, whether past or future, as the sole effectual means of securing the books to which the United States Library was entitled by law. Still, it proved a steady and increasing drain upon my vitality and time, and sorely tried a patience which I had once deemed inexhaustible. I could not delegate the countless questions arising of what, among the manifold printed articles coming in, were lawful subjects of copyright and what were not; for such decisions must be uniform, and must emanate from the sole responsible head. Then arose legal questions without end; such as claims of exclusive property in a noun or an adjective by mere copyright entry; or endeavors to convince the hard headed librarian that a label of Pears' soap was not an article of manufacture, but a literary production; or some other ingenious attempt to evade the patent laws and fees. The great case of infringement of copyright in the Encyclopedia Britannica by American reprints consumed much of my time and more of my patience, for I had to be examined and cross-examined by opposing counsel, who made a courtroom of the library for days, or of so much of it as they could be squeezed into, while examining my records of copyright.

"On one of these days a peculiarly aggravating counsel for publishers, who had perverted my plain statement with persistent effrontery, pressed me to give over again an explanation that I had just made as clear as sunlight. I thought it was time to check his impertinence, and merely answered: 'I can only say to you, Sir, in the words of Dr. Johnson to similar demands, when his interlocutor professed not to understand: "Sir, I have found you an argument; I am not obliged to find you an understanding."' This penetrated even the thick skin of the pettifogger, and the examination proceeded with less waste of words.

"We librarians, if not too busy to observe, (as nearly always happens,) have rare opportunities for the study of character. As no two faces are alike among the myriads of the earth's population, so no two readers have identical ways or personal characteristics. The many-sided men and women that come and go under the eye of the library attendants are objects of interest in proportion as they exhibit freely the quality of their minds. There is the alert, positive person, with quick, decisive air, who asks in the fewest words for what he wants, and expects to be served instantly. There is the slow, deliberate plodder, who moves as if he had all eternity before him in which to possess himself of his coveted book. There are nervous persons, and persons utterly without nerves; modest and retiring people, almost afraid to ask, lest they trouble you, and brusque, almost brutal, persons, whose very manner would knock you down if you were not superior to all annoyances.

"There are two classes of readers who are specially to be commended to your care: The ones who are ignorant of everything and the ones who are cocksure of everything. You know what to do for the former, and can guide them by easy steps into the elements of knowledge. As for the latter, you have to be more careful, for there is no ignoramus so difficult to help or instruct as the ignoramus who thinks that he knows it all. You should begin by mildly insinuating not that he is mistaken—oh, no—but that there are facts which may possibly have escaped his attention. Then you can proceed to put before him such illustrative matter as you know is pertinent to the topic in hand. Assure him, further, that if he does not find what he seeks you will produce other authorities. Treated thus diplomatically, the sciolist may often find out for himself his errors, and, if not wholly beyond hope, may learn more modesty and less assurance from the lesson you have given.

"You will find that among the most delightful of library occupations is the perusal of sale catalogues of books. It opens a wide and suggestive field of information as to prices and editions, at the same time that it exercises the memory as to what books you already have in the library, what you have long wanted to acquire, and what prices you have previously seen quoted for the same books. Thus every new catalogue becomes a study in comparative library economy, as well as an aid to that mental classification of your knowledge which goes on continually.

"A librarian is almost daily asked what this, that, or the other book is worth, (meaning in money,) and while the annual 'Book Prices Current' which have come to our aid during the last ten years sometimes help us to auction values, their use is limited by the restriction that no sales are reported of books bringing less than £1 in the London and $3 in the American book sales. When you have no precedents to guide you in the wide field of books that are out of print, (which includes a great majority of what have been printed,) you can inform the inquirer that the book is worth what it will fetch at auction, according to the Hudibrastic axiom:

> For what is worth in anything
> But so much money as it will bring?

"I have always made a practice of marking every auction catalogue as received, checking in the Americana and some other departments every book not known to be already in the library, and after due search of the card-title drawers by assistants, affixing limited bids to be sent out. The appraisal for these bids is to be made by finding the original published price from the bibliographies of the country in which it appeared, and bidding half or two-thirds of that figure, at discretion, according as the book is more or less wanted, or to knowledge of other probable chances of buying it.

"The Library of Congress has been largely built up by auction purchases, and this, if judiciously managed, is one of the most economical means of recruiting any library. When one hears of the enormous prices paid for certain book rarities at public competition, and concludes that in these days book collecting must be confined to millionaires, he does not consider that multitudes of books at these same auctions were sold at $1 a volume, but, of course, went wholly unrecorded. When I see that a (Denton's) 'Brief Description of New York,' (1670) sold last year at $2,000, though only a little pamphlet of twenty-one pages and two leaves, or that a 'Titus Andronicus' of 1611 brought $3,100 last month in London, I am tempted to offset these preposterous figures by telling of my purchase of the great folio, 'Grand Atlas,' of Blaauw, 540 colored maps, in twelve volumes, bound in bright, original vellum, at $1 a volume, at a Boston auction, or of twenty years of The Philadelphia Daily Press, well bound, at $1.20 a volume, at an auction sale in Philadelphia.

"One of my persistently recurring experiences has been to be questioned by newspapers or other periodicals as to who, in my opinion, were the greatest poets or novelists, or what were the ten best or three best books of the year. This I always considered a comparison of literary merit without any warrant in sense or reason. It is an attempt to grade the creations of the mind by a mere mathematical standard, instead of a metaphysical one. It undertakes to measure men's books as you would measure off dry goods, by a yard-stick, or take the comparative weight of pigs or cattle, at so many pounds avoirdupois. Who knows which of two romances so totally unlike as 'Henry Esmond' and 'Les Miserables' is the greater novel? It would be quite as reasonable to ask if the planet Mars is more impressive than the planet Venus, or to demand of us whether a lily is more beautiful than a rose. Each has its own merits and each its own defects. If I am asked to pronounce whether 'David Harum' is the greatest novel of the age, I might reply that I see no greatness about it, except its great sale and great slang, and that the verdict of the next age will probably be that it is not literature at all.

"For this class of questions it is well enough to respond that it is not possible to measure literary merit by arithmetical standards, and that judgment on the relative value of authors is respectfully declined.

"Some years ago came out lists of what were naïvely denominated 'the hundred best books,' and Sir John Lubbock in an unguarded hour put his name to a selection many of which would make angels weep. Then that keen critic, John Ruskin, after tearing Sir John's list to shreds, a thing not at all difficult, produced a list of his own special favorites, some of which neither gods nor men could well endure, if required to read them through. Individual judgments will always be found of small value, because colored by the idiosyncrasies of the judges, or the unduly deep impression made by some certain books read in certain moods or at certain periods of life.

"Librarians are constantly asked what is the best encyclopedia, or the best history of the United States. I reply that there is no work of superlative excellence in either field; that all have certain merits and all palpable defects, developed on close investigation. Then the inquirer is supplied with the volumes that are in most request, and invited to examine them side by side. Indeed, it is hazardous to award to any book unqualified commendation, and one of the most frequent remarks to be made to the librarian's customers is, 'We don't warrant our goods.'

"Finally, my friends, let us not sit down in easy unconcern and felicitate ourselves that a library millennium has arrived, or is about to be ushered in. Such a golden age is not yet ready to dawn, even by the aid of the Carnegie millions. The library of the future must depend upon something more than money—its real foundation is man's immortal mind—that commanding power which is regnant over lands and seas—

> Whatever clime the sun's bright circle warms.

"Let me remind you that to most readers the librarian and his aids are even more than the library. Its widest usefulness comes from the skill and promptitude with which you are able to satisfy every want, to answer every inquiry, and to open every avenue to knowledge.

"In a very true sense the function of the librarian does not yield in importance to any of what are called the learned professions. We do not unduly magnify our office when we say that it, and it alone, has for its mission to gather and to dispense all the learning of the world.

"You will find plenty of cavilers to undervalue the work that is done in libraries and to claim that newspapers do far more than books to promote the public intelligence. Never believe them. While the ephemeral brood of the journals goes spawning on, and each day's output is quickly read and as quickly forgotten, the great thoughts that are garnered up in books remain evermore, inspiring and quickening the world of readers, generation after generation.

"There are no creations of the mind so influential or so permanent as the masterpieces of literature that are found in libraries. And there is no sphere of human effort more practically useful than the preparation of those keys to knowledge which we term bibliographies. He whose careful, unremitting labor furnishes the means of unlocking to all any of the vast stores of science and literature is a public benefactor. To this high mission you are dedicated. You have for incentives all that can appeal to generous minds enlisted in the great cause of human enlightenment. You have rare opportunities to study both the theory and the practice of the art which you have chosen. The day is not distant when all that you are now learning will aid you in achieving that to which every one should aspire—I mean a signally useful career.

"And when our mission on earth is ended, and our work done; when the frost comes to the head and the furrow to the cheek; when this human life, so rich in promise and performance, so full of labor and of fruition, shall close for each one of us, may we find others worthy to take up and carry forward the duties that we lay down, worthy to transmit the ever-growing heritage of knowledge to the ages that are to follow."

A Woman's First Novel.*

"Mills of God" is said to be a woman's first novel. If this be true, the author, Elinor Macartney Lane, has much to be proud of. She has studied her art and has a serious view of it. She is not timid in the use of fundamental incident, and while not especially ingenious in the development of plot, she is far from being without ability in the presentment of character. But the thoughtful reader will wish that she had laid her soul at nature's feet rather than in the lap of the time. She is a child of fashion, and she worships form. This novel is the product of a passing mood of humanity.

When are we to come to the end of the story of the wonderful, erratic, entrancing beauty of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century in the blessed colonies of his Majesty George of England? When is her faithful servitor, himself the victim of her fascination, to leave off telling us of her wonderful beauty, her courage, her pride, her force of character, and her waywardness? She is a delicious creature, indeed, and she sometimes is positively inspiring, but there is an end to our powers of enthusiasm. "A Lady of Quality" taught us much about this wonderful person in England, while Mr. Churchill found another side of her in America in his Dorothy Manners. Is she to become for us the eternal feminine?

And when will the novelists give over imitating what they fondly fancy to be the style of the earlier time? "The scarlet came into her face, and I thought for a minute she would leave him in anger, though in the end she did but sit down beside him on the garden seat, saying it was no great matter, and could easily go till dressing time." Again, "There was a wonderful braveness of bearing about him," and so on. It is not overhard to write in this manner, for the trick of it is not deep. And since one great master, now unhappily laid under the sod, left us such perfect models of it, we have easy access to the pattern. Robert Louis Stevenson showed us how to give the antique aspect to our stories and make the good serving man prattle with the dew of the dawn in his speech. For proof read "The Master of Ballantrae." And, for that, you can find a very fine touch of the same style in "Lorna Doone."

The truth of the matter is that many novels of this sort are being made just now to please the public taste, which by and by will change and leave the present novels for something different. The author of "Mills of God" has talent and can write a more original book. She will have to do so if she desires to live beyond the passing hour. For a first book this one is promising. Perhaps the action of the heroine in raising an illegitimate son as the child of her husband will excite some readers into supposing that a new power has arisen in fiction, but there is nothing of this sort that has not been tried by one author or another. There is no new wickedness under the sun.

If we were by way of wishing to "boom" this book we should call it shockingly immoral; for no author ever tried harder than this one to show her heroine doing a dreadful thing, while the narrator was presenting her to us as under the influence of the holiest of emotions. But so long as young wives do not take it too seriously, we suppose this book will do no great harm. If the young wives wish to be like Lady Elinor, they will not ask Mrs. Lane to furnish them with excuses.

We find the largest encouragement in this new author in the clearness of her presentation of character, in her ability to create an atmosphere, and in her forceful management of some of the dramatic situations in her book. There are places, however, in which the action drags, and in these the interest of the reader, too, grows somewhat slack. But these are the faults of an untrained writer, or at least of one who lacks larger experience. On the whole "Mills of God" is a well-written, interesting and readable novel.

Sidney Lee on Cosmo Monkhouse.

Incidental to a very graceful tribute which Sidney Lee pays the late Cosmo Monkhouse in the current number of the Athenaeum, we learn the extent of the latter's work in the "Dictionary of National Biography." His articles numbered 137 in all, and their subjects cover the whole field of English art. Among them are to be noted articles on the Sculptors Chantrey and Gibson; the portrait painters Gainsborough, Hopner, Sir Thomas Lawrence, John Opie, and George Richmond; the landscape painters Constable and David Cox, the animal painter Landseer, the genre painters Maclise, Morland, Mulready, and Stothard; the historical painter Benjamin West; while not the least valuable are those concerning the water-colorists Girtin, Paul Sandby, Hunt, Samuel Prout, and Varley. Says Mr. Lee:

> Monkhouse's most elaborate contributions to the "Dictionary" were probably his memoirs of Reynolds and Turner. These articles supply a vast amount of information in a small space, and illustrate his power of combining complete records of fact with critical appreciation of artistic achievement. In the forthcoming supplement to the "Dictionary" Monkhouse will be mainly represented by a memoir of Millais, which will, I think, be regarded as a very characteristic piece of work. He has also contributed to the supplementary volumes memoirs of the Academicians Armitage, Burgess, and Cope. In all regards Monkhouse proved himself an ideal contributor. He spared himself no trouble in collecting and testing his information. At every point he endeavored to respect the principles of the undertaking, and I never knew him to fail in cheerful response to the demands that his editor made upon him. It was not my good fortune to see him very often, but his genial and sympathetic nature made me feel whenever we met that he was a trusty friend.

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*MILLS OF GOD. By Elinor Macartney Lane. Pp. 337. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

BOOKS AND MEN.

"Little Dumpy Puritans."

The Essex House Press has in preparation for early issue two books, uniform in size, form, and binding, (white vellum,) with the Essex House Bunyan, the Press's third issue, a few copies of which are still unsold. The two books in question, "John Woolman's Journal" and William Penn's "Fruits of Solitude," will, with the "Pilgrim's Progress" already issued, make up a series of "little dumpy Puritans," dignified and pleasing in their typographical features. These three books have been universally beloved by all who have known them, and yet they have never been honored by good type, good printing, or good paper. It is hoped, therefore, that this Essex House edition may supply a long-felt want. The "Pilgrim's Progress," which contains a frontispiece by Reginald Savage, was issued in an edition numbering 750 copies; but the companion volumes will be limited to 250 copies of each, at £2 2s. per volume. "John Woolman's Journal" will contain a frontispiece engraved from a wood block by Reginald Savage.

"Piers Plowman."

The next publication of the Elston Press will be a folio edition of "Piers Plowman." The volume will contain a page 12 by 9 inches in size, showing double columns, printed in the Chaucer type in black and red. This will be the most important volume so far undertaken at the Press; the text used being that edited by Prof. Skeat from the version revised and enlarged by its author about A. D. 1377. This text, generally considered the standard, has been implicitly followed, the early English spelling being preserved, even to the use of an arbitrary character originally designed by the scribes to serve three purposes. It is here, as originally, used for Y initially, gh medially, and gh or z finally. The wood blocks for the symbolical cuts and large initial letters at the beginning of each of the light passus are from designs by H. M. O'Kane. The edition will be limited to 300 copies on hand-made paper, bearing the water mark of the Press; the volume to be bound in plain boards with linen back, the title of the volume to be on paper labels. No tall copies will be issued, the price of the book to be $10 net. It is hoped to have the volume ready for delivery during September. Mr. Clarke Conwell's present address is the Elston Press, Meadow Lane, New Rochelle, N. Y.

"Alice in Wonderland."

It is commonly supposed that the first edition of Lewis Carroll's "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" was published in London in 1866 by The Macmillan Company. As a matter of fact it now appears that there was an edition published in London in 1865 and then shipped to the Appletons in this country in sheets. Only two copies of the original edition were retained in England. This imported edition was published in the United States under the date "1866." It would appear that after the sheets had been exported from England another edition was made up in England, and the first English edition was different in typographical arrangement from that placed on the American market in the early part of 1866. G. M. Williamson, the well-known book collector of Grand View, N. Y., has a copy of both the supposed first English edition, the real English first edition, and the first American edition. He finds upon investigation that the real first English edition, which is so very rare and valuable, and which was not placed upon the English market at all, is identical with the first American edition. Of this first American edition a large quantity was sold. It thus appears that the first edition of this strange book by a stranger author, although printed in England and being distinctly an English book, was really published in the United States. There is so little difference between the real and the supposed first edition that only careful examination discloses it, but the disclosure of the general fact will make nearly all "Alice" first editions much more inexpensive than they have been, book collectors believe.

Stevenson First Editions.

George M. Williamson, the book collector, is having printed privately a volume containing facsimile reproductions of the title pages of all of Stevenson's works, including the very rare hand-printed books made by Lloyd Osborne in California. The volume will also contain several unpublished portraits of Stevenson, one fine etching being a reproduction of a picture of the Scotch author given by Stevenson's mother to Miss Cunningham, who was for so many years the author's nurse. There is to be also a reproduction of a medallion brooch, also a former possession of Miss Cunningham's, but now owned by Mr. Williamson, containing a lock of Stevenson's hair when he was a child. There are to be only about twenty-five copies printed, but they will be upon the finest hand-made paper, some upon Japan paper. The work will be similar, on the whole, to the volume of Eugene Field's Tribune Primer, published by Mr. Williamson last year and by many erroneously ascribed to Francis Wilson's origination.

History a Mohawk Might Write.

Mr. J. O. Brant-Sero, a full-blooded Mohawk Indian descended from Joseph Brant, the great Captain of the Six Nations during the border wars of the Revolution, has himself considered the project of writing a book on the New York Indians. This fact appeared in a letter he wrote early in July to the author of "The Old New York Frontier." Mr. Brant-Sero was at the time visiting England, having just returned from viewing the war in South Africa. He says: "I as an Indian of the Mohawk Nation have been approached and reproached over and over and over again about writing a book on the same subject which you have dealt with. I quite realize the responsibility of such an undertaking, and I fear my failure in the matter has been on the side of caution. Although I grew up in an atmosphere of boundless tales of folk-lore and traditional histories of the past, there is a great barrier which I believe exists in all Indians preventing me and others from giving to the world this knowledge gained from the lips of our aged people. Libraries and reading of a far-reaching kind will alone enable us completely to throw off that stoical reserve inherent in our nature."

Dobson's "Carmina Votiva."

The little volume of fugitive verse by Austin Dobson, which his friend Edmund Gosse selected and saw through the press—recently mentioned in a cable dispatch to THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW—has now been distributed to the subscribers, (it was subscribed for five times over.) As has already been announced, it is called "Carmina Votiva, and Other Occasional Verses"; it bears the legend "Enter a Song Singing—Old Play" upon its title page, and is dedicated to "Andrew Lang, master of many things, (the lighter lyre included,) by his old friend the author." The "Carmina" are sixty-three in number, and occupy ninety-nine pages. On the closing page, by way of a motto, is a reprint of the rondel—

> Too hard it is to sing
> In these untuneful times.

The text is neatly printed upon good paper, but without ostentation. In the brief preface we learn that the "Carmina" are alike in this, that none of them is now to be found in any of the author's published (and still obtainable) volumes. Some of them are printed from ephemeral sources, others have never appeared before, one or two have been restored from the earliest issues of his poems. It may be added that several early lyrics which Mr. Dobson dropped out of his later editions and his "Collected Poems" are herein to be found. Among them is the charming rondeau beginning:

> Rose, in the hedge-row growing,
> Where the scent of the fresh sweet hay
> Comes up from the fields new-mown,
> You know it—you know it—alone,
> So I gather you here to-day.

The Marriage of George IV.

In Justin McCarthy's "History of the Four Georges and William IV.," published recently by Harper & Brothers, the author gives no details of the matrimonial alliance which the Prince of Wales, afterward George IV., made with Mrs. Fitzherbert, passing the affair by with allusions to the Prince's generally accepted "heartless" treatment of the lady. Mrs. Rawson's novel, "A Lady of the Regency," also published in the Spring by the Harpers, is the only romance we know that details in fiction the royal escapades and Court intrigues of this period, and it is gratifying to note that it is among the few genuine historical novels that are likely to survive the deluge of the last few years. Mrs. Rawson's sympathies are with the actual wife of the Prince, the unlucky Caroline of Brunswick, and she is as near to the historical character as an absolute creation can hope to be, which is more than can be said of most real personages in fiction. An additional interest attaches to the subject at present because of Mr. Fyvie's instructive article in The Nineteenth Century, which for the first time unfolds the facts underlying the sentimental morganatic marriage of George IV. to Mrs. Fitzherbert in 1785. This well-documented paper would show that the lady was far from being ill-treated, and received an annuity and lived in comparative luxury to the day of her death in 1837. Even when Caroline of Brunswick, at the accession, took her place beside George IV., as the actual Queen, his morganatic wife could scarcely have envied her. Princess of Wales she was not, and Queen she could never be, but, as Lord Albemarle says, "as far as the laws of her Church could make her so," she was the wife of George, Prince of Wales and King of England.

Matilde Serao.

"The Land of Cockayne," which was recently published by Harper & Brothers, is attracting so much attention that possibly a few facts concerning the career of the author may be found interesting as supplementing the brief note about her recently presented in a cable dispatch to THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. In private life Matilde Serao is known as the wife of Edouardo Scarfoglio, a Neapolitan journalist and the proprietor of the Mattino di Napoli, on whose staff she herself is an industrious collaborator. Her talent seems to be inherited from her father, who was also a journalist—one of that unfortunate group who suffered exile during the closing years of Bourbon sway in southern Italy. It was during this exile that Signora Serao was born at Patras, Greece, in 1857. For upward of a quarter of a century she has had an active experience in journalism, both in Rome and in Naples, and to this journalistic training, no doubt, much of her vivid and graphic style is due, as well as the fact that she is the only one of the prominent living novelists in Italy who has equaled the writers of fiction in other countries in the prolific output of her literary production. Her recent visit to the Holy Land has resulted in a delightful volume, entitled "The Land of Jesus." It is to be hoped that this volume will appear in the series of her works which Harper & Brothers are now publishing. Signora Serao leads an idyllic life in her charming home in Naples, dividing her time between her pen, four children, and her yacht, Fantazia, which takes its name from one of her early novels.

Brief Personals.

T. Jenkins Haines, author of "The Cruise of the Petrel," recently published by McClure, Phillips & Co., is busy on a novel of the clipper ships of 1820 in which slaves were transported.

*.*For some time Rufus Rockwell Wilson, author of "Rambles in Colonial Byways" and other books of a semi-historical character, has been employed upon a work entitled "Washington: the Federal City," which will be issued in two volumes. It is now in press with the J. B. Lippincott Company. Mr. Wilson's treatment of the subject should give to his writing a wide interest. He treats of men quite as much as of events, and the close relations between the history of the Federal capital and the history of the country give the book more than a local aspect.

*.*It seems that we were mistaken in our theory that the topics discussed in The Bookman under the heading "A Chronicle of Our Own Times," are the work of a corps of specialists writing over the common pseudonym of "Mansfield Allan." There is really a Mansfield Allan; he is an associate editor of The International Year Book, and he writes all the items referred to himself.

*.*H. Phelps Whitmarsh, Civil Governor of the Province of Benguet, Luzon, who has just been exonerated at Manila from the charges made against him in connection with the administration of his office, is a well-known Anglo-American journalist and story writer. The son of an English clergyman, he left home at an early age and went to sea, meeting with all manner of hardships on land and water, and incidentally getting the material for an autobiographical volume called "The World's Rough Hand," published by The Century Company in 1898. This chronicles his adventures as a sailor, a jack-of-all-trades in Australia, a pearl-diver in the Indian Ocean, &c. Mr. Whitmarsh went to the Philippines as a correspondent, and was the first American to be appointed to a civil Governorship.

*.*Thirty-five large photographs, all views in the Island of Luzon, Philippines, have been placed on exhibition in the Astor Library Building. These pictures, which were presented to the library by Mr. Eliot Norton, are very clean products of the camera, and illustrate in an interesting manner the scenery of our new possessions in the Far East. There are views along the shore and inland, in towns and villages, on the highways and by-ways. Not only the topography of the country is illustrated, but its architecture, forms of boats, shipping, roads, plant life, and many other things which make up the life and surroundings of the natives.

*.*Says Everybody's Magazine: "To determine just exactly what quality it is that makes a book the 'best selling book of the year' is a task quite aside from literary criticism proper, and is about as futile and vexatious as to try and determine what it is makes women wear hoops one year and bustles the next. We have to leave the domain of ideas and come flatly down to mechanics, and then we begin to see that it is the same quality that makes a train of cars run down hill without an engine."

*.*It is curious how some catchword for a title will, by a strange coincidence, occur to several writers almost simultaneously. In rapid succession we have had "The Heaven-Kissing Hill," by Julia Magruder; "Dwellers in the Hills," by Melville D. Post; "A Princess of the Hills," by Mrs. Burton Harrison, and now we are to have as the September novel in the Harpers' American Contemporary Novels Series "The Strength of the Hills," by Florence Wilkinson. Miss Wilkinson was more original in the title of her first book, published by Herbert Stone & Co. two years ago, and called "The Lady of the Flag-Flowers."

*.*A monument to the memory of John Arthur Rimbaud, the so-called "French Poe," whose original morbidness enriched French literature with eight or ten remarkable poems, has just been set up in Charleville, France, his native place. Paul Verlaine "discovered" Rimbaud several years ago. The monument consists of a bust portrait designed by M. Gaterné, who has also written a sympathetic life of Rimbaud. But the latter never courted the laurels of literature, and always considered himself an amateur versifier. As an explorer, however, he took himself seriously. He was one of the first Europeans to win the good graces of Menelek, and from the then isolated Abyssinia he addressed valuable communications to the French Geographical Society, thereby gaining the esteem of savants who had never heard of his poetry. At the same time, his explorations were unknown in the Latin Quarter, where, believing him dead, his memory was revived by anecdotes and criticisms of his verse in bohemian journals and periodicals. When at last he returned to France a rich man, he was obliged to enter the hospital at Marseilles as a consequence of an accident due to a fall from a horse. His leg was amputated, but he died soon after. Owing to his literary gifts and his spirit of adventure he has also been called a modern Villon.

"The Traitor's Way," by S. Levett-Yeats, which will shortly be published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company, is a novel the scene of which is laid at the time of the terrible struggle between the Huguenots and the Catholics in France, just before the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

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SPORT.

Mr. Aflalo's Account of the Sportsman in Europe.*

IN his preface Mr. F. G. Aflalo explains what is the character of the handsome volume with the title "Sport in Europe." "Here are articles on the sport obtained in the different countries, collected from the pens of representative sportsmen." The supremacy of the English sportsman is acknowledged, however, since three of the chapters are written by Englishmen, who have followed the game in foreign countries. Of course the appreciation of what is game varies, for as the editor writes: "An animal that is only trapped as vermin in one country may, however, be correctly coveted for the gun in another; and it is necessary when surveying under such guidance so vast and so variously populated an area as is Europe to take the broadest possible view of sport."

As to the game laws, nothing could have been more natural than the changes made since feudal times. Then the hunt was the privilege of the Court, the nobles, and the clergy. The death penalty awaited the deer slayer. The French Revolution at once deprived the nobility of their hunting rights. In France, the editor thinks, license has been carried too far, and in the volume under notice M. Caillard's article "is one long indictment of the present Government of France for its neglect of the most simple measures for restoring the former wealth of game." The Spanish and the Portuguese contributors to the work insist that in their own country "there are no game laws."

In Belgium and Holland it is the hare which fires the heart of the sportsman. In England the shooting of a fox is deemed as something near to murder, while in Scotland a man may shoot a fox and nothing is said. In Hungary the lynx is the most coveted of game, and in Roumania he is trapped as vermin. In Spain the eagle is considered as a fine game bird, since the Duke of Frias puts down the noble bird on his list, but then, too, vulture shooting finds admirers in Spain. There is no accounting for tastes.

Mr. W. A. Baillie-Grohman writes of sport in Austria. The stag, the prize of the chase in Austria, is not stalked as in Scotland. He is shot in the rutting season. It is a business requiring great skill and patience. The roe deer is also found apparently in large numbers, as 70,000 are said to be killed every year in Austria. Sometimes the hunter imitates the call of the doe. As to bears and wild boars, none of the latter is found outside of the private parks, and ursus is also rare. The chamois on the northern spurs of the Alps furnish fine sport. Fair chamois grounds may be rented at from $2,000 to $2,500 a year. There are some curious customs kept up in both Austria and Germany when big game is killed. It is called the presenting of the twig. "After a stag is killed, the keeper takes off his hat and lays on it a small twig of fir or pine (for chamois a twig of the latchen is taken) which has been drawn over the bullet hole in the hart's body, and thus presents it to the sportsman, be he his master or guest, who has brought down the beast." There must be fair fishing in Austria, for Mr. Baillie-Grohman tells of the grayling, trout, saibling, and in the Danube of the Salmo hucho, which weighs sixty pounds.

Baron Donald Schonberg is the authority for hunting and fishing in Germany. He believes that there is "close relationship" between the Teuton and the Englishman. The German is quite indifferent for the latest fashion in knickerbockers. He hunts not for show or for the pot. Pretty generally he is a fair naturalist. German keepers are men carefully selected, who have seen service in the ranks, and besides that are well up in forestry. Poaching is severely dealt with. "In Bavaria, Silesia, Posen, and Prussia, where big game is preserved, shooting a poacher at sight is the practice and often a necessity.

The old German custom of making a grand parade after the day's sport is still adhered to. "At the end of a day's shoot the game is collected and laid out carefully in due order of merit, and then the master and his guests examine it, generally just before or after dinner. Often after dark, when the castle yard or the country house lawn is lit up by torches, and the keepers sounding the halali on their bugles, it is a pretty sight, and a sporting conclusion to a day's good sport." The great elk is still to be found in the forest of Ibenhorst, in the Province of East Prussia. He is a sacred animal, that is to say, no common sportsman can shoot him. He is the quarry for royalty. The red deer holds the first place as game. Up to the seventeenth century royalty alone had the right to follow the red deer. In those benighted times the killing of a stag by a nobody was considered a greater offense than murder. On the Tyrolese frontier there are chamois and also red deer. In Brandenburg, Westphalia, the Rhine Provinces, and Alsace-Lorraine there are wild boars. There is no pigsticking. The boar, driven by dogs, is shot. Hunting with hounds, when the stag was followed, or coursing, rather belongs to the past. During the last thirty years, however, there has been a revival of hunting with dogs, and to-day there are many packs, "but most are of a more or less military character," and that sounds queerly.

For France, M. Paul Caillard writes: "Although the French have, with surprising aptitude, given themselves up to hard training for sport, it would, indeed, be difficult to institute any satisfactory comparison between the French and the English modes of practicing it." Physical education has been neglected. "To be frank," writes M. Caillard, "the true sportsman is a rara avis in France." In all France there is but one regularly worked pack of foxhounds and they are to be found at Pau. There are, however, several packs of staghounds in the neighborhood of Paris, as at Chantilly, Villiers, Cottrets, Rambouillet, Compiègne, and Fontainebleau. Let us here say a word of high praise in regard to a peculiar breed of dogs in France known as the Vireland. This dog probably is of a most ancient origin, and may be Gascon. Nothing can be finer than the work of this dog when following the roebuck. He is full of zeal, long-winded, and remarkably fast. He stands somewhat higher than most dogs, having rather long fore legs. We should very much wish that good Vireland dogs could be brought to New York for some of the coming dog shows. Certainly the followers of William the Conqueror carried to England their own dogs, and these breeds have been improved on in Great Britain. It is then not unlikely that the French griffon is the originator of the English otter-hound. France, according to our authority, is not the country for shooting. Proprietors of landed estates have no rights. In the north of France shooting is absolutely free for everybody. "Birds of passage like quail, woodcock, and wild fowl of all kinds, fall to the gunners, though two-thirds of those who hunt them, caring little for sport, make use of destructive nets." Where there really is game, that destructive wholesale slaughter called a battue is in vogue. Then the only dog used is a retriever, who picks up the dead and wounded birds. In Brittany alone there is still fair shooting. Poachers seem to have their own way in France.

In the United States we freely acknowledge our indebtedness to France for our first inkling of fish culture. The propagation of fish in France, M. Caillard writes, has been entirely neglected, and legislation is inadequate for the protection of fish. The salmon was once abundant in certain French rivers. It has to-day almost vanished. M. Caillard tells, however, of what was almost a discovery on his part, and it was of a salmon river, the Ellée, where he caught many fine salmon.

What about Spain? We should not forget that once Spain was the mistress of the world, and her fine gentlemen engaged in all kinds of sports. Bear in mind, too, that just as in the long past Spain made the finest swords, so she turned out the choicest of fire-arms. Chokebore fowling pieces! That is a Spanish invention of centuries ago. The Moors brought to Spain their fine huntings dogs. There are some learned in the history of the pointer who insist that that noble creature is of pure Spanish origin. The Duke of Frias presents a list of the game to be found in Spain. It begins with the red deer, includes the ibex, chamois, boar, bear, lynx, wildcat, wolf, and concludes in birds with the flamingo. To give the details of sport in Russia as presented by Demidoff, Prince of San Donato, would be to exhaust all the space allotted to us. Bears are widely distributed over the Russian Empire. One of the peculiarities of bear hunting is worthy of comment. A hunter in the business tracks a bear, then reports his exact locality, and next sells him to the eager sportsman at so much per pood, "the price per pood varying according to the facilities for getting at the beast, and the distance from the nearest railway station." If the bear is killed, and is larger than usual, an additional bonus is exacted. Coursing for wolves with borzois, as the Russian wolfhounds are called, must be a fine sport. It may be remembered that some years ago in the West a good Russian wolfhound was pitted against an American hound, and the latter quite got the better of the Russian dog. It is said that the Western wolf is a very much stronger and more savage brute than his Russian cousin. "Sport in Europe" is a volume of exceeding interest, and contains information of the most varied character. The illustrations are excellent.

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*SPORT IN EUROPE. Edited by F. G. Aflalo. Illustrated from drawings by Archibald E. Caldfell and E. F. T. Bennett and from photographs. Cloth. Decorated cover. 10 inches by 7½. Pp. 413. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $10.

*.*Count Luetzow has just edited and translated into English the "Labyrinth of the World," by the Bohemian writer Komensky, who is better known to readers of English as Comenius. The book is shortly to appear in London from the press of Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein. This little-known work ranks high among the works of mystic writers, and the descriptions contained in it incidentally throw a great deal of light on the social and political condition of Germany and Bohemia at the beginning of the seventeenth century.

"Mistress Joy," by Grace MacGowan Cooke and Annie Booth McKinney, which will shortly appear from the Century Company, has its scene laid in the last years of the eighteenth century, and one of the leading characters is Aaron Burr. Other books shortly to come from this house are "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," by Alice Caldwell Hegan of Louisville, Ky., a pathetic and humorous little story, which should make a popular Christmas book, and "An Oklahoma Romance," by Helen Churchill Candee, being a timely story of a love affair complicated with a land-claim.

MADEIRA.

Mr. Biddle's Account of the Islands in Two Illustrated Volumes.*

UNDER a somewhat ambiguous title, which partially conceals the nature of his book, Mr. A. J. Drexel Biddle has written an account of the Madeira Islands at the present day. The title-page shows Mr. Biddle to be not only a member of American Archaeological and Geographical Societies, but to be closely connected officially with the Madeira Government and to have already written on the subject.

The present book is in two volumes, on very thick, highly calendared paper and with a heavily leaded page. The typographical features of the book are poor, the title-page being particularly bad, and in every way the book would have been greatly improved by being put in a single, well-arranged volume of reasonable size.

In his preface Mr. Biddle says his aim has been to present a trustworthy description of the Madeiras of to-day, treating their history as apart from that of Portugal—the mother country—with which they are usually too closely connected. He calls the inhabitants Madeirans, instead of following the usual custom and calling them Portuguese—a term the natives resent; his reasons being that the settlement of Madeira having taken place previous to the discovery of America, the race has received a large admixture of foreign blood through the intermarriage of natives with colonists from all parts of the Old World. For this reason, the islanders of the present day are noticeably different from the people of Portugal, not only as to appearance and social characteristics, but as to language.

Mr. Biddle has been engaged in the preparation of the present work for the last twelve years; searching out all existing historical references to the islands and giving careful attention to a separation of history and tradition as regards the discovery and early history of the Madeiras, especially as to the details of the Machin story. Accounts of the latter are to be found principally in the historical archives of Portugal and in its folk-lore; modern historians, while sometimes referring to the story of Robert à Machin as too well authenticated to be entirely discarded, yet omit particulars, because such pre-discovery of Madeira is thought largely traditional.

The preface contains many facts in support of Mr. Biddle's belief in Machin's discovery of the Madeiras; a "postscript to the preface," at the end of Volume I. giving a synopsis of opinions to the contrary. Mr. Biddle's plan in the preparation of these volumes has been two-fold to make:

> A ready reference book for the student, with a complete set of footnote references and alphabetical lists and indexes, and, on the other hand, a readable narrative for the lover of travel, exploration, and adventure. Hence, the contents of the work have been so arranged that Volume I. embraces the purely literary and descriptive matter, such as would interest the general reader or a prospective visitor to the Madeiras; while the more technical and scientific subjects are given separately in Volume II.

As a sort of sublimated guide book, it would be difficult to find volumes which would give the general reader or intending visitor to the islands a more comprehensive idea of Madeira, its history, natural advantages, hotels, points of interest, methods of getting about, native customs, prices, steamship lines, Consuls, doctors, native money, how and where to live, and countless other details. In fact, the book would be worth many times its price to travelers making an extended stay in that country.

From a literary standpoint, however, the book is far less successful. The volumes are, as already stated, full of information, but so disconnected, and so thoroughly deficient in both style and arrangement, as to repel rather than hold a reader's attention. As to the illustrations, too much could hardly be said as to their beauty and the fidelity with which they interpret the text. The volumes contain seventy-five full-page plates, many of which are reproduced from photographs taken during Mr. Biddle's visits to Madeira, while others are from photographs loaned him for the purpose. The volume also contains a section of the Medici map, reproduced from the Laurentian Portulans, dated 1351, the remaining maps having been made expressly for the book from the latest drawings of Admiralty and other surveys.

The arrangement of the book is somewhat peculiar, the pages being broken by short paragraphs, each having a sort of sub-title indicating its character, set in large type. The first chaper contains an account of the early discovery of Madeira. Be it tradition or history, this story of Robert à Machin and Anna d'Arfet therein set down is charming and thoroughly entitled to Mr. Biddle's heading, "Romance in History."

In England during the reign of Edward III. Robert à Machin and Anna d'Arfet fell desperately in love. Unfortunately, while Robert was only a noble of the second degree, Anna was of high rank, the law of the land and time being that people must marry within their rank and station. One moonlight night the lovers met as usual, Anna being followed by her father. The latter summoned his retainers, captured Robert, and forced his daughter into a marriage with a man whom she despised, but whose rank was high. After many unsuccessful attempts Robert escaped, and contrived to let Anna know of his presence, their meeting resulting in an elopement. A vessel secured by one of Robert's friends awaited them at Bristol; the lovers' plan being to cross the Channel and take refuge in France. But the ship was overtaken by a storm, swept out of its course, and for two weeks tossed about by a terrible tempest. At last, through the fog and mist, an apparently endless chain of mountains seemed to rise out of the sea, and the storm dying away, they drew nearer, and the weary voyagers saw a beautiful forest-covered island, "Ilha da Madeira"—or Island of Wood—and here the lovers, accompanied by their trusty crew, landed and spent several happy days. But again a terrible storm arose, and the vessel and some of its crew were swept away. After a short time Anna died and five days later was followed by Machin. They were buried in the same grave, a rudely constructed cross containing their history and a request that a church might some time be erected over their remains.. The crew subsequently escaped, only to land in Africa and be made slaves by the Moors.

The subsequent rediscovery, or, as others claim, discovery of the islands by Gargo in 1418, is well known, but Mr. Biddle claims this explorer shortly afterward found the grave of the lovers and erected there a chapel, which was in existence at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Mr. Biddle describes the early settlement and modern history of the Madeiras, as well as their geography, geology, and climate. The second volume takes up the natives, their characteristics, religion, laws, and customs; their commerce and financial condition; the agricultural advantages; the flowers, trees, ferns, and mosses, as well as the animals, insects, fishes, and reptiles native to the country. A short chapter only is devoted to the "Vine and the Wine," which may be supposed to give the title to the book. Early in Madeira's history this vine was introduced from Crete, but was little cultivated until the sixteenth century. This chapter contains much practical information as to the famous wines of the country, largely drawn, however, from the pages of other books.

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*THE LAND OF THE WINE. Being an Account of the Madeira Islands at the Beginning of the Twentieth Century and from a New Point of View. By A. J. Drexel Biddle, author of the "Madeira Islands." Two volumes. Pp. 267 and 300. Illustrations and Maps. London, Funchal, Philadelphia, and San Francisco: Drexel Biddle. 1901.

A Volume of Verse.*

The poems of Sidney Roise Lysaght which will appeal most to the general reader are those which are to be found in the latter part of his volume entitled "Poems of the Unknown Way." As poems pure and simple these do not rank high. Their meter is rough, they lack music, they are devoid of imagery, they are bald in many ways. But they discuss those questions of religion which for some strange reason the general reader long ago decided were proper subjects for the muse. The true literary artist thinks that almost any subject is suitable for the muse provided it inspires her with divine song, and equally that any subject is unsuitable when it drives her to platitudes. But for some reason the general reader is easily humbugged by rhyme, and when he sees a simple truth stated in metrical language he ranks the maker of the line as a poet.

Mr. Lysaght, therefore, ought to find a large and enthusiastic following, for he has discussed in the most prosaic verse the great questions of the nature and personality of God, the creation of evil, the imposition of the burden of sin upon mankind, the sentence of eternal punishment, the plan of salvation, and the resurrection. In fact, he has recited the creed, and, having set it up, has questioned it with the gravest inability to answer his own questions, but with the most perfect satisfaction in the process. But this is the sort of writing which thousands of well-meaning persons take for poetry, and which they prize far above the most beautiful pagan imaginings of a Keats or a Shelley, who were not theologians at all, but just artists to their very finger tips. We cordially commend Mr. Lysaght's "A Ritual" to the ungodly, who will find much comfort therein, and to the godly, who will discover in it the hymning of their own delectable doubts.

In the first half of his volume the author has placed his purely secular poems. Some of them are not without genuine merit. They are not of a high order, but at least they show sensibility and a tolerably wide sympathy. Several of them breathe something of the spirit of the mighty sea, which has touched the souls of so many poets. In this case the sea was so very much larger than the soul that the latter was quite overwhelmed, but even in that state it was not altogether without some power of expression.

."The Bookworm" in The London Academy takes The North American Review gently to task for describing Mr. Alfred Austin as "Poet Laureate of England," saying: "It is a pity that our transatlantic brethren should be thus misled. We over here know that such a functionary as 'Poet Laureate of England' does not exist. In this country the Poet Laureate is a salaried member of the royal household—that, and nothing more or less. His name and emoluments figure in the official lists of that household. The appointment is a Court appointment; it has no national bearing or significance whatever. It so happens that the post was filled in succession by three notable men—two of them men of genius—Southey, Wordsworth, and Tennyson, and that fact has given to the office an altogether factitious interest and importance. England makes her own Poets Laureate; they are not appointed by Government."

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*POEMS OF THE UNKNOWN WAY. By Sidney Roise Lysaght. Pp. 170. 12mo. London: Macmillan & Co. $1.75.

1901

MAIL BAG HINTS.

Mabie's Shakespeare.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The divine moments of our being in which we feel the thrill of a godward impulse so often originate with a book that, as we pick up a new volume, according to the latitude of the subject embraced, we encourage a proportionate expectancy. Our knowledge of Shakespeare must be won from the wielders of superlative language—from the antiquarians who fondly hang over archaic footprints; from the detractors who unearth contested points; from men like Coleridge and Hazlitt, who pour their varied stores of learning and technique, who are fired by eloquence and poetical zeal as they deliver their rarefied essays in the manner of rational discourse. Such is our friendly expositor Hamilton W. Mabie, one of the latest comers, whose mind is steeled sufficiently to be drawn unopposedly to this human loadstone of the heart and intellect.

We can fancy the long years of pondering, the many hours of rapt and consecutive meditation, the laborious delving and sorting, the saunterings and pilgrimages, the letters of inquiry and response, and the midnight hours of reposeful sanction wherein the holiest fruits of contemplation were born, and yet all this fails to do justice to the value and import of such a work as Mabie's "Shakespeare," and the effect it is calculated to have in widening the influence of our greatest poet and dramatist.

New York, Aug. 12, 1901. J. F. F.

Bliss Carman's Works.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In the article on "Book Collecting," in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 3, it is sugested that one might well point with pardonable pride to "a complete shelf of the first editions of Bliss Carman's numerous books of poetry, both privately and regularly published, together with the many 'leaves of song' he has had printed for distribution among his friends."

In the West Mr. Carman's verse has many admirers who are aiming to follow the bit of advice given above. A check-list of his books may prove not unwelcome:

Low Tide on Grand Pré	1893
Low Tide on Grand Pré, (second edition,) with three poems added	1894
Songs from Vagabondia, (with Richard Hovey)	1894
Behind the Arras	1895
A Seamark	1895
More Songs from Vagabondia, (with Richard Hovey)	1896
Ballads of Lost Haven	1897
By the Aurelian Wall	1898
A Winter Holiday	1899
Last Songs from Vagabondia, (with Richard Hovey)	1900

Also these, privately printed:

"St. Kavin—A Ballad," (50 copies printed at the University Press)	1894
"At Michaelmas," (100 copies printed at Wolfville, Nova Scotia)	1895
"The Girl in the Poster," (100 copies printed by Will Bradley at the Wayside Press)	1897
"The Green Book of the Bards," (100 copies printed by Will Bradley at the University Press)	1898
"The Vengeance of Noel Brassard, (100 copies printed by Will Bradley at the University Press)	1899

In the last-issued book that embodies the joint authorship of Bliss Carman and Richard Hovey the initials of the author are appended to each title in the table of contents. In the two preceding books the authorship is not indicated. Mr. Carman's poems are the following:

In the "Songs": A Waif, The Joys of the Road, Spring Song, A More Ancient Mariner, The Two Bobbies, A Captain of the Press Gang, The War Song of Gamelbar, The Mendicants, The Marching Morrows, In the Workshop, The Mote, In the House of I-Die-Daily, and Resignation.

In "More Songs from Vagabondia": Earth's Lyric, Quince to Lilac, An Easter Market, Daisies, Karlene, (second,) Concerning Kavin, The First Julep, The Unsainting of Kavin, In the Wayland Willows, When I Was Twenty, Nancibel, A Vagabond Song, Wood Folk Lore, At Michaelmas, The Mother of Poets, A Good-by, In a Copy of Browning, At the Roadhouse, A Friend's Wish, Lal, Mr. Moon, Hem and Haw, Ina Kilrudden, Buie Annajohn, The Hearse Horse, The Garden.

The end papers of "Songs" are both Mr. Carman's; the end papers of "More Songs" are Mr. Hovey's. Mr. Carman wrote the dedicatory couplets.

HENRY E. LEGLER.
Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 15, 1901.

Twelve Best Books.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I cannot refrain from saying that the list of the "twelve best books," furnished by your correspondent, "G. F.," would scarcely commend itself to the majority of students or general readers of any class or degree of culture. If one proceeded in cold blood to "select" a dozen books as the nucleus of a library he could scarcely get together a mass of literature more likely to make him a religious and political bigot, less conducive to breadth of view and modesty of spirit. What does one read for? I think to put himself in communication with those superior minds to whom nature has confided her great secrets; to be lifted for a while out of his own narrow circle of thought, and refreshed, enlightened, and inspired to noble uses.

One who loves books cannot "select" them any more than he could choose from the entire atmosphere a special stream of air to breathe. Let him but go where books are, and those which he needs appeal to him somehow; he is drawn to them. He cannot err if he obeys his instinct. But all have not this temperament, and most people buy and read books from every motive except a natural one. They might as well leave the business alone! No book is of any use to one unless the reading of it is a sort of revelation; an intensifying and widening of his better nature. And while some need one element, another must have its opposite. I fancy that there is as much absurdity in dictating to a person a course of reading as in prescribing through the medium of a magazine special diet for certain disorders. As if any two persons had a disease in like manner.

I have been roused out of my reserve to defend the dignity of my dearest friends—books. How few really understand that, while they may be bought and sold like chattels, they never belong except to their lovers? Mine are before my eyes now, and not one out of my little library could be spared, yet, just as a suggestion to some young persons who want to know what twelve books may be considered from the point of view of broad culture indispensable, I put here the names of twelve of my friends:

1. "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table."
2. Herbert Spencer's "Progress: Its Law and Cause."
3. Mrs. Stowe's "Poganuc People."
4. Mrs. Botta's "General Literature."
5. The Standard Dictionary.
6. Fouillée's "Education from a National Standpoint."
7. Dickens's "Pickwick Papers."
8. Thackeray's "The Virginians."
9. Tennyson's Poems.
10. Shakespeare.
11. Ribot's "Heredity."
12. George Eliot's "Scenes from Clerical Life."

FLORENCE HULL WINTERBURN.
New York, Aug. 16, 1901.

Books for Girls of Thirteen.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

May I add a short list of "books for girls of thirteen" to those already contributed by your readers? For I find that some of the prime favorites of my girl acquaintances and the adored of my childhood have been left out. These books are unflaggingly popular among the small patrons of my children's room, and are the sort that any mother can be glad to have her daughter choose. With one or two exceptions they are all stories about girls for girls.

The best thing a parent can do for her daughter is to begin when she is three rather than thirteen to teach her to read boys' books. Apart from the fact of their being stronger, fresher, more entertaining, there is not the gulf to bridge over between the "juvenile" and the "adult" book. The boy who likes "The Fur Seal's Tooth" and "The Book of the Ocean" will very naturallly take to "Farthest North" and "The Cruise of the Cachalot." I know this to be true. But what hope is there for his sister?

Have you ever thought how limited the choice of subject or plot seems to be among the mass of writers of girls' stories? If not, it would afford you melancholy entertainment to observe how fruitful are the following themes: First there is theft of some sort. The girl villain of the plot steals or mutilates the prize-competing composition of one of her schoolmates, or a teacher loses a valuable ring. Suspicion fastens upon the noble little heroine, who, although she knows the real culprit, patiently endures martyrdom at the hands of her classmates and teachers rather than expose the bad little girl who would much better, for her own sake, be found out. Of course, it ends in the heroine's being dramatically cleared and receiving the plaudits and prayers for forgiveness of all her school world, from the haughty Principal down.

Another theme is the stepmother—not the cruel stepmother of Cinderella's day, but the beautiful and long suffering lady whose advent the stepdaughter burningly resents, making herself ridiculous and her mother miserable until brain fever or some other blight lays the girl low and the mother saves her life, when the curtain falls on the two locked in each other's arms in complete reconciliation.

A third type is more a development of recent years. I refer to what The Outlook in an article two or three years ago called "The Little Child Shall Lead Them" sort of story. In this sort, the hero or heroine, clothed in a tangled mass of golden curls and a Van Dyke lace collar, (if he isn't born to the collar he always acquires it before the end,) reforms a wicked parent, reunites a pair of lovers after a bitter quarrel, or melts the heart of a selfish aristocrat to deeds of generosity, &c., all this with the most artless, engaging, and picturesque lack of self-consciousness imaginable.

Really it is deplorable the stuff most of our growing girls read. Cannot a scheme be suggested for helping to suppress the publication of the flabby, sentimental juvenile stories, so flourishing at present?

The list I have selected are:

Alcott, L. M.	Little Women.
Baylor, F. C.	A Georgian Bungalow.
Baylor, F. C.	Juan and Juanita.
Brown, H. D.	Two College Girls.
Catherwood, M. H.	Rocky Fork.
Clemens, S. L.	Prince and the Pauper.
Deland, E. D.	Alan Ransford.
Deland, E. D.	Katrina.
Deland, E. D.	Oakleigh.
Deland, E. D.	Successful Venture.
Dodge, M. M.	Hans Brinker.
Ewing, J. H.	Six to-Sixteen.
Jackson, H. H.	Nelly's Silver Mine.
Jewett, S. O.	Betty Leicester.
Jewett, S. O.	Betty Leicester's Christmas.
Keary, Annie	A York and a Lancaster Rose.
Kirk, E. O.	Dorothy Deane.
Kirk, E. O.	Dorothy and Her Friends.
Longhead, F. H.	The Abandoned Claim.
MacDonald, George	At the Back of the North Wind.
Oliphant, M. O. W.	Agnes Hopetoun's Schools and Holidays.
Shaw, F. L.	Castle Blair.
Shaw, F. L.	A Sea Change.
Smith, M. P. W.	The "Jolly Good Times" series. 6 vols.
Smith, N. A.	Under the Cactus Flag.
Spyri, Johanna	Heidi.
Stuart, R. M.	Story of Babette.
Vaile, C. M.	The M. M. C.
Vaile, C. M.	The Orcutt Girls.
Vaile, C. M.	Sue Orcutt.
Vaile, C. M.	Wheat and Huckleberries.
Wiggin, K. D.	Polly Oliver's Problem.

C. W. HUNT,
Children's Librarian.
Newark Free Library, Aug. 6, 1901.

The Story of John Inglesant.

A short time ago it was announced by a London correspondent of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW that the author of that well-known novel, "John Inglesant," had made some interesting disclosures concerning his work. The story seems to be of sufficient interest to reproduce here, just as Mr. Shorthouse himself penned it:

With the exception of the author himself, the MS. of "John Inglesant" was seen by no one but Mrs. Shorthouse and the lady who copied it for the press. The copy was finished in 1877, but it was put by and was seen by no one till 1880. In January of that year the author took it to Mr. Rickman King, to whom he had been recommended by his brother, Mr. Edmund Shorthouse, and requested him to print it. The first proof was sent on Feb. 20 and the last on June 11, the first bound copy on July 1, (100 copies were printed.) Some seventy were presented to the author's personal friends, the rest were sold by Messrs. Cornish Brothers, at one guinea each. One copy was sent to each of the Birmingham morning papers, one to The Athenaeum, one, at the suggestion of Mr. Linnell, (Cornish Brothers,) to Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., and one to The Guardian.

On Aug. 18 appeared a very gratifying and talented review of the book in the Birmingham Daily Gazette, written by Mr. Walter Sylvester, brother of the then proprietor, Mr. A. A. Sylvester, to both of whom Mr. Shorthouse was a perfect stranger. The Athenaeum reviewed the book very favorably on Oct. 30, 1880, and The Guardian also favorably on Jan. 19, 1881. The Birmingham Daily Post also noticed it on Jan. 14, 1881.

The manuscript was never sent to any publisher, and these were the only copies presented to the trade. The Rev. Arthur Jamson Smith, one of Mr. Shorthouse's most intimate friends, sent the copy he had received to Mr. Arthur Johnson of All Souls', Oxon., who, after he had read it, sent it to Mrs. Humphrey Ward, who took it with her on a visit to Knapdale, the residence of the late Mr. Alexander Macmillan at Tooting, and read some passages to him. Mrs. Ward told Mr. Johnson that Mr. Macmillan would like to have a copy, and one was immediately sent to him.

Mr. Macmillan wrote to the author that he would be pleased to publish it. Seven hundred and fifty copies were published in two volumes at 25s. They were ready by June 16, 1881. They sold readily. On an afternoon of the following month, July 16, Mr. Gladstone called on Mr. Macmillan in Bedford Street, "specially to thank him for the copy which had been sent him" in the regular course, "and to ask him to tell the author that he thought it a work of real genius and of a class that interested him greatly." He added that there were a good many misspellings in the Italian proper names. Mr. Gladstone never wrote publicly about the book, but it is understood that he talked about it a great deal to his personal friends. The second edition, in two smaller volumes, was ready in December, 1881, at 12s. It sold enormously. This is the true story of the publication of "John Inglesant."

A Question of Plagiarists.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The notes on plagiarism in your last issue make me think that by these close critics we shall be brought to a standstill. We may not even flavor our writing with a touch of Horace or Boswell unless we are told that we are plagiarists. We say we are happy on our paternal acres, an elaborate footnote must be made; or we lightly allude to the touching of posts, a reference to the page and volume of Croker's Boswell is noted.

Readers generally well read are led from one beautiful reminiscence of their reading to another by the illustration in our writing—by the use of three or four words or a sentence from our masters. It is doubtful whether Macaulay ever read the Walpole letter, as it seems to have been unpublished at that time, and he of his own new thought had his man come from New Zealand, not Peru; and Dr. Johnson surveyed mankind from China to Peru. Was the Walpole letter written subsequently or does this traveling gentleman of Peru belong to one man only? And in using a similar traveler must the new woman come [illegible] Kalamazoo?

It is not conscious or unconscious plagiarism or cerebration; it is simply an author's right and delight to use all previous work to adorn his tale.

ELBERT WAKEMAN.
Melincourt, Millneck, L. I., Aug. 15, 1901.

J. DEVLIN—BOSS
A Romance of American Politics
By FRANCIS CHURCHILL WILLIAMS. Price $1.50.
Cyrus Townsend Brady says:
"As a book it may march in a rank ahead of *The Honorable Peter Stirling.* The book is clever, not to say brilliant. We frankly admire it. There will be thousands who will do likewise. It has set a very high mark."

A CAROLINA CAVALIER
By GEORGE CARY EGGLESTON.
Six Drawings by C. D. WILLIAMS. Price $1.50.
Philadelphia Home Advocate:
"As a love story, *A Carolina Cavalier* is sweet and true; but as a patriotic novel it is grand and inspiring. We have seldom found a stronger and simpler appeal to our manhood and love of country."

THE POTTER AND THE CLAY
By MAUD HOWARD PETERSON.
Four Drawings by CHARLOTTE HARDING. Price $1.50.
Atlanta Journal:
"Excelled by no recent novel. . . . There is life in every paragraph of the story, and the characters are so full of it that one can almost feel their vitality, and one lives with them until the end, and then cannot forget them."
LOTHROP PUBLISHING COMPANY, BOSTON

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reflect vividly and faithfully scenes in the every-day lives of Americans, North, South, East and West. From four to six such stories by the foremost writers of fiction appear in each issue.
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THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

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THE UNIVERSITY SOCIETY, 78 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
—
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, AUG. 17, 1901.—16 PAGES.

LONGFELLOW.

Prof. O. L. Triggs of the Chicago University recalls in his professorial utterances the naval Captain in one of Mr. Gilbert's "Bab Ballads":

> I do not think I ever knew
> A man more wholly given to
> Creating a sensation,
> Or p'raps I should in justice say,
> To what, in an Adelphi play,
> Is known as "situation."

He is the same pundit upon whose remarkable review of Mr. Stedman's "American Anthology" we have already remarked. The essay was what its author would very likely prefer to call a "monograph." It had all the marks of the professorial monograph, in the worst sense of the term, meaning that it was a demonstration of something which was not worth the trouble of demonstrating. He took borings and cross sections of the "Anthology," and showed how many times the names of the poets, and particularly of the poetesses, began with B, say, and how instructive the coincidence was. But in his lecture room he seems to devote himself to making his classes "sit up."

He has said many queer things, but nothing queerer than his assault the other day upon Longfellow, whom he in effect described as milk for babes, not meat for strong men like Prof. Triggs. Anything is good that brings Longfellow up again, even silly remarks from the Professor of English Literature in the Chicago University. There is something about his verse so clean, so wholesome, and so thoroughly artistic withal, that it would not be very risky to say that he is the most poetical as well as far and away the most popular poet we have thus far produced. That was an excellent remark of Matthew Arnold's that Longfellow had far more "temperament," more sense of poetical form, than Emerson. It is quite true, on the other hand, that he is correspondingly inferior to Emerson intellectually. The theme of Longfellow's verse is common human sentiments and experiences, and the distinction of it is that these things are always presented with an unfailing artistry. Nobody who has written verse in this country, one is inclined to say, has quite so unfailing a "feeling of his business."

To be sure, his intellectual limitations prevent his poetry from being entirely satisfactory to serious minds. The perfection of his technique is best appreciated when it is not complicated with the question of his ideas, as, for example, in translation, of which he is one of the first masters in the English language, and quite the first in this country. But the man is to be pitied who can read, say, "My Lost Youth" or "The Jewish Cemetery at Newport," or the introductory sonnet to the translation of Dante, and find nothing in it.

The fact is that we are coming to require, not "meat," meaning substance, but high flavor, in our poetry. Ginger and tabasco will alone titillate the jaded palate of a Triggs, it appears. That is Longfellow's misfortune, but it is not he that is in fault. The same thing has happened in literature which Wagner brought to pass in music, that the zealots of the newer poetry cannot taste the simpler flavors of the older. A good musician said, not long ago: "Mendelssohn is down, but he will come up again." And the charm of Mendelssohn is curiously like the charm of Longfellow, the setting forth of common themes with flawless artistic workmanship and a never-failing mastery of form, and to a result of quiet beauty. We risk little in predicting that the poetry of Longfellow will outlive the criticism of Triggs.

GEORGE ELIOT.

It was welcome news to readers of George Eliot's work, as well as to those who think a well-written memoir is among the most fascinating of all forms of literature, that Mr. Leslie Stephen had decided to write a life of the creator of Mrs. Poyser and a long line of other imperishable characters.

The authorized biography in three volumes prepared by Mr. Cross, useful as it is in its way, is like many other authorized biographies, undeniably heavy. The unpublished letters contained in it, usually regarded as the "plums of a biography," were a dismal disappointment; failing to reveal one spark of the wit or humor to be expected from the writer of novels containing some of the most humorous characters to be found in the fiction of the Victorian era. Leslie Stephen being the possessor of unusual gifts as writer, critic, and biographer, should be the one man to give us a strong, virile picture of the woman of genius who exerted so strong an influence over her own generation.

Possibly because his point of view was too near, and because of too zealous care in preparing the life, Mr. Cross succeeded only in presenting to the world an over-earnest woman, a not too perfect picture of the George Eliot in whom the world is strongly interested. It may well, however, be the side shown most often to the world during her later years. Mr. Stephen will undoubtedly give us a living biography of one who, although for a time overlooked, is once more coming to be recognized as not the least brilliant of the great Victorian novelists.

BIOGRAPHIES.

The clever division of memorial volumes into biographies, autobiographies, and ought-not-to-be-ographies is so near the truth that, but for its invidious distinctions, it might almost be adopted by our libraries as a working classification. In the third section would have to be included not only those collections of indiscreet reminiscences in which tacenda as well as dicenda are made public, but also the huge monuments beneath which indiscriminating zeal hides the occasional notable incidents of useful but uneventful lives. A contributor to the current Atlantic Monthly makes a timely protest against the lack of proportion of which so many biographers are guilty, and reminds us that Plutarch was not long-winded. There have been distinguished Americans, he points out, whose fitting record is a brief one, for either they have expressed the message of their lives in their books or, though men of action, they came to maturity in that poverty of which annals are few.

It will take many protests, however, to kill the tendency to compile such biographies as can be most adequately reviewed by means of a pair of scales and a tape measure. This ambition to satisfy an avoirdupois test is due not only to the enthusiasm of the loyal friend, but also to the reluctance of even literary men to believe that quality is more than quantity. Yet nothing is more certain than that high places on fame's roll have been won by men whose sum total of "output" is by no means impressive. The place of Gray in English literature is as secure as that of Dryden; and the "Elegy" has manifold more readers than anybody's "collected works."

In spite of the pessimists who believe that advancing civilization, while raising the level of average culture, will be fatal to great personalities, we may expect that the twentieth century will not come short of any of its predecessors in its legacy of men worth remembering. On a minimum computation it will have twelve and a half Presidents of the United States, to say nothing of eminent artists, poets, inventors, Generals, Stock Exchange Napoleons, and jockeys. We may be quite sure that the twenty-first century will be too busy to read their biographies, unless there intervenes a revolution in biographical method. The enthusiasm of our contemporary eulogists should therefore be curbed by reflection upon the fate that attends overzeal. Relentless time will make too big a book practically equivalent to no book at all. Writers who desire a reputation as permanent as Plutarch's will have to learn his secret, and especially to follow his careful exclusion of all that is irrelevant or tedious.

THE CLASSIC.

The readiest way to bring a word into disrepute is to have it freely in the mouths of those who cannot give a definition of it, if asked, and the most certain way to bring about its ultimate death and extinction is to tear it from its true and natural meaning. The word "classic" is among those that gain currency as representing something the existence of which is recognized, but the nature of which is only dimly apprehended, and we are constantly hearing of it on such nondescript conditions. If all things in literature to which the term has at one time and another been applied were catalogued, it would be a medley so strange that the finest conscience could not reduce it to order and harmony. It is noticeable that even men who read, and who use the term less or more, are in a mist when they do, and if asked to define it, hesitate, so nebulous is the idea in their minds. They will name a classic for you, but why it is known by the term is not so readily stated.

Much of the disputation that springs up and persists between us is consequent upon and fruitless because of the lack of a mutual understanding of terms, as, for instance, of what we mean by religion, by romance, by modesty, by manners, by poetry. These are among the things that are susceptible and in need of definition in order to their proper discussion, and it is doubtful if they can be said to exist at all for one who has not effected a definition of them. In like manner it is useless to raise the question of applying to this or that the epithet classical, so long as no understanding exists as to what a classic is.

We are accustomed to revert at once with the idea to the great names of ancient times, to associate it with the literatures of Greece and Rome. So Addison, in his "Letter from Italy," says:

> Poetic fields encompass me around,
> And still I seem to tread on classic ground,

which is the first use of a phrase now so common. We to some extent entertain the notion that age is an essential attribute of a classic; but those great authors are classic not because they are old, but rather because they are ever new. If we read an almost-word-for-word translation by Milton of one of Horace's Odes, we find it as true and fresh as when he penned it; it might be written to-day if there was any one to do it. For a classic does not belong to an era or a nation, but perceives and reveals the order and beauty of the world.

It is not because an author is of to-day that he is not a classic; though it is easy to conceive that, from various circumstances, he may not be appraised at his true value by his own generation. Shakespeare was not known as a classic a century after his death, in the time of Addison and Pope. He is in that age comparatively seldom named, and only incidentally. Even in Addison's essays on "Tragedy"—Spectator 39 and 40—he is only present by passing allusion. That wherein the greatness of the pagan Shakespeare consists was not apprehended by that Christian age. Had it been, we might have been enriched by such a series of essays as Addison has left us on Milton, in which he claims for "Paradise Lost" a higher place than the "Iliad" and "Aeneid," and boldly heads his first paper with the line from Propertius, "Give place, ye Roman and ye Grecian bards." There is then, perhaps, hope for some of our present day bustling poets that, as in the case of Shakespeare, they may in the course of time come to their own. On the other hand, the classic of to-day may be as one of those mysterious stars which appear, no one knows how, anon wane, and finally vanish, to be seen no more.

The name classic is a figurative application of what signifies the highest class of Roman citizen, and was first applied to writers by Aulus Gellius, in the second century. The rank of a Roman was readily ascertained, for it depended on the amount of his income; but the rank of a poet is not so easily estimated. Hence we have definitions. From among others we take those of Sainte-Beuve, Lowell, and Matthew Arnold. It is noticeable that in Lowell's definition he refers the name to the book, Sainte-Beuve, and Arnold to the author. Apart from this, the definitions of Sainte-Beuve and Lowell, which are each full and specific, are both on the same lines. Arnold in his well-known essay on "The Study of Poetry," calls him a "real classic, whose work belongs to the class of the very best;" and in characteristic fashion he gives us plain-faced examples, which we can carry with us to serve as tests in all cases. For a definition we shall quote Sainte-Beuve.

> A true classic, as I should like to hear it defined, is an author who has enriched the human mind, increased its treasure, and caused it to advance a step; who has discovered some moral and not equivocal truth, or revealed some eternal passion in the heart where all seemed discovered and known; who has expressed his thought, observation, or invention, in no matter what form, only provided it be broad and great, refined and sensible, sane and beautiful in itself; who has spoken to all in his own peculiar style, a style which is found to be appreciable by the whole world, new without neologism, new and old, and easily contemporary with all time.

With a true grasp of this, there will go with it the appreciation of that in literature which imparts to the human soul a fuller love, and a fuller joy.

AS TO CLOTH BINDINGS.

The cloth bindings in which so large a majority of books are now clad are strictly an invention of the nineteenth century. First used in England in 1823, this style of book covering was soon generally adopted, great strides being made toward perfection, until at the present day many commercial bindings are worthy of good rank from an artistic standpoint.

Besides the fact that fine leather bindings—beautiful skins selected for color and effectiveness of the grain, put on by skillful craftsmen, and afterward hand-tooled in beautiful designs—are quite beyond the reach of the ordinary book-lover, there is undoubtedly a certain individuality about the cloth cover that the others lack.

Nothing is more attractive than a case of fine bindings, each bearing the stamp of a noted binder; indicated here by the use of a certain tool, in another instance by the individuality of the pattern, again by the brilliancy of the gold or by a certain skill in inlaying. We can well imagine the charm of a small but priceless collection, brought together by a wealthy book-lover, in which only the most perfect specimens obtainable shall be admitted. Beginning with the earliest known specimens, they come down, through good examples of work done for noted collectors, to the finest examples of well-known binders, all chronologically arranged, and including, of course, a representative collection of the work of to-day.

Fortunately for the poor book-lover, charming as would be such a collection, the books included would lose much of their individuality. Indeed, they become bindings rather than books. As one sits in his library, what is so charming as to gaze about the room, recognizing favorite volumes through characteristic features of their garb? Could any fine binding take the place of the head of Modestine on the back of the first English edition of "Travels With a Donkey"?

On the Continent books are still issued in paper covers, badly bound, on the assumption that if worth keeping collectors will wish to have them rebound. But in most instances cloth book covers are so charming, so thoroughly a part of the volumes—the stamp sometimes being designed by the illustrator of the book, like those by Hugh Thomson, for instance; or, on the other hand, by artists the beauty of whose designs make such covers well worthy of signature, as is becoming more and more the custom, at least in America—that we would miss such bindings if we had them not. While so many cloth covers are thoroughly artistic, there are from time to time books issued whose bindings are unbearable, but the general output is sufficiently good.

There is, however, one direction in which improvement may well be desired. There has been much written from time to time about this deterioration of modern leather bindings, which decay is attributed to gas, deficient ventilation, dampness, and, above all, to the use of acids in the preparation of the leather. A commission was lately appointed in England to investigate the subject, whose report has just been received.

Many modern cloth bindings are particularly susceptible to dampness, a book lately issued being more apt to be affected than one which has been published for several years. American cloth bindings are more apt to show actual mold than those issued in England.

Of course this condition exists only in Summer, and, curiously enough, affects certain books standing on shelves with others equally new which are never so attacked. In one particular library only one English binding has so suffered, while countless American cloth bindings have to be constantly watched and rubbed to keep away this enemy, which is always lying in wait to seize treasured volumes. Curiously, too, the issues of certain publishers, who in the circumstances should be nameless, are more susceptible to attack than the books sent out by other firms. It is an even more curious fact that out of every twenty books showing evidences of such dampness fifteen bear the imprint of one of the best of our publishing houses, and one which has for the last ten or fifteen years given an unusual amount of attention to overcoming this very condition.

It would certainly be desirable to discover just what produces this condition. It may be largely due to chemical properties in the dyes used in the preparation of the cloth, or in the introduction of some agent to give greater brilliancy to the color or effectiveness to the texture of the cloth. It is certainly true that in the library in question old books are never attacked; English books only in one instance; the books of certain of our best publishers frequently—a book once affected remaining peculiarly susceptible to attack—and, strangely enough, cheap volumes, issued with small care for mechanical details, often entirely escape from this great enemy to modern books.

1901

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Latest Items About the Doings of Authors and Publishers.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

Copyright, 1901, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Vizetelly's new semi-autobiographic work, "A Lover's Progress" already mentioned in these dispatches, has not yet found an American publisher, but I am told by persons privileged to read the manuscript that it is a book of extraordinary power and vitality, although that it may be condemned as immoral by some prim critics is likely. Paul Reynolds, the English authors' agent in New York, has disposal of the book there.

⁂

Hall Caine has been in London a week or so resting. He has just put the finishing touches to "The Eternal City," as it is to appear in book form about the first of September. He says the report is untrue that he is already working on a new novel, and feels averse to literary labor at present; he admits, however, that he has a splendid subject for his next story. The Bookman on this point appears to be enlightened, for it says that the recent failure of Dumbell's Bank and the terrible resulting calamities in the Isle of Man may suggest to him the subject of a novel on wealth and business speculation, capital and labor. At any rate, it is generally understood that the scene of Hall Caine's next novel will be laid in the Isle of Man.

⁂

Mr. Frederie Harrison will contribute to the English Men of Letters Series a volume on Ruskin. People who have read this author's essays on the great critic and patron of English art can have no doubt that he will acquit himself in a full and elegant manner.

⁂

The titles of two forthcoming English novels for the Autumn are familiar to English readers—namely, "Our Lady of the Ice," by Constance Sutcliffe, which recalls one of De Mille's strange tales, and "As It Was Written," by T. W. Speight. The latter happens to be the title of one of Henry Harland's earlier stories when he wrote under the pseudonym of "Sidney Luska." He takes little pride, however, in those books which he produced in the old days, and is quite likely to make no objection to the use of this title even though it marks one of the most powerful works which help to make his fame.

⁂

Edward Dowden, who is resting in Donegal, writes with enthusiasm of the peaceful charms of his retreat.

⁂

There are a number of books in press relating to the coronation; one of them is by the Rev. J. H. Pemberton on the coronation service, which will shortly be brought out; it embraces the oath and investment, and embodies much material from Cramner and other authorities down, reproducing old historic manuscripts and plates.

⁂

Sidney Whitman, already well known in America through his "Life of the Emperor Frederick" and "Conservations with Prince Bismarck," has just finished an entirely new volume on the "Iron Chancellor," containing his personal reminiscences of the man and material never before published. The Appletons will bring it out next year.

⁂

Mr. Sydney Appleton is enthusiastic over the books he has secured for the New York house, particularly Tom Gallon's Christmas tale, "The Man Who Knew Better," with fine illustrations by Emperor Frederick" and "Conversa-Bigelow's story, which is similar to "The Visits of Elizabeth," and is called "When Charlie Was Away." Heinemann publishes the latter here next week.

⁂

The last of the Hollywell Street booksellers disappears to-day: This street, which had preserved for many years an unusual number of lofty gabled houses, is one of the most picturesque places in London. It draws its old name from a well said to have been situated under the Old Dog Tavern. Owing to the fact that it contained some bookselling tenants it was also dignified by the name of Booksellers' Row, Strand. Their removal has long been contemplated. Some of the dealers in old, curious, and rare books have gone to Charing Cross Road, where they are obliged to fight in order to work, for the Westminster Town Clerk refuses to permit them to display their wares on shelves outside the shops. The Athenaeum to-day suggests the building of an arcade for all these dealers and their treasures.

⁂

In an interview to-day the Paris publisher Flammarion declares that de Maupassant is the best selling of all French writers, while the most popular English writers, like Hall Caine and Marie Corelli, are scarcely known in Paris. In a similar way the most popular French novelists of the hour, like Pierre Loti and Michael Corday, are unknown in London. In Paris the elder Dumas holds his vogue, while Zola's attitude in the Dreyfus case has not diminished this author's commercial standing. Translations of Scott, Dickens, and Thackeray still sell, while M. Filon's translation of Lord Rosebery's "Napoleon; The Last Phase," is popular, and "Quo Vadis" has run through a hundred French editions. M. Flammarion adds that the new literal translations of the "Arabian Nights" by Dr. Mandrus also sells well.

E. A. D.

Newspapers and Magazines in Colleges.

We hear a good deal nowadays about the influence and the freedom of the press. College students have found that the old adage, "The pen is mightier than the sword," is true of undergraduate life, and instead of breaking windows, and committing other lawless acts, they make known their grievances in the regular college organ, thus bringing the matter before the faculty in a legitimate way. Except in some rare instances the freedom granted the college press is remarkable. This by no means implies that the faculty is always in sympathy with the views expressed. Far from it.

With the decline of oratory and debate the literary life has found its only expression in the college magazine. The matter found in such publications as The Yale Literary Magazine, The Nassau Literary Magazine, The Red and Blue of Pennsylvania, the Amherst, Williams, Wesleyan and Dartmouth literary monthlies The University of California Magazine, and many others, shows that the ability of the student to express his thoughts in clear, vigorous English is not on the decline in our collegiate institutions.

According to the best information obtainable, the oldest publication is The Yale Literary Magazine, which was established in 1836. The next is probably The Nassau "Lit." of Princeton, having been founded in 1842. In no paper in the country can be found a better class of humor than in The Harvard Lampoon, The Cornell Widow, or The University of Michigan Wrinkle. It is the kind that does not leave a bad taste in the mouth.

Yale was the first college to have a daily paper. Ever since the first issue in 1878 The Yale Daily News has stood well in the lead, having a circulation at the present time of nearly twenty-five hundred. The Californian, The Cardinal of the University of Wisconsin, The Daily Princetonian, The University of Michigan Daily, The Pennsylvanian, and The Harvard Crimson are reported to have a thousand or over. The Brown Daily Herald and The Cornell Daily Sun, though not having so large a circulation, are well edited papers. It is needless to say, being true of most publications, that they are issued only during the college year. In one instance a Sunday edition is printed, with, however, an omission of the Monday's issue. This enables the students to get Saturday's news while it is still fresh, and does away with the Sunday work for Monday's paper.

From a journalistic point of view Yale is the foremost college in the country. At New Haven there are published Yale Alumni Weekly, Yale Courant, Yale Daily News, Yale Scientific Monthly, Yale Review, Yale Record, Yale Literary Magazine, and Yale Medical Journal. Possibly the first and last mentioned might not strictly belong under the head of college journalism. Harvard, Michigan, Princeton, and University of California are exceptionally well represented by student publications.

According to the latest reports there are two hundred and sixty-six collegiate periodicals printed in the United States. This is exclusive of all fraternity publications. Of this number one hundred and fifty are monthlies, sixty-five weeklies, eleven dailies, twelve quarterlies, ten bi-weeklies, nine semi-monthlies, three semi-weeklies, four tri-weeklies, two bi-monthlies.

High Prices for Italian Books.

On July 17-20 Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge sold the important collection of Italian books formed by the late Signor Pirovano, 1,054 lots, realizing £8,628 15s. Many of the items offered had not occurred at public sale for a number of years. The highest price of the sale was £540, given by Signor Rossi for a very rare and complete collection of "Landenspelder von Essen," copies of ancient Italian Tarots, comprising fifty plates, after the engravings by, or attributed to, Mantegna. There seems to be no record of another set as fine as this ever occurring at auction. The next highest price was paid for an early printed Book of Hours, "Officium Beatae Mariae secundum usum Romanum Ecclesiae," an extremely rare volume printed on vellum at Venice by Hertzog, 1493, and consisting of 136 leaves, with fine, large woodcuts. This went to Signor Rossi for £395. Other important prices were as follows:

Aesop, "La Vita di Esopi Historiata," Venice, 1505. £52.

Amman's "Charta Lusoria," Nuremberg, 1588, fifty-five woodcuts by Amman. Very rare. £50.

Biblia, "Pistole Lezzione et Vangeli," &c., Florence, 1578. £71.

Capranica, "Incomincia et Prophemia," Florence, no date; a very rare Florentine imprint, thirty-three woodcuts and vignettes. £175.

Cessole's "Libro di Guocho di Scacchi," Florence, 1493, printed by Miscomini, fifteen woodcuts, finely bound by Lortic, £123. (A superlatively rare edition of this chess treatise.)

Book of Hours, Venice, Stagninum, 1512, with large woodcuts and woodcut borders containing subjects from the Bible. £125.

Ketham's "Fasiculo de Medecina in Vulgare," 1493, a fine copy of a rare book, but with a portion of the first leaf in fac simile, £61.

"Libellus da Natura Animalium," 1508, a very odd and extremely rare little volume, composed of thirty-two leaves, £180.

Musaeus, "Herone et Leandro," Venice, 1494, the first Aldine book, excellent copy, £40. (Contains two woodcuts illustrative of the story.)

Ptolomy's "Cosmographia," Ulm, 1482, £68.

"Psalterium cum Hymnis," printed by Verard at Paris in 1487, very rare and unknown to Macfarlane, £200.

Simone da Cascia, "Al nome di Jesu Chiristo," &c., Florence, 1496, 115 woodcuts, £305.

Savonarola, "Dyalogo della Verita Prophetica," no place or date, £150.

Turrecremata, "Meditationes," Rome, 1498, £105.

"Vite de Santi Padri Historiate," Venice, 1491, £100.

Valturius, "Opera de Facti Precepti Militari," Verona, 1483, ninety-three woodcuts from designs by Matteo de Pastis, £50.

Voraigne's "Legendario de Sancti Vulgare Storiado," Venice, 1494, 250 woodcuts, £101. (Another edition, Venice, 1505, £120; another, Milan, 1511, £118.)

There was not a single book in the English language in the collection.

BANCROFT'S SON.

John La Farge Writes of the Recent Death of John Chandler Bancroft, the Artist.

ON one of the pages of "The Martian" the hero escapes from his love, "for his day could be so thoroughly filled up by Henley and Bancroft and Armstrong and Du Maurier and the rest that there was no room for any other and warmer passion."

We all know a great deal about the little group of artists and literary men to whom this passage refers. There were others than those mentioned here, or in the story of "Trilby," who studied art together at the turn of the fifties into the sixties, and in Paris. Of that number, Du Maurier is dead, and so, also, is John Bancroft. Of him I have seen no sufficient notice taken, and it is for this purpose that I write you a few lines of reminiscence. John C. Bancroft bore, however, a well-known name; he was a son of George Bancroft, the historian, who is known more or less to all English-speaking people and to a great many in many countries.

John Bancroft was born in April, 1835, and, as a boy, through schooling in Europe, became acquainted with French and German so well that he might be said to possess them as well as his own language, in which he expressed himself when writing with great clearness and simplicity. In German, he corresponded with Clara Schumann, and he was fond of using French in writing to me upon artistic matters, because of its greater precision and absence from loose and sentimental connections of thought. Later, in 1850, Bancroft returned to America and passed through Harvard, being graduated in 1850. Already, at this time, to judge by the drawings which hang on the walls of the Hasty Pudding Club, Bancroft had a talent for expression in drawing as natural as his capacity for languages. Like many of us, he tried law for a year, then he went to Surinam with Dr. Morrill Wyman as a draughtsman. He brought back an external mark of sunburn which he kept through life, besides a fever which for a time broke his health and perhaps influenced the direction of his occupations.

On going to Europe soon after, he studied painting, working first, I think, at Dusseldorf, which was one of the natural mistakes that we make, and later in Paris. He also knew Dresden and Madrid. But there in Paris he knew the men whom Du Maurier mentioned, English-speaking and many others, among them Mr. Poynter and Mr. Whistler, now the most illustrious, and whose promise Bancroft long ago, in the early sixties, understood and explained to me. He worked also under the influence of the great Millet and saw something of Dupré, to whose work he often referred. I cannot remember whether he knew Rousseau and Corot, but he thoroughly understood their works, and lived under the influence of all the artists of whom these names stand as symbols, and whom we, rather commercially, group together as a school. Of Delacroix he rarely spoke, and, indeed, the turn of his studies and bent of his mind made him avoid the touch of idealism to rathea a singular extent. I have known him avoid looking at photographs of some of the great Italians, because the subjects of their paintings were so important in the appeal to the imagination that they prevented his critical judgment of them as representations of nature. This was a side of his intellect which was clearly marked in all his studies and criticisms.

I did not know Bancroft until the war, which brought him back and kept both him and myself away from Europe. Circumstances brought us very much together, and for several years we were in constant relation in our studies. We happened to be very much together in Newport, which being a place quite separate and removed from all artistic influences, good or bad, made an ideal retreat for individual study. Both of us had become deeply interested in the possibility of obtaining help from scientific bases for the representation of light and color. We had not only tried to absorb all that had been studied out to that date, but followed with anxiety the later developments upon which we hoped to place a steady foundation for the art of painting.

At that time, before the birth of the so-called impressionist school, we had to remain singular and alone, for we met no sympathy in the world of artists and critics, nor even among scientific men. But whether we were supported, or, indeed, whether we were even right in our inquiries and deductions, our views served to hold together whatever we did as painters and to give to our studies something more than the mere accidental rendering of things seen or the blind practice of the studio habit. Our dreams went further than what has yet been accomplished and beyond what we ourselves were able to carry out.

Bancroft was interrupted by the necessity of making a sufficient income, and he abandoned painting and entered for a time upon a business life, which turned out to be in a short time very successful. He had been in no hurry to place his work before the public or to obtain a standing in the world of art, looking forward, with myself, to a long struggle of continuous work for obtaining a definite and fixed position. I remember an evening on the Newport rocks, when, discussing these questions of patience in carrying out one's methods, he objected to my shorter limit for attainment. I had placed the term of a quarter of a century as sufficient; he said that that was too short, and that forty years might be necessary to place one's self adequately before the world of art.

When, later, Bancroft's means allowed him to turn to art again, he told me that he had lost the habit and practice of the painter, which he found too heavy to take up again. He turned then to the carrying out of certain ideas of decoration, which, conformably to the habit of his mind, were to be strictly logical and measurable. In this way he did certain things in the way of geometric design, mostly of the kind that we call Moorish, and carried out the work personally, giving great attention to the actual mechanical finish and fitting. It is to be highly regretted that even if he confined himself to these narrow limits he did not deal more distinctly with the problems of color which might be involved. For even there his continuous studies might have found expression in some newer ways. He has done little for the public in this decorative way; the examples being usually hidden in a few private houses or his own.

He had been, very far back, with myself, an admirer of Japanese art, and used occasionally the examples of the landscape art of the prints as proofs of some of his general theories in the representation of colored light. On this ground we talked much, and I retain to this day the same appreciation of the simple lessons to be derived from the study of those particular examples of Eastern art.

During the last few years Mr. Bancroft had made a collection of Japanese prints and drawings which he was gathering together with a view of covering the entire field of the Japanese engraved work. He was in constant relation with Japan, and had gone over there in 1896. His collection which had become very large and comprehensive was bequeathed, I believe, to the museum at Worcester.

Mr. Bancroft's career, therefore, is a type of the many intellectual efforts which influence and help and determine the general movement, while the individuals whose minds have acted in this way are little known by name to the general public which still feels their intentions and their studies.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Bancroft has not left connected statements of his observations and theories with regard to color and light as representable. He had so intended, and had it upon his mind only a few years before his death.

Such a work or set of notes might have been of great value to the younger painters, who would be encouraged in the studies which have been going on, and would perhaps see new openings in our art. As for myself, I am glad to have made these few notes of a life which to me, as an artist, has been of great value and influence.

JOHN LA FARGE.

Love Laughing at Villains.*

The guardians of wealthy marriageable maidens should see to it that no copy of Mr. R. Norman Silver's "A Daughter of Mystery" comes within their reach, for its teaching is that nothing can hinder such a one from wedding the man of her choice. Two villains, one thrice a murderer, the other a forger and fortune hunter; a desperate woman haunted by the fear of the gallows; two minor sinners, one a forger, the other a perjurer, strive to separate the heroine and her lover, and two come to a violent end in consequence, and the happy pair arrive at the altar rather sooner than they had intended. The seasoned reader expects nothing else, but a surprise is reserved even for him, and he enjoys the last chapter quite as well as its forerunners. He should not, according to the lofty critic, enjoy it in the smallest degree, for every character in its pages is incessantly toiling at the top of his speed to make things happen, and the author does not once pause to analyze their feelings. But human nature is perverse. Shakespeare is still admired in spite of Charles Primrose and Mr. Bernard Shaw. Mr. Silver succeeds in amusing, and those desiring to be amused are many. His book will not minister to their love of literature, but it will not injure their morals.

It is an odd coincidence that makes a silver-haired lady named Constance the fate both of this story and of Mr. Marchmont's "A Heritage of Peril." The books are entirely unlike, but the two personages strongly resemble one another. Have they a common origin in some true tale?

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*A DAUGHTER OF MYSTERY. By R. Norman Silver. 8vo. Pp. 299. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

TO THOSE WHO ARE INTERESTED IN ANTIQUE FURNITURE.

We publish to-day, Part IV. of *"The Furniture of Our Forefathers,"* dealing elaborately and pictorially with the period of the Dutch and English in New York from 1615 to 1776. The present work gives a remarkable insight not only into matters of antique furniture, but respecting the culture and manners of the past, putting life and reality into history.

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AUG

A YEAR'S SALES.

Features and Records Here and Abroad--Striking Advances in Prices.

FOR the season of 1900-01, auctions began in this country with unimportant sales in September, and in England with a sale of fair interest on Oct. 29. It has now ended here and in Great Britain. It may justly be called the most important season of the kind the world has ever known, when one reviews it from the standpoint of the extraordinary prices realized, and again from that of the character of the books sold. Choice rarities belonging to the departments in which the wisest collectors are now interested—Americana, early English prose and poetry, and modern English and American literature—excited unequaled competition and brought high, and in most instances, record-breaking prices, while the early Continental and English imprints, romances of chivalry, French literature, and illustrated and sporting books, sold better than ever before.

In America we had the three McKee sales, in November, 1900, and January and April, 1901, held by John Anderson, Jr.; the two sales of Mr. Arnold, at Bangs's, in January and May, 1901, and the French sale, at Libbie's, in Boston, in April, 1901. In England occurred the Ashburton, Davis, Fraser, and Stanley sales, all at Sotheby's, Nov. 14-17, Nov. 26-27, 1900; April 22-30, and June 17-25, 1901, respectively, and the Sir Henry Hope Edwardes sale, at Christie's, May 20-23, 1901. This does not take into consideration the several important miscellaneous sales held here at Anderson's, Bangs's, Henkel's, and Libbie's, and the many auctions possessing the highest interest, but also miscellaneous in character, held in London and Edinburgh, at Sotheby's, Pattick's, Christie's, Hodgson's, and Dornell's, which included such treasures as the £1,720 First Folio Shakespeare, the first edition of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," the highest priced Shakespeare quarto play, and Milton's Bible.

To illustrate the high importance of the books sold during the season, I have selected from various catalogues forty-five items, which fetched $500 and over, extra-illustrated books, presentation copies, and books possessing personal interest, &c., being excluded:

Book and Sale.	Price.
1—First Folio Shakespeare, 12⅝x8¼ inches, margins of four leaves repaired, morocco, by Bedford. (July 16, 1901)	£1,720
2—"Royal Book," one of five perfect copies of one of the rarest Caxton imprints (Aug. 1, 1901)	£1,550
3—Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," 1678, 5 15-16x3¾ inches, with early and unique impression of portrait, one of two perfect copies known and the largest; the Nash copy, now in this country (May 6, 1901)	£1,475
4—Shakespeare's "Titus Andronicus," 1611, unbound, several uncut leaves, now in this country...(Feb. 26, 1901)	£620
5—Poe's "Tamerlane," 1827, morocco, by Lortic fils, covers bound in, sold previously for $1,850 and $1,450; secured by Frederic R. Halsey, who now has two of the three known copies, the other, in the British Museum, lacks covers (McKee)	$2,050
6—Littleton, "Tenures," (London, Letton and Machlinia, about 1482, first book printed there,) cost Davis £48.. (Davis)	£400
7—Denton's "New York," 1670, unbound, perfect; now in this country, where we have the Barlow-Ives copy, the Columbia College copy, and an uncut copy, a showing England cannot equal (Ashburton)	£400
8—St. Jerome's "Treatise of Tyrannius Rufinas on the Apostles' Creed," Oxford, (printed by Rood, 1478,) first book printed there; one of eight perfect copies known (Edwardes)	£360
9—"Dialogues of Creatures Moralized," London, n. d., (printed by Rastell) (Edwardes)	£325
10—"La Mer des Histoires," Paris, Pierre le Rouge, 1488, from the Jesuits' College, Paris, and Heber's library. (Part I., £16 10s) (Edwardes)	*£305
11—"Chronica del Rey don Rodrigo," Seville, 1499, unique; sold unbound for £28 at Sunderland sale to Ellis; rebound by Bedford and sold to Edwardes; earliest edition known to Brunet, Salva, and Gallardo was of 1511 (Edwardes)	£260
12—Poe's "Al Aaraaf," 1829, boards, uncut, (the McKee copy, also boards, uncut, brought $1,100 earlier in season) (French)	$1,300
13—York and Sarum Psalter, Paris, Byrckman, 1522 (Feb. 25, 1901)	£250
14—De Bry's "Voyages," fine set (Edwardes)	£245
15—Winslow's "Good News from New England," 1624, calf, (Deane's copy, $800.) (Ashburton)	£240
16—Bartholomaeu's "Wynken de Worde," about 1495, title and next leaf inlaid, first book printed on English-made paper, (Ashburnham's copy, £195.).. (Davis)	£212
17—Sidney's "Artrophel and Stella," 1591, the only other copy is Malone's in Bodleian Library (May 6, 1901)	£200
18—Poe's "Murders in the Rue Morgue," 1843, one of two known copies (French)	$1,000
19—"The Germ," finely bound by Cobden-Sanderson (French)	$975
20—Sarum Breviary, Pynson's Press, on vellum, 1507 (Davis)	£175
21—Tristan, Paris, Denis Janot, 1533, beautifully bound by Chambolle-Duru and Marius-Michel; the Seilliere copy, which brought £64 fifteen years ago. (Edwardes)	£170
22—Painter's "Palace of Pleasure," 1566-67, first edition of each part, last two leaves of Vol. I. in fac simile (May 6, 1901)	£170
23—Chapman's version of "Batrachomyomachia," manuscript corrections by translator (Edwardes)	£170
24—Milton's "Paradise Lost," first issue of first edition, original binding, (former record, £120, Lawrence sale, 1892) (Arnold)	$830
25—"Relation of Maryland," 1635, unbound, with rare folding map (Ashburton)	£160
26—Carmelanus, "Carmen," on vellum, Pynson's Press, about 1514; Jolley's copy, which brought £41 10s. in 1851; Grenville's in British Museum is the only other known (Davis)	£160
27—Smith's "Advertisements for Unexperienced Planters," 1631, unbound, with rare map; came to this country, (the Deane copy sold for $630) (Ashburnton)	£160
28—Spenser's "Faerie Queene," 1590-96, first issue (May 16, 1901)	£147
29—Colonna's "Hypnerotomachia," Venice, Aldus, 1499, bound by Derome, (the fine Edwardes copy, bound by Bedford, sold for £122 in May) (Stanley)	£143
30—Second Folio Shakespeare, Cotes for Allot, 12⅞x8½ inches; perfect, bound by Lewis (Edwardes)	£140
31—Browning's "Pauline," first edition, boards, uncut, slight defect in one leaf; bought at Sotheby's Dec. 5, 1900, for £120 (Arnold)	$700
32—Hariot's "Virginia," in French, Frankfort, 1590; fine copy, bound by Lewis, from Hamilton Palace sale, where it fetched £97 (Edwardes)	£134
33—Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," first edition, original calf ..(French)	$620
34—Breydenback's "Sanctararum Peregrinationam in Montam Syon," Renwick's Press, 1480 (Edwardes)	£120
35—Sidney's "Defense of Poesie," Ponsonby title page, 1595...(May 6, 1901)	£120
36—"Les Neuf Preux," Lisbon, Gallarde, 1530, lovely copy, original vellum; bought for £88 at Seilliere sale (Edwardes)	£115
37—Scott's "Waverley," first edition, boards, uncut, but lacking half titles (Waller)	£115
38—Milton's "Poems," 1645, rebound, (not as good as Daly's, in original calf, which brought $490) (French)	$555
39—Cicero's "Epistolae ad Familiares," Venice, J. de Spira, 1469, on vellum, two leaves in manuscript..(Stanley)	£106
40—Lederer's "Discoveries," 1672, with map, unbound, (Ives's, uncut, $275.). (Ashburton)	£102
41—Shelley's "Adonais," first edition, original wrappers (Arnold)	$510
42—"Le Manuel des Dames," Paris, Verard, about 1510, Yemeniz copy.. (Davis)	£100
43—"Dives et Pauper," Pynson's Press, 1493, fine copy (Edwardes)	£100
44—Shakespeare's "Pericles," 1619, unbound; came to this country (Feb. 26, 1901)	£100
45—Fourth Folio Shakespeare, 14½ by 9 inches (Edwardes)	£100

With the exception of Browning's "Pauline," which brought $700—it would have brought $800 or more had it not been for a slight defect—each book mentioned alone fetched a record price, and "Pauline" came close to the record, the £145 given in 1896 for the mythical "Alfred Crampon's" rebound copy, with a note by the author. Though this list has its interest, a few tabulated statements of important items that brought less than $500 would be significant and suggestive. Accordingly, I select the most noteworthy of the lower priced, early printed books, continental and English.

Book and Printer.	Sale.	Price.
"Myroure; or, Glasse of Christ's Passion," 1534; Redman	(Edwardes)	£80
Dante's "Divine Comedia," with Landino's Commentary, Venice, 1484; Scots..	(Edwardes)	£75
"Enchiridon Ecclesia Sarum," Paris, 1528, on vellum, rare and perhaps unique; Kerver	(Feb. 25, 1901)	£67
Thwrocz, "Chronica Hungaria," 1488..	(Davis)	£65
"Roberti Wakefeldi..Syntagma de Hebreorum Codica Incorruptione," first English book in which Oriental characters are printed, about 1530, one of six known copies; (W. de Worde)..	(March 28, 1901)	£62
"XII. Bukes of Eneados," translated by Douglas, 1553; (Copeland)	(Edwardes)	£53
Cologne Chronicle, Cologne, 1499, Eugene of Savoy's copy; Burger	(Edwardes)	£50
"New Kunstlich Boich," 1527, the first lace book; Quentell	(Dec. 19, 1900)	£50
"Letters of Henry VIII. to a Letter of Luther," (1528,) no copy in British Museum; Pynson	(May 6, 1901)	£50
Erasmus, "Sermon of the Mercy of God," London, n. d., Maskell's copy; Berthelet.	(Stanley)	£39

Early voyages and Americana afforded the greatest bibliographical surprises of the season, the Ashburton library bringing into the market rarities of the greatest importance, for which record prices were paid. A number of the lower-priced books are given in the following table:

Purchas's "Pilgrimes," 1625-26, original vellum, fine copy (Edwardes)	£100
Higginson's "New England's Plantation," 1630, calf (Ives's copy, $195)..(Ashburton)	£98
Vincent's "True Relation of Battell Between English and Pequot Savages," 1637; (Deane's remargined, $240)..(Ashburton)	£84
Bradford's "Laws," New York, 1710, one leaf missing (April 16, 1901))	$400
Gray's "Virginia's Cure," 1662, unbound, (Barlow's, $80) (Ashburton)	£76
Thomas's "Pensilvania and West New Jersey," 1698, with map; (former record, $300, given by E. G. Asay in 1873 for Dr. Gilbert's copy) (Ashburton)	£62
Vespucius, "De Ora Antarctica per Regem Portugallae Pridem Quenta," 1505, with account of third voyage..(Edwardes)	£54
Wood's "New England's Prospect," 1635, with map, calf (Ashburton)	£46
Smith's "True Travels," 1629, fine copy; (Ives's, $205) (Edwardes)	£42
Hamor's "Virginia," 1615, (Barlow's, $300; (Ives's, $275) (March 28, 1901)	£30
Stobo's "Memoirs," 1800..(March 25, 1901)	£28
Capt. James Smith's "Captivity with Indians, 1755-59," Lexington, 1799; very rare; (Field's, $40) (April 16, 1901)	$70

In addition to the above, a second copy of Denton's "New York," lacking the date, sold for £75, Feb. 25, 1901, at Sotheby's, and a second copy of Winslow's "Good News," title page slightly defective, some leaves stained, fetched £90 at the same sale, while Fraser's excellent copy of Purchas brought £58, and another copy of Lederer's rare book realized £55 at Puttick's March 28, 1901.

The items of chiefest importance in early English prose and poetry are given in the first list. The following are added, the list being headed by a remarkable copy of the third folio:

Book and Sale.	Price.
Third folio Shakespeare, 1664 issue, 13⅜x8¾ inches, lacking two leaves, (the record price is £435, given in 1891 for a perfect copy, which also had the 1663 title page.. (April 22, 1901)	£385
Shakespeare's "Henrie the Fourth," second edition, 1599, lacking title page; furnished by a collector, who has a copy lacking last leaf; (McKee)	$490
Dekker's "Satiro Mastix," 1602, modern morocco, (record price) (Davis)	£95
Gardyne's "Garden of Grave and Godlie Flowers," Edinburgh, 1609, unique; Pitcairn copy (Edwardes)	£88
"History of Frier Rush," 1649, unique copy of hitherto unknown edition (May 6, 1901)	£76
Milton's "Of Education," (1644,) said to be unique (May 6, 1901)	£74 10
Chapman's "Blinde Begger of Alexandria," 1599, record price, (this copy brought £1 1s. at Heber sale and £8 15s. at the Perkins sale in 1889) (McKee)	$370
"Mirror for Magistrates," 1587, edition by Higgins, (the Turner copy).. (Edwardes)	£70
"Raigne of Edward the Third," attributed to Shakespeare, 1599, second edition, (the Roxburghe copy) (May 6, 1901)	£68
Daniel's "Civile Warres," 1602, original vellum, rare in this condition. (Edwardes)	£62
Lyly's "Man the Moone," 1597, very rare; record price, (Almon W. Griswold's copy, which fetched $25 in 1878) (McKee)	$300
Woodes's "Conflict of Conscience," 1581, the last play of its kind written in England; (Gaisford's copy) (McKee)	$290
"Sir John Oldcastle," 1600, the edition with Shakespeare's name (McKee)	$290
Herrick's "Hesperides," 1648, original calf, (French's, rebound and only a fair copy) (Feb. 25, 1901)	$56
Rabelais, (in English,) the five books, 1653-94, (said to be the only complete copy ever sold) (May 16, 1901)	£55 10s
Cervantes's "Don Quichotte," 1620, translated by Shelton, (Sykes & Ashburnham copy, £28 at latter's sale) (Edwardes)	£52
Florio's Montaigne, 1603, modern morocco. (May 6, 1901)	£51
Preston's "Cambises," the Allde edition, (Gen. Hawkins's copy, which fetched $40 in 1877) (McKee)	$250
Allot's "England's Parnassus," 1600, original sheep (May 6, 1901	£50
Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," 1621, original calf, (French's, rebound, $165) (Edwardes)	£50
"Birth of Merlin," 1662, "written by Shakespeare and Rowley," but probably by Rowley, (the Jolley copy) (McKee)	$250
Porter's "Two Angry Women of Abington," 1599, the J. Hunt and W. Ferbrand edition (McKee)	$240
"A Warning for Fair Women," 1599, (the Daniel copy) (McKee)	$240
Whitney's "Emblemes," 1586, original vellum (Edwardes)	£47
Beaumont and Fletcher's "Phylaster," 1620, unbound (Feb. 25, 1901,)	£46 10s
Heywood's "Spider and the Flie," 1556, modern morocco (Edwardes)	£45
Peele's "Battell of Alcazar," 1594, the only edition; (Gaisford's copy was resold for $90 at the Ives sale in 1891, and for $106 at Adee's sale in 1895) (McKee)	$200
Jonson's "Art of Poetry," 1640, original vellum (May 6, 1901)	£36
Hooke's "Amanda," 1653, original sheep.. (May 16, 1901)	£37
Shakespeare and Fletcher's "Two Noble Kinsmen," 1634, (Halliwell-Phillipp's copy—McKee's sold for $155) (May 6, 1901)	£33 10s
Milton's "Paradise Regained," 1671, original calf (May 6, 1901)	£30

Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," first edition, original binding, which brought $620 at the French sale, was the most noteworthy eighteenth century English book sold during the season. Three other copies were sold: Fraser's first copy, bound by Bedford, £80; his second copy, modern binding, £65, and a copy, bound by Riviere, (May 16, 1901,) £85. A few other items are as follows:

Blake's "Europe," "Song of Los," and "Daughters of Albion," in one volume (Nov. 19, 1900)	£225
Lamb's "Poems on Death of Priscilla Farmer," 1796, paper, uncut.. (Feb. 25, 1901)	£50
Blake's "Book of Thel," 1789.. (Nov. 19, 1900)	£46
Sheridan's "School for Scandal," (1781,) first edition, half calf, (Bierstadt's sold for $210) (McKee)	$230
Miss Burney's "Evelina," 1778, boards, uncut (May 6, 1901)	£45
Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," 1773, calf, by Bedford, (McKee's sold for $150) (French)	$215
Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," 1770, the only copy known of the second octavo edition, (see Luther S. Livingston's "Bibliographical Puzzle"..(Arnold)	$190
Collins's "Odes," 1747, morocco, by Bedford (Fraser)	£30.10
Landor's "Gebir," 1798, wrappers, uncut.. (Feb. 25, 1901)	£23

Most prominent among the season's English books of the nineteenth century was "Pauline," Robert Browning's first book, which is given in the first list. Among other important items are these:

Book and Sale.	Price.
Keats's "Poems," 1817, boards, uncut, paper label, presentation copy from Keats to Charlotte and Marianne Reynolds, (Arnold's copy, rebound, but presented to John Byng Gattie, brought $500) (July 1, 1900)	£125
Shelley's "Queen Mab," boards, uncut, first issue (French)	$460
Mrs. Browning's "Sonnets," 1847, rebound; first copy sold at auction.. (Arnold)	$440
Tennyson's "Promise of May," paper, first copy sold at auction (Arnold)	$430
Mrs. Browning's "Battle of Marathon," calf, (Foote's sold for $330) (Arnold)	$425
Tennyson's "Falcon," paper, (a copy sold in 1899 for £52) (Arnold)	$410
Keats's "Lamia," boards, uncut.. (French)	$375
Byron's "Waltz," rebound..(July 1, 1901)	£71
Scott's "Guy Mannering," boards, uncut.. (Jan. 28, 1901)	£70
Shelley's "Alastor," boards, uncut, (similar copy at Sotheby's, a few months ago, £66) (French)	$350
Ruskin's "Poems," purple cloth, edges not gilded, (French's, green cloth, $325).. (Feb. 13, 1901)	$330
Stevenson's "Object of Pity," (sold with the answer,) another copy, July 1; 1901, £24 5s. This is the rarest of the Stevensons (Feb. 25, 1901)	£59
FitzGerald's "Rubaiyat," paper covers, leaves unopened, (French's, rebound, $255) (Feb. 13, 1901)	$260
Shelley's "Prometheus Unbound," boards, uncut (July 1, 1901)	£43 10
Shelley's "Cenci," boards, uncut.. (July 1, 1901)	£34
FitzGerald's "Salaman and Absal".. (May 6, 1901)	£31

In American prose and poetry, Poe's magical name overshadowed all authors. George D. Morse, who conducted the three McKee sales, and the dispersal of F. W. French's library, sold "Tamerlane" for $2,050, having sold it once for $1,850 and again for $1,450, and through his hands passed the finest two copies of "Al Aaraaf" that are known—McKee's and French's—and one of two copies known of "The Murders in the Rue Morgue." Whittier's "Moll Pitcher" advanced in price, $270 being paid for a fine but rebound copy, and there is no doubt a perfect copy, with both covers, would sell to-day for $500. Such a copy exists, but it is in private hands. An unknown Whittier item, "Pericles," 1827, came upon the market at Libbie's, March 5, 1901, but sold absurdly low. The best of the American books are given below. All the prices are records:

Book and Sale.	Price.
Anne Bradstreet's "Tenth Muse," (the Stainford, Heber, and Brinley copy).... (McKee)	$460
Hawthorne's "Fanshawe," boards, uncut, (the Pope copy) (Arnold)	410
Lowell's "Commemoration Ode," boards, uncut, (Arnold's, $220) (French)	410
Poe's "Poems," 1831, boards, uncut, (the Brinley copy, which fetched $150)..... (McKee)	360
Longfellow's "Outre Mer," 1833, original parts, (unique) (Arnold)	310
Wolcott's "Poetical Meditations," 1725, (Brinley's second copy) (McKee)	300
Irving's "Knickerbocker's New York," boards, uncut (McKee)	290
André's "Cow Chace," 1780, cut edges... (McKee)	270
Whittier's "Moll Pitcher," half roan, with front blue cover, only slightly cut, (McKee's cut copy brought $160, and was resold for $250 at Arnold's sale, and another was sold in Philadelphia for $190). (Brown)	270
Field's "Denver Primer," paper covers, (first copy sold at auction) (French)	250
Payne's "Lisping of the Muse," 1815, (his "Juvenile Poems," 1813, fetched $98 at same sale) (McKee)	121
Maria Lowell's "Poems," 1855, (McKee's, $87; Arnold's, $90) (April 9, 1901)	95
Poe's "Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque," cloth (McKee)	88
Taylor's "Ximena," 1844, (author's copy). (McKee)	68
Stoddard's "Footprints," one of six copies. (McKee)	66

To mention the best manuscripts of the season would be simply to quote from THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW's report of the sale of the magnificent Barrois-Ashburnham collection. A Wycliffe Bible manuscript, fine, but not equaling Ashburnham's, sold for £1,200, May 16, 1901. A portion of the original manuscript of "Ivanhoe" (Vols. II. and III.) brought £340, May 6—in 1831 it sold for £12 at Evans's. At the Fraser sale the manuscript of Tom Moore's "Lalla Rookh" realised £330, while Keats's "Ode to a Nightingale" fetched £109 at the Towneley Green sale, May 13. The season's list of fine illustrated books—Cruikshankiana, &c.—and books lavishly adorned with extra illustrations, is a long one, the Fraser, Edwardes, Ashburton, and French sales containing many beautiful volumes. French literature and French illustrated books brought very high prices. The sale of the second part of the collection of the late M. Guyot de Villeneuve, President of the Société des Bibliophiles Français, realized 390,947 francs for 770 lots in March. The best book was Molière's "Oeuvres," 1682, one of the copies printed before the suppressions, and one of four now in existence. The sum of 13,700 francs was paid for it. At the Bertin sale in 1853 it sold for 1,200 francs.

The Grolier Club publications went back to the prices of 1897 at the French sale, though the presence of the vellum copies had much to do with the sums paid, the "Decree" bringing $200 and the "Rubaiyat" $215. The best New York prices were $160 and $185 respectively. The Fearing-French vellum Grolier books fetched high prices, the "Decree" $1,600, "Rubaiyat" $1,100, "Philobiblon" $825, and so on. The Kelmscott Press books sold better at the French and Arnold sales than they did in England. The Edwardes copy of the "Chaucer" brought £80, which is high for England. French's copy fetched $510 and Arnold's $500. Another copy sold for $480 at Bangs's on April 9. Mr. Arnold's copy of the trial page for the projected edition of Shakespeare realized $625. It originally sold for £11 at the sale of the collection of H. Halliday Sparling, Secretary of the Press, May 21, 1900. S. C. Cockerell has the only other copy. Mr. W. L. Andrews's books fetched prices that must have astonished their author, the "New Amsterdam," on Japanese vellum, selling for $170 at the French sale, and others showing a very considerable appreciation.

Many were the books remarkable for their associations—the Gray items at the Fraser sale, Milton's Bible, sold for £225, Feb. 25, and now in this country, and Burns's copy of Shakespeare's works, at the third McKee sale, among others. The most interesting of all, however, was the copy of Sidney's "Arcadia," 1613, in the Edwardes collection, for it once belonged to Mary Pembroke, to whom the "Arcadia" was addreessed, and on whom Ben Jonson wrote his deathless epitaph. The sum of £255 was given for this most precious volume, thus associated with "Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother."

ROBERT F. RODEN.

Mr. Eggleston's Virginia Mountains Story.*

George Cary Eggleston is one of the good old-fashioned writers of stories for young people combining amusement with instruction. There was a time when such stories were regarded as the only sort proper to put into the hands of young people, but after the long life of "Sandford and Merton" a change came over the popular idea, and then boys were invited by their parents to read "Cast Up by the Sea" and other stirring accounts of the deeds of pirates, smugglers, and other dare devils. When it was found that the boys, and the girls, too, began trying to imitate the deeds of which they read, it was deemed advisable to return to the old kind of stories. But the youngsters, having once read real stories, could not be fooled any more. So it became necessary to write something still different, and thus came in the school of Oliver Optic and his kind.

Mr. Eggleston follows pretty closely in the path of the eminent Oliver, but with a difference. He does not give us any real villains. In "Camp Venture" the moonshiners of the Virginia mountains roar as gently as the sucking dove, and are so full of the milk of human kindness that they fairly run over. However, there is a deal of human nature in the book, and the boys, though they do so much more than any other boys ever could have done in the same circumstances, as boys always do in this class of story, are a healthy, hearty, wholesome lot, and by the time one has run through the pages of the book, he comes to like them all very well indeed. The instruction which is imparted in the pages is not dry, and some of it is far enough away from mountain lore. Altogether this is a meritorious book of its kind.

A Gardener's Wife.

There is a little volume being just published bearing the imprint of G. P. Putnam's Sons which attempts to show off the philosophy of an English country woman in the same way that Mr. Dunne exploits the philosophy of a Chicago Irishman. "Mrs. Green"—the title has the same significance as "Mr. Dooley"—is the "wife of our gardener"—the rector's gardener—and the rector's daughter is her Boswell. When "we" are "out of a cook" or looking for a housemaid, Mrs. Green comes up to do a day's charing. Great are the confidences which delight the rector's daughter and retard the rector's dinner. Here is just a touch:

> "Do you mean the bankruptcy courts, Mrs. Green?" I asked, after a moment's thought.
>
> "I mean them courts what ses you needn't pay your debts unless you wants to," said Mrs. Green, meaningly, "which it seems to me no London folks could get along without 'em, if that's the way they're swindled."

It seems that the author of the volume, Evelyne Elsye Rynd, is actually the daughter of a rector in the Anglican Church, her father being the vicar of Brasted, in Kent.

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*CAMP VENTURE. A Story of the Virginia Mountains. By George Cary Eggleston. Pp. 399. 12mo. Illustrated by W. A. McCullough. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.50.

SAVONAROLA.

His Life as One of the World's Epoch-Makers.*

THOUGH he founded no school and left no organized band of disciples, Savonarola clearly deserved to be included in a series dealing with "The World's Epoch-Makers.". In spite of the apparent failure of his career, he left a permanent influence upon the thought and action of Europe, both religious and political. He lifted the work of the Humanists to a higher plane; he aided the revolt from political despotism; he quickened the process of liberation from ecclesiastical officialism, and, especially, he stimulated the moral sense of his own and succeeding generations to a new conviction of the paramount obligations of personal and social righteousness.

Most people have gained from "Romola" certain general impressions of the life and character of this great Florentine preacher, but comparatively few have the time to study such complete biographies as the standard work of Villari. Dr. McHardy's volume fills a gap by supplying an adequate account of Savonarola within a moderate compass. It suffers in some parts from a slight intrusion of the pulpit tone, but is, on the whole, an excellent contribution to the valuable series to which it belongs. It presents in plain, unpretentious style the story of one of the most fascinating figures in all history.

In his boyhood Savonarola, who was born at Ferrara in 1452, was intended for the medical profession, but his studies in philosophy and theology diverted his attention to the Church. While still a stripling, he was much depressed by the corruption of the age, for the revival of pagan letters had seemed to bring with it a revival of pagan ethics also. At the age of twenty he expressed his protest in a poem, "De Ruina Mundi." In 1475 he entered the Dominican convent at Bologna, where he became conspicuous for his ascetic practices. His acquaintance with the life of the Church from the inside soon impelled him to write another poem, "De Ruina Ecclesiae." His great intellectual ability was mainly utilized in the task of superintending the philosophical studies of the novices. After nearly seven years he was transferred to the Convent of San Marco, at Florence, the varied life of which city is well described in one of the most striking passages of this biography.

In view of his later career, it is curious to note that Savonarola's early attempts at preaching were dead failures. It was not until 1486 that his gifts first disclosed themselves during an appointment at Brescia. For the next three or four years the authorities of his order kept him employed on a preaching tour in several cities of Northern Italy. He had by this time unfolded his prophetic programme, the main points of which were (1) that the Church would be scourged; (2) that it would afterward be regenerated; (3) that this would come to pass soon.

He returned to Florence with a new consciousness of his own powers, and with a sense of a special divine vocation. His expositions of the Apocalypse from the pulpit of the convent church kindled such enthusiasm that the cathedral itself was soon thrown open to him. The cathedral pulpit became, indeed, his throne. From that eminence he exercised for years a remarkable authority over the whole city. He did not concern himself, like Luther, about the reform of doctrines, but devoted his energies to the purification alike of Church and State. His public utterances were largely tinged by a mysticism which took the form of a belief that he was favored by such a special illumination as had been given to the ancient Hebrew prophets. His highly strung temperament converted his sagacious forecasts—formed by his skillful reading of events—into the appearance of visions. There can be no doubt that he was sincere in supposing himself to be visited by celestial apparitions, which communicated to him the predictions that became one of the most notable features of his preaching.

His election in 1491 as Prior of San Marco added to his influence. His refusal to render homage to the Medici on that appointment, began his alienation from the reigning family. Dr. McHardy rejects, however, the often-told story of his demand from Lorenzo, on the death-bed of the latter, for the restoration of the liberties of Florence. During the revolution which followed the French invasion the city owed more to Savonarola than to any other man for its freedom from the bloodshed and violence which might have been expected in such a crisis. This debt was increased by his wise statesmanship during the reconstruction period. Many eminent political thinkers have given high praise to his remodeling of the Florentine constitution.

Savonarola was now at the height of his influence. There seemed at last an opportunity of making actual that ideal of theocracy of which he had long dreamed. An astonishing change was soon visible in the manners and morals of the people. A typical illustration of the effect of his preaching was the strange scene at the carnival of 1497 (repeated in 1498) when a huge bonfire was made of articles which might minister to luxury and frivolity. This holocaust has often been made the basis of a charge that Savonarola was an enemy to art and culture. It is absurd, however, to bring an accusation of rabid fanaticism against the man who was the friend of many leading artists and Humanists, who numbered Michael Angelo among his hearers and admirers, and whose personal effort saved to Florence, in the very year of the burning of the vanities, the priceless treasures of the Library of the Medici. It was never against art, but against the debasement of art, that Savonarola fulminated, so we may readily believe that not much was sacrificed in the bonfire that did not well deserve burning.

The biography goes on to trace the difficulties that presently beset the reformer on many sides—the intrigues of political factions which he had offended; the attempts of the Pope to silence him as the main supporter of the French alliance; the disappointment of the populace at the failure of some of his predictions, and its reaction against the simplicity and severity of his moral requirements. His influence, however, was not easily destroyed. Even after his excommunication, the popular sympathy with him was so strong that he was allowed to continue his ministry from the pulpit of the Duomo. But the shadows began to darken. We soon come to the strange fiasco of the ordeal by fire, and the sad story of the alienation of the public sentiment from the man who had not long before been its idol. Then followed Savonarola's threefold trial, with its accompanying tortures, his condemnation to death at the age of forty-five, and the gibbet and fagots in the Piazza della Signoria. As the reformer was being stripped of his monastic vestments, the Bishop of Vasona stammered out in the confusion of the moment, "I separate thee from the Church militant—and triumphant." "Militant," rejoined Savonarola in correction, "not triumphant; that is not in your power." "Amen," said the Bishop, "may God lead you there."

In his review of the reformer's life Dr. McHardy does not attempt to minimize its mistakes. He sums them up as follows:

> In the attempt he made to combine the rôle of political director with that of religious teacher and reformer, he undertook a task which, by very necessity, involved him in meshes of perplexing entanglement. * * * He imposed a restraint which inevitably provoked revolt. * * * His honest but mistaken zeal in insisting on his prophetic and supernatural gifts excited expectations which he could not possibly fulfill, and which, when baffled, created an irritation fatally damaging to his influence and prestige.

But his career, though at the time it seemed to end in confusion and darkness, is seen to-day to be one of those bright and shining lights which have made the path of duty clearer for earnest and true men of all later generations.

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*SAVONAROLA. By Rev. George McHardy, D. D. Pp. vii., 278. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1901. $1.25.

QUERIES.

"A READER," Wilson Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Where can I obtain a volume or volumes of works on natural history by Francis Rudolph, Baron von Steeg?"

Our correspondent's reference is probably to Rudolph of Austria's "Notes on Sport and Ornithology," an English translation of which, by C. G. Danford, was published at 18s. in 1889 by Gurney & Jackson, 1 Paternoster Row, E. C., London. The book is in print here, but can probably be had from the publishers. It deals with the Danube, Palestine, Spain, &c., and is an excellent work.

CHARLES L. THOMPSON, Newman, Ga.: "Please answer the following questions: Are Maeterlinck's works written in a dialect akin to standard French? What are two or three of his most typical books? Would the German translations of Ibsen give the student a better idea of the original than the English version? Which are the two best English reviews?"

Maeterlinck's works are written, for the most part, in standard French. His plots are more remarkable than the language he uses. His two most characteristic plays are "Alladine and Palomides" and "The Intruder." The English edition of Ibsen's dramas, edited by William Archer, in six volumes, each $1.25, (Charles Scribner's Sons,) would be more useful to a student than a German translation. The two best English reviews are The Fortnightly and The Nineteenth Century and After.

C. E. MEISSNER, 1,035 Third Avenue, New York City: "Kindly let me know if the articles written by Mr. Brann and published in The Iconoclast, at Waco, Texas, during the year 1897 are published in book form, and where it could be procured. Is the above-mentioned paper still being published?"

The Iconoclast was continued after Mr. Brann's death, but is not published now, we believe. Mrs. Brann publishes, in two volumes, at $3, a book entitled: "Brann, the Iconoclast: a Collection of His Writings, with a Bibliography by J. D. Shaw."

C. S. CAMPBELL, Owego, N. Y.: "Philip Deignan, Willets Point, N. Y., will probably find Michael Bruce's poem, 'Elegy Written in Spring,' in Thomas Campbell's 'Specimens of the British Poets.' Bruce was born in 1746 and died at the age of twenty-one of consumption. His poems were necessarily few in number, but singularly plaintive and elegant, and interest is added to the elegy when it is known to be his Swan Song."

HENRY NORMAN, New York City: "Cushing's 'Dictionary of Literary Disguises' says Jonas E. Whitling, an American writer of the present day, writes under the initials of 'J. E. W.' and the pseudonym 'Nick.' Further research discloses nothing."

"A. L. S.," Harrisburg, Penn: "Who was the 'German Hogarth'? Who designed the woodcuts in the first German Bible printed at Nuremberg? Can you tell me anything about Rode, the German artist?"

Daniel Nicolaus Chodowiecki, the German Hogarth, was born in 1726 and died in 1801. Few hold so high a place among the engravers of the eighteenth century. The woodcuts in the ninth German Bible were designed, according to some authorities, by Israel van Mickenen. They are from blocks which were used in the famous Cologne Bible, issued about 1480, and which were probably purchased by Koburger from Quentel. They have been called the finest work of the kind which had yet appeared in Germany. Christian Bernard Rode was born at Berlin in 1725, and died there in 1797. He was employed by Frederick the Great in embellishing the palace of San Souci.

AARON VANDERWERKER, 191 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "The following information is respectfully tendered in response to inquiries from various readers in 'Queries' and 'Appeals to Readers' in the late numbers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW: A. C. Panton—'The Dodge Club,' by James De Mille, was published by Harper Brothers, New York, and can doubtless be had by addressing that firm or the American News Company, New York City. I do not think it is out of print. 'Melville'—The various lists of Herman Melville's works furnished by readers of THE REVIEW omit mention of his greatest book, and one on which his reputation as an author might well rest had he written nothing else—'Katerfelto,' the story of a horse. It was published about 1856, and reprinted in the Lakeside Library, Chicago, and, I believe, in Munro's Seaside Library, New York. Could probably be had of the American News Company. C. S. Parker—'Eveleen Wilson; or, The Trials of an Orphan Girl,' was written by Francis S. Smith, one of the editors of The New York Weekly, and published in that paper in 1857 or 1858. It has been reprinted once or twice in that paper and in book form, I think, in one of the cheap series published by that firm. Address New York Weekly, 238 William Street, New York. 'Theodosia Burr'—An inquiry was recently made by a correspondent for a portrait of Theodosia Burr. A picture of Theodosia Burr was engraved by John Sartain, for Sartain's Magazine, from a portrait by either Peale or Stuart, in one of the volumes from 1852 to 1855, which can probably be found in the Mercantile or Lenox Library. Mr. J. C. Buttre, lately deceased, also engraved her picture, which appeared in either Godey's Lady's Book or Peterson's Magazine between 1856 and 1860. His executors, whose names I do not know, probably have the plate or a copy of the picture. Their names can be obtained from the Register or County Clerk of New York County. The original is, I think, in the Congressional Library, in Washington, and was once owned, I believe, by Phineas T. Barnum."

Mrs. E. H. SQUIBB, West Hampton Beach, L. I., N. Y.: "Can you tell me the name of the author of and can you print the poem of 'The Water Mill,' the exact words of which I have forgotten, but the refrain is, 'The mill will never grind with the water that is past?'"

This is a proverb borrowed from the East. There is also a Spanish proverb, "Agua pasada no muele molino." In Sarah Doudney's "The Water Mill" occur these lines:

Listen to the water mill,
Through the live-long day,
How the clicking of its wheels
Wears the hours away!
Languidly the Autumn wind
Stirs the forest leaves,
From the fields the reapers sing,
Binding up the sheaves;
And a proverb haunts my mind,
As a spell is cast—
"The mill will never grind
With the water that is past."

W. J. DEGNAN, New York City: "What is the value of a book called 'Ferrand on Lone-Melancholy,' printed in Oxford in 1640?"

Its value is slight.

"E. C. H.," Newark, N. J.: "Will you please give sketch of life of Sir Walter Besant and also complete list of his numerous works?"

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW cannot spare space for a sketch of Besant and list of his works, but the information is given in Sharp's "Dictionary of English Authors," which should be in the Newark Public Library. Sketches of his career were published in a number of American literary periodicals at the time of his death.

G. BLOEDE, Freeport, L. I., N. Y.: "In replying to 'N. R. S.,' Atlantic City, N. J., in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of July 20 you omitted from the list of George Gissing's books no less than five older and more recent ones. Among them are 'Eve's Ransom,' 'Denzil Quarrier,' 'The Old Women,' 'The Whirlpool,' and 'The Crown of Life,' all of them of considerable interest and value. While there is little of what may be called beauty or poetry in Gissing's work, and he largely deals with the darker or 'shady' side of life, as well as very frequently with what might be called somewhat risky and objectionable topics and problems, though never with indelicacy, he is invariably strong and deep, and even powerful, and holds our vivid attention from first to last. All the books are remarkably alive, the characters, drawn with a firm, even hand, are flesh and blood; indeed, it is a throbbing piece of life itself that he seems to set before us."

It is not always possible for THE REVIEW to print a complete list of the writings of an author like Mr. Gissing, whose works are of comparatively recent date and easily obtainable from any bookseller.

Appeals to Readers.

H. W. KENWORTHY, Concord, N. H.: "I would like to get the address of some amateur autograph collector. I mean by this, some young person that collects them, but is not in a position to purchase—some one who would like to exchange, as I have some I should like to get others for, having two alike."

KATE E. NICHOLLS, Red Bank, N. J.: "Will some reader give me the whole poem (and the author's name) of which the following are the first lines?

"'Two worlds there are,
To one our eyes we strain,
Whose magic joys
We shall not see again.'"

A. CLOUGH, TIMES Building, New York City: "Can you or any of your readers tell me the name of 'the genial old pagan,' who is the author of these lines?

'It was the time when witty poets tell
That Phoebus into Thetis' bosom fell!'" &c.

They were quoted in the delightful and certainly timely little article on 'The Sun and the Poets' in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of July 27. The sentiment is so charmingly pagan that I would like very much to know something of the author. Since last Saturday I have sought diligently in numerous volumes of quotations for some clue, but all in vain."

R. M. LYMAN, 137 Congress Avenue, Providence, R. I.: "Can any of your readers inform me where I can find the following quotation?

"'As the Grecian mother to the child upon her knee,
Sang of the land's heroic songs,
Sang of Thermopylae, of Marathon,
Of proud Plataea's day,
Until the neighboring hills, from peak to peak,
Answered the resounding lay.'"

MISS P. B. PATTERSON, 104 West Eighty-first Street, New York City: "Who is the author of the poem, 'Build a little fence of trust around to-day'?"

ELIZABETH H. COALE, Holden, Ill.: "Can any reader give me information as to the author of a poem entitled 'The Martyr,' the first verse of which is as follows?

"'The Sabbath sun is shining clear and beautiful and bright,
On Boston roof and holy spire it sheds its silent light;
The hammer and the axe are still, the voice of mirth is o'er,
The peaceful waters of the bay are slumbering on the shore.'

"The poem contains twenty-four of these verses, and in sentiment and style very much resembles Whittier's writing, but after a careful search through an edition of his works of ten or more volumes I failed to find it. I would also like to know where I can obtain a copy of a poem entitled 'The Untasted Cup,' first published some time between 1850 and 1855, in, I think, The Cincinnati Commercial, and written, I believe, by Edward Everett. The first verse is as follows:

"'In the Duke of Montra's palace high
A thousand torches burned,
For the Duke, with pomp and revelry,
In triumph has returned.'

"It describes the Duke's son as refusing to partake of wine at the banquet, the father's displeasure thereat, the boy's explanation of his refusal, and the father's reconciliation and indorsement of his son's conduct, concluding with a recital of the treasures of the ducal home, in these words—

"'But the one most highly prized
Is a full untasted cup.'

"I have not seen it for forty years, but latterly thought much about it, and would love to have it if it could be obtained."

NEW YORK'S JUDGMENT ON
"Days Like These"
A New York Novel.
By EDWARD W. TOWNSEND.

The New York Herald says:
"Mr. Townsend views all the exterior pageantry of politics, business and society. The book's characters are nearly all drawn from life."
The New York Sun says:
"Nobody will be injured by being taken for Polly Foster. Her letters (in 'Days Like These') are marvels of feminine correspondence."
The New York Independent says:
"There is abundant wit in the book. Polly Foster's letters are about the cleverest reading of the season."
"Days Like These."
By the Author of "Chimmie Fadden."
The New York Times says:
"No novel of New York since 'The Honorable Peter Sterling' has been so deserving of serious attention."
The New York Commercial Advertiser says:
"Mr. Townsend flings before the reader a wealth of observation and humor."
The New York Mail and Express says:
* * * "A multitude of characters and events in this thoroughly New York tale."
The Brooklyn Eagle says:
"It is alive from cover to cover."
"Days Like These."
By the Author of "Major Max."
The New York Journal says:
"There is not a dull line in the book."
The New York World says:
"It is full of life and of New York."
The New York Churchman says:
"An eminent success. We recall very few novels of the past year that we have read with such sustained interest."
The Bookman says:
"That this book will have an extraordinary vogue there is no use trying to deny. Its success is as certain as that of 'The Honorable Peter Sterling.'"

"Days Like These"
—BY—
EDWARD W. TOWNSEND.
$1.50.
Harper & Brothers, New York.

Bradford, England,
Aug. 2, 1901.
"I hear that G. W. Dillingham Company have taken 'Captain Kettle.' It may help their advertising to know that 76,000 copies have been sold on this side."
—Cutcliffe Hyne.

Mr. Hyne's two wonderfully interesting books are "THE ADVENTURES OF CAPTAIN KETTLE" and "A MASTER OF FORTUNE." Both volumes are illustrated and attractively bound in cloth. Price, $1.50 each.
G. W. DILLINGHAM CO., - Publishers

THE SEA-BEACH AT EBB-TIDE.
Price, $2.40 net. Twenty cents extra by mail.
A guide to a thorough knowledge of the various kinds of life found on the beach between tide lines. Fully illustrated and indexed.
The Century Co., Union Sq., N. Y.

AUG

NOTES AND NEWS.

In early September Anthony Hope's new novel, "Tristram of Blent," will come from the press of McClure, Phillips & Co. Already—at most a fortnight before publication—it has gone into its second edition. Its plot is based on the differences between the Russian and English calendars. A man dies in Russia, and his wife, from whom he had long been separated, marries again without making allowance for any difference of time. The documents in the case show that she was married before her first husband was dead; the child of the second marriage grows to manhood stubbornly clinging to the property of Blent, which he considers his own, although legally there was no marriage between his father and mother. The evolution of the young man, who, because of a technicality, has no legal rights of inheritance, is said to furnish one of the most interesting elements of the story.

"When Love Flies Out o' the Window," by Leonard Merrick, will be published this month by D. Appleton & Co. The author therein depicts certain phases of stage life in London and in America. The influence of a woman's loyalty in bringing success to another is a motive developed with much incident and sympathy.

We have just received from the Lothrop Publishing Company a copy of Irving Bacheller's second story called "D'ri and I." It is a border tale of the war of 1812, and the scenes are laid in the same north country which was depicted in "Eben Holden," extending, however, beyond this to the French domain in Canada. The story is believed to be full of action and is drawn with a keen appreciation of the three types represented, French, English, and American. The book will be published within a fortnight, and such was the interest created in it during its recent run as a serial that already 60,000 copies have been disposed of.

"The Secret Orchard" is the title of a new romance by Agnes and Egerton Castle which the Frederick A. Stokes Company has in active preparation. The scene is laid in a château, a short distance from Paris, and the leading character is the Duc de Cluny, an illegitimate descendant of the Stuart pretenders. His wife, Helen, is an American girl of an aristocratic Southern family. These two characters, with Joy, a young girl whom the Duchess wished to adopt and whose life had been strangely interwoven with theirs, are the centre of action in the story.

"Shacklett," a story of American politics, by Walter Barr, will come from the press of D. Appleton & Co. this month. The scene of the story is the West, where the central figure of the tale passes through the various stages of clerk, lobbyist, legislator, and Governor. The author incidentally attempts to give an enlightening view of Western politics, in which he has woven a love story which is said to possess much human interest.

Another edition of George Eliot's novels is promised for the early Autumn by the J. B. Lippincott Company. It will be published in connection with William Blackwood's Sons of Edinburgh, and will be in twelve volumes, one volume being issued monthly. The illustrations will be photogravures, and the edition will be suitably bound in cloth.

"The Making of a Marchioness," by Frances Hodgson Burnett, will shortly be published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company. The scene of the story is laid in an English country house, where an amiable English nobleman is the centre of matrimonial interest on the part of both the English and Americans present.

Sir Walter Besant's romance of modern days, "The Fourth Generation," is about to go into its fifth edition at Frederick A. Stokes Company's. It will be recalled that the motif of the story is the apparent injustice contained in the visitation of the father's sins upon the children.

H. D. Grahame has arranged with Lee & Shepard of Boston for the exclusive rights to dramatize "Uncle Terry," by Charles Clark Munn. The play will be written by William Gill, author of "Old Jed Prouty," "Adonis," "My Sweetheart," &c. The title rôle will be played by Mr. James R. Waite.

It is now positively announced that the reprint of Lewis H. Morgan's "League of the Iroquois," revised from the author's own copy, with additions and corrections, wil be ready at Dodd, Mead & Co.'s early in October.

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's new novel, "Circumstances," of which already there has been a large advanced sale through the trade, will come from the press of The Century Company early in October. It is a tale of modern life and character, which is said to be strong in plot and action, having withal some of the introspection of the author's "Characteristics" and "Dr. North." It may be added that the continued and increasing popularity of Dr. Mitchell's fiction has led to the publication of a new and uniform edition of his works.

John Kendrick Bangs will be represented in Harper's Portrait Collection of Short Stories by a new volume of tales called "Over the Plum Pudding," which will appear some time in December. The stories are said to have an essentially Christmas flavor—hence the title. It may be added that this author's "Pursuit of the House-Boat" and "A House-Boat on the Styx" have together sold to the number of 150,000 copies.

"In the Forest," by Maximilian Foster, will come from the press of Doubleday, Page & Co. Sept. 14. The author does not, like Mr. Seton-Thompson, attempt to make the animals talk, but in a series of vivid pictures puts before the reader the daily life and experiences of the inhabitants of the woods, beset by so many terrors from birth to death. The volume is said to have a peculiar literary charm that is in thorough keeping with its subject.

"The Victors," by Robert Barr, is on the Frederick A. Stokes Company's list for early publication. The title is taken from Andrew Jackson's famous phrase, "To the victors belong the spoils." Mr. Barr's principal character is the political leader of his party in New York, and is a frank and unscrupulous exponent of the spoils system. Besides the political issue, the author also treats of Christian Science.

"Johnnie Courteau," by Dr. William Henry Drummond, will be published this month by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Dr. Drummond is one of those few poets whose works sell better than the average novel. Dr. Drummond is a Canadian, and sings of the sturdy characters of the Dominion woods. In the forthcoming volume there will be seventeen photogravure illustrations, the artist being Mr. Frederick S. Coburn, also a Canadian.

"The American Church Cyclopaedia and Dictionary," by the Rev. W. J. Miller; "Pulpit Points from Latest Literature," collected by the Rev. J. F. B. Tingling; "Studies of the Soul," by J. Brierly, (third and fourth volumes;) "Memorial Days, and Other Poems," by Juliet C. Smith, and "In Many Keys," a volume of sermons by H. Wilmot-Buxton, are among the books announced for early Autumn publication by Thomas Whittaker.

George W. Cable will tell the story of a runaway slave girl, with illustrations by Christy, in the September Scribner's. There is also to be a long poem from the pen of Thomas Nelson Page, entitled, "The Voice of the Sea," while Walter A. Wyckoff will tell of his adventures as "A Burro Puncher" in Colorado and Arizona. Another feature of the number will be a descriptive article on Paul Revere as an engraver and silversmith, by William Loring Andrews, with some reproductions of the artist-patriot's best work.

The new romance from the pen of Lucas Malet, (Mrs. St. Leger Harrison,) entitled, "The History of Sir Richard Calmady," of which we have already made mention, will be published about the 1st of September by Dodd, Mead & Co. In the author's earlier novels—"The Wages of Sin" and "A Counsel of Perfection"—incidental mention has been made of the various persons who play important parts in this book, including Sir Richard Calmady himself.

"John Vytal," William Farquhar Payson's novel, recently published by Harper & Brothers, is highly praised by The Athenaeum, in which a reviewer acknowledges the services of the author in introducing to the readers of his novel "the ever-alluring personality of Kit Marlowe." "Mr. Payson," says The Athenaeum, "exploits him with much sympathy and plausibility, and the invention adds much to the pleasure of the narrative, which not only excels in martial incident, but for the most part is strong in characterization."

"Princess Puck," by Una L. Silberrad, author of "The Lady of Dreams," will be published early in October by Doubleday, Page & Co. It is unlike the author's earlier work. It is a love story, the scene of which is laid in a small English town which the author knows intimately, and the action centres around the heroine, who is said to have an unique personality. Her nickname forms the title. She is thought to be a creation full of character, strong and resourceful under the most trying circumstances.

"In Our County," by Marion Harland, which G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish this month, contains ten sketches which give a view of Virginia society before the war, each one dealing with a different phase, with description, incident, and even with plot.

"The Commonwealth of Australia," by Prof. Harison Moore, which will soon appear from John Murray's, in London, deals largely with the legal constitution of the new Anglo-Saxon power. The author writes an exhaustive exposition of the nature and extent of the authority with which the Federal Government has been invested and their relation to the powers of the individual States. The institutions of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and the other States are described, and the history of the federal movement is traced from the beginning.

In the field of fiction Thomas Whittaker has in preparation "The Captain of Five," by Mary H. Debenham; "Leal Souvenir," by Alice Weber; "Truth with Honor," by Christobel R. Coleridge and M. Bramston, and "Hollyberry Janet; or, The Girls of Ballyowen," by M. Suyington; also in children's books "Stories from English History," by Mrs. F. Boas; "History of the United States," by Mary Ford, both of these being new volumes in his Historical Series for Children, and "Cedric the Saxon," by Harriet F. Comstock.

"Tom Beauling," a romance of to-day, by Gouverneur Morris of this city, will be issued in a month or two by The Century Company, together with a story of the time of Charles II. by Ronald MacDonald, called "God Save the King." Mr. MacDonald, it will be recalled, is the author of "The Sword of the King," in the dramatization of which Julia Marlowe is soon to appear.

"Light Freights," by W. W. Jacobs, author of "Many Cargoes," "A Master of Craft," &c., will be published next month by Dodd, Mead & Co. Mr. Jacobs, who has done valuable work in his delineations of the life of the British sailorman, has suddenly taken high rank as a humorist in England, while in America he appeals to a large class of readers, who keenly enjoy his whims and the humor of his sudden and improbable developments.

The new edition of John Kimberly Mumford's "Oriental Rugs," which the Scribners will issue in a few weeks, will be eight months behind time for a reason not common in book publication. It seems that the original edition, presented nearly a year ago, was in a few weeks sold out entirely, and many orders were forced to go on the waiting list. It was impossible, however, to reproduce the colored plates in less than six months, and that is the cause of the delay.

The Putnams are about to bring out a new and amplified edition of "Till the Doctor Comes, and How to Help Him," by George H. Moore, M. D. The work is a practical guide in all cases of accident and sudden illness, and the new edition has been thoroughly revised and brought down to date by Mary J. Kydd, M. D.

"Urchins at the Pole," by C. B. Going and M. O. Corbin, which the Frederick A. Stokes Company has in preparation, is a sequel to "Urchins of the Sea." At the suggestion of the mermaid they decide to close up their house and take board at the pole, where it is never too warm and there is plenty of ice.

Dr. Hulbert Fuller of Chicago, author of "Vivian of Virginia" and "God's Rebel," has just had the latter book brought out in London by Jarrold & Sons, where The Chronicle describes it as a "novel dealing with strikes and other working-class movements. Chicago, the unresting and the loud-roaring, is the scene of the novel. The central figure is a character of a type of which America has been somewhat prolific. He is a man of culture, whose observations among the working classes have aroused in him a sense of the wrong endured by multitudes of toilers and of compassion for them in their miseries. His advocacy of the workers' cause ends in the loss of his professorship in Rocklands University. After this he becomes an active leader of the working classes."

The Indicator: A Hesperian Leaflet, the second number of which John Scott, North Bend, Ohio, will publish in a few days, will contain a hitherto unprinted poem by John G. Whittier, addressed to a young lady in Ohio. W. D. Howells will contribute a charming little hot-weather essay, and there will be a sketch by Col. T. F. Allen, formerly of the Seventh Ohio Cavalry, called "The Flag Still There."

"Composition and Rhetoric," by Sara E. H. Lockwood and Mary Alice Emerson, is ready this month from the press of Ginn & Co. Important features of the book are the cumulative method of treatment shown in the illustrative examples, the constant emphasis on the importance of the pupil's own thinking and writing, and the correlation of composition work with the study of the college requirements in England.

"The Seven Houses," by Hamilton Drummond, is down for early publication on the Fall list of the Frederick A. Stokes Company. It is a romantic story of chivalrous love and priestly intrigue by the author of "The King's Pawn," and the scene of action is laid at the time when a plague devastated a provincial French town.

A new volume by Gelett Burgess, called "The Burgess Nonsense Book," is in active preparation at the Frederick A. Stokes Company's. It is a collection of all Mr. Burgess's nonsense verses and stories which have appeared in The Lark and other publications, together with his quaint and original illustrations.

What is probably the first authentic popular history of Wales has just been written by O. M. Edwards for G. P. Putnam's Sons' Story of the Nations Series. The author first sketches the rise and fall of the princely class, and then describes the growth of a self-educated, self-governing peasantry. Mr. Edwards, who is the Lecturer on Modern History at Lincoln College, Oxford, had difficulties as to the manner in which the proper names should be printed—whether in Welsh or English. He has decided to give in the text the Anglicized forms, while in brackets in the index he has had printed the Welsh spelling. An edition of the work is also contemplated in the Welsh language.

"The Lion's Whelp: A Story of Cromwell's Time," by Amelia E. Barr, of which we have already made brief mention, will be published early in September by Dodd, Mead & Co. It is a romance of the middle of the seventeenth century, which follows the fortunes of two families living not far from London, each on its own estate—the De Wicks, devoted to the royalist cause, and the Swaffams, adherents of Oliver Cromwell, "The Lion's Whelp," through whose courage and honesty of purpose England's Lion attained a yet prouder position in the estimation of the nations of the earth. With this historical setting the romance between Prince Rupert and Lady Matilda De Wick is unfolded.

Boston Notes.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—The one little novel of the week is Mrs. Laura E. Richards's "Geoffrey Strong," a tale in which the New England spinster is presented in so fair a fashion that she will nevermore be content to be known as the superfluous woman. First is Miss Prudence, tenderly cherishing her sister Vesta, and next is Vesta herself, who, as the young hero very well says, is like nothing else but one of those lovely little roses that are not white because the faintest sea-shell tinted blush touches their petals, and lastly, there is Mrs. Tree, who at ninety years of age is as ready for quick exchange of what she would call "sass" as any maid of sixteen, and as ready to sympathize with lovers and to outwit any narrow-minded old lady of sixty inclined to interfere with the course of true love. The nominal heroine is a girl who wishes to be a physician, but practices her art but once and marries her first patient, but the honors of the tale are with Vesta and Mrs. Tree. There is not a gleam of realty about the story, but it is as pretty a bit of romance as one could ask for Summer reading. Also, there is nothing in its pages to exclude it from that fair abode of purity in literature and impropriety in sculpture, the Boston Public Library, from which one of Mrs. Richards's former books, "Love and Rocks," was shut out for a reason so very funny that it is a pity that its amazing prudery makes it unfit to tell.

The August Cornhill Booklet is made up of selections from Overbury's "Characters," of which every one knows "A faire and happy milk-mayd," and not many know more. "An Old Man, The Proud Man, A Good Woman, A Timist, An Amorist, An Affectate Traveler, A Country Gentleman, An Ignorant Glory-Hunter, and a Worthy Commander of the Warres, and a few others are in the Booklet. The Timist and the Amorist are interesting because their titles are early examples of the vicious use of "ist" as a termination, but all of them are valuable chiefly as curiosities. "The Milk Mayd" seems to be the result of happy chance.

Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. are bringing out an odd little book, probably destined to be unique, and furnishing indubitable evidence of great industry. The title, "Arline Valére," tells nothing, and the author's name, Joseph Hallworth, is equally dumb, but a glance at a page immediately secures attention, for the volume reproduces the author's manuscript, and consequently compels one to spend twice as much time upon it as if it were printed in ordinary characters. It imitates Dickens, and seems rather long-drawn in spite of nearly 200 small marginal illustrations which do their best to hasten its apparent movement. Collectors will find the book more interesting than it will seem to ordinary readers. The whimsical printing is evidently the author's idea, the publishers being anything but eccentric

This is hardly the season in which to judge of the esteem in which an author is held by the orders given for a book to be published a month hence, especially when there is no doubt that the edition will be very large, and when the book has already appeared in a magazine and in newspapers. Still when one looks at the list of advance orders received for "Kim," notes that they have not quite mounted to a score, and come chiefly from libraries, one remembers the days of "Captains Courageous," and is amazed. One remembers something very like it after the appearance of the second part of "Locksley Hall," when those whom it wounded strove to destroy a reputation builded by a lifetime of noble toil, but still when one considers the originality and the amazing cleverness of "Kim," and looks at the pitiful little scroll of names, one's faith in the independence and judgment of Bostonians is severely shaken. If they neglect Mr. Kipling because bidden to do so, was their apparent admiration for him mere obedience to some masterful man?

Notes of German Books.

The fourth volume of the Biographisches Jahrbuch, edited by Anton Bettleheim, has been published at Berlin, (George Reimer,) and maintains the high character for thoroughness and accuracy of preparation and for the excellence of its typographical execution, which has been established by the prior issues of the series, as well as by the Biographische Blätter, to which it is practically a successor. This work is invaluable for reference, as it constitutes a perfect necrology, so far as Germany is concerned, and in the case of notables in every walk of life gives extended biographies.

The letters which were printed in the appendix of the biography of Gen. August von Goeben by Gebhard Zernin, published from 1895-8, have now been reprinted with a sketch of the life of von Goeben by Zernin, (Berlin, Mittler & Sohn.) As the letters constitute almost a diary, they afford a graphic picture of the campaigns of 1864, 1866, and 1870, composed from day to day by one who was actually participating in the stirring events.

A curious book has appeared in Berlin (Junk) that is bothering the German critics. Its title is "Polyphem, ein Gorilla," and its author is said to be a well-known writer under the pseudonym of "Th. Zell." The work is nominally a study of Homer's Odyssey, Book IX., verse 105. Its author, inclining to the theory that Odyssey's wanderings were around the coast of Africa, sets up the thesis that the Polyphemus whom Odyssey meets is a gorilla, and indulges in a scientific exposition of the "social conditions" of the Cyclops as pictured by Homer, in the light of the principles of jurisprudence and Darwinism.

To the series "Moderne Essays zur Kunst und Litteratur," edited by Dr. Hans Landsberg, (Berlin, Gose & Tetzlaff,) the editor has contributed a study of "Hermann Sudermann," and Rudolf Klein on "Arnold Böcklin."

Gnadenfeld & Co. of Berlin have published a "Geschichte der Prostitution in Frankreich bis zur Neuzeit," by P. Dufour.

An address by Ernst Possert on what scenic system is best adapted for the production of classic dramas, particularly Shakespeare's, has been published at Munich, (Beck.)

The fourth main division of Prof. Wagner's great work, "Lehr und Handbuch der Politischen Oekonomie," in which he has the collaboration of Finance Minister Buchenberger, Professors Bücher, Dietzel, and others, is devoted to the science of finance, and is prepared by himself. The second half of the fourth part of this division has been published at Leipsic, (C. F. Water,) and is devoted to the subject of taxation, and more particularly to taxation as it is in actual practice in Germany, imperial, state, and local.

Heinrich von Poschinger has finally completed his work on "Bismarck und der Bundestaat," with the publication of the fifth and concluding volume, (Stuttgart, Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt.)

A second edition has been issued of Dr. Otto Weddigen's work on the influence of Lord Byron on European literatures, with an appendix on Freiligrath as an intermediary between the poets of England and Germany.

A history of the development of French literature to 1901, by Ernst Dannheiszer, has been published by Lehmann of Zweibrücken.

The ninth volume of Kuno Fischer's "Kleine Schriften" has been published at Heidelberg, (Winter), and contains his "Groszherzog Karl Alexander von Sachsen. Gedächniszrede."

W. Mangold has contributed a substantial addition to the Voltaire literature by the collection which he has made and published, (Berlin, Wiegandt & Grieben), under the title, "Voltariana inedita aus den Königlichen Archiven zu Berlin."

Those who are interested in the study of comparative literature will be anxious to obtain a copy of L. L. Schücking's "Studien über die stofflichen Beziehungen der englischen Komödie zur italienischen bis Lilly," which has been published at Halle, by Niemeyer.

Mayer and Müller of Berlin have published, "Sir Ysumbeas. Eine englische Romanez des 14. Jahrhunderts," edited by J. Zupitza and G. Schleich.

A history of the Schor family, the great Hebrew publishing house, from the middle of the fifteenth century to the present time, written in the Hebrew language by B. Friedberg, has been published at Frankfort, (Kaufmann.)

A work of over 700 pages on the history of witchcraft and persecutions of those suspected thereof, by Joseph Hanson, together with a treatise on the history of the word "Hexe," (witch,) by J. Franck, has been published at Bonn, (C. Georgi.)

A new novel by Fedor von Zobeltitz, "Der Herr Intendant," published by Eisner of Berlin, has a season of the court theatre as the theme of its story.

A selection of the best of the literary essays and studies which Erich Schmidt has contributed to various periodicals during the last fifteen years, since the publication of his first volume of "Charakteristiken," have been collected and published at Berlin, (Weidmann), under the same title, with the addition, "Zweite Reihe." They cover ground from the time of the Reformation to the present day, as present in fact, as Rudolf Lindau and Ebner-Eschenbach.

Items from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—Charles Bloomingdale, who is the "Karl" of The Press, is to issue, this Fall, a novel and a volume of poems. The story, to be called "A Failure," will be Mr. Bloomingdale's second venture in that direction, as some years ago, with his "Mr., Miss, and Mrs." he successfully entered the field of prose fiction. This latest title is not to be taken as in any sense prophetic. His verses are well known to Philadelphians, having appeared often in the columns of the daily papers. In journalistic phraseology they are "good sellers" for they are not only "smooth" in a sense other than that of slang, but "light" in the best sense of that much abused word. "Life" at its best publishes no verse a bit better than the best Mr. Bloomingdale buries from the world of general readers in a morning paper.

Another of The Press staff soon to stand sponsor for a novel is J. O. G. Duffy, whose "Glass and Gold" is to come from the Lippincott press in the early Fall. The story, which is of the society of New York, London, and California, is an exposé of the more mercenary life of American "upper circles" (so-called) that is both sarcastic and powerful. The author, who is a lawyer and journalist of reputation and influence, has told his story fearlessly, and the publishers predict that he will have a wide hearing. The book is to be one of the most pleasing examples of fine book-making that has come with the Lippincott imprint.

The Irish literary element, by the bye, is strongly represented in Lippincott's new list of fiction. George Moore, whose "Sister Teresa" has just been published, recently proclaimed his Irish predilections by fleeing from London to the green shores; Mrs. E. L. Voynich has Irish blood in her and was born in the Emerald Isle; Cyrus Townsend Brady cannot forswear his name, even if he were so inclined, and now comes James O. G. Duffy.

This same house is soon to issue a fourth in the series of "true" biographies begun by them a few years ago. Washington, Penn, and Franklin are now to be followed by "The True Thomas Jefferson," which comes from the pen of William Eleroy Curtis. Col. Henry Watterson of The Louisville Courier-Journal had been asked to write the book, but was forced to decline. At his recommendation, the work was intrusted to Mr. Curtis, who has been intimately associated with the political and pseudo-official side of Washington life and journalism for ten years or more. He is a Republican in politics, a man of wide observation and sane judgment, and a writer of experience and high ability.

This, with "Washington, the Federal City," already referred to in these columns, will represent the more serious and dignified of the Lippincott's Fall publications. Rosa Nouchette Cary's "The Web of Grace" will, with Mr. Duffy's "Glass and Gold," divide the honors in American fiction.

Hiram Macolley, a printer of this city, is the possessor of an old German religious book both curious and valuable. It is curious because it is capable of being opened in six different ways, a different story awaiting the experimenting reader in each instance. The first four parts of the book are devoted to sermons delivered in the years 1737 and 1739. The fifth and sixth parts contain the first book of Moses and the lives of Abraham and Isaac.

The book, which the present owner values at $2,000, was published at Beyreuth in 1739 by John G. Vierling, and claims as its author and editor Johann Georg Hagermann, first pastor of the Church of Brandenburg. It opens with a somewhat fulsome dedication to the house of Brandenburg-Culenbach, and is elaborately bound in tooled red morocco. It is in an excellent state of preservation.

Edward Stern & Co., publishers of this city, have recently issued "A Rabbi's Impressions of the Oberammergau Passion Play." It is a book considerably out of the ordinary. The author, the Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf, is a man very prominent in Philadelphia's philanthropic and sociologic as well as religious life. He possesses abilities of a high order as preacher and writer. He is a well-rounded, traveled scholar of broad views. He is a man both sane and sincere in thought and expression. For these reasons his book is not one of the thousand telling in more or less picturesque manner of that world-famous religious observance of a Bavarian village. It brings a new view and suggests a new thought. The preface strikes the keynote. Dr. Krauskopf writes:

"The Oberammergau Passion Play has made clear that there are falsehoods enacted and taught that must be uprooted, and that there are truths suppressed that must be brought to light, and given the widest publicity, if the Jew is to be spared further suffering, and if the Christian is to be saved from further wrongdoing against 'Israel.'"

The six lectures now embodied in book form purpose to right matters, and whatever the result, it is certain that both manner and method of the counsel is earnest and logical. The personal racial touch appears when Dr. Krauskopf, in describing his impressions while seated in the theatre at Oberammergau, says:

"There were moments, when listening to the play, when, seeing one gross misrepresentation of the Jewish people after the other, I felt as if I had to rise and declare aloud to the thousands that crowded the auditorium that what they heard and saw, as far as it depicted or typified the Jew, was unhistoric in fact, false in interpretation, and cruel in inference."

Philadelphia art circles are justly elated over the successes won at the Pan-American by artists either born and living here or trained here to their profession. Six gold medals, eight of silver, nine of bronze, and nine honorable mentions is a record gratifying.

E. A. Abbey belongs here as much as so broad a worker can belong in any one place. He was born in Philadelphia, and first studied his craft at this city's academy. Cecelia Beaux, too, the only woman to win a gold medal at Paris, was born here, and here studied under Mrs. Janvier. Thomas Eakins, for the last quarter of a century, has been a leading figure in Philadelphia's art world, and William Sartain, though now of New York, was born and passed his early life here. This last might be repeated word for word of Robert Henri and Miss Emily Sartain. Henry R. Poore, E. W. Redfield, and Charles Grafly are Philadelphians of to-day.

Three of those receiving honorable mention for drawing, W. J. Glackens, Henry McCarter, and Howard Chandler Christy, are from the ranks of journalism. All three began their professional labors in the art rooms of The Philadelphia Press, all three have since studied abroad, and all three have now devoted their talents to illustrative work.

A word may well be said for Henry O. Tanner, who is the only negro who has attained pre-eminence as a painter. A native of Philadelphia and the son of a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he gained his art education at the Academy of Fine Arts. He next studied in Paris under noted masters, and has frequently exhibited in the salon. France has acknowledged his genius by purchasing one of his canvases.

Mr. Carl Becker has just finished painting a portrait of Brig. Gen. Henry Louis Carpenter, who was one of the aides on Gen. Sheridan's staff, and a portrait of Mr. Joseph Wright, who is an honorary member of the old City Troop. Mr. Wright has given Mr. Becker two commissions for portraits, one a small equestrian portrait of himself, and the other a portrait of his daughter, Miss Katharine.

Macaulay's New Zealander.

From The Philadelphia Times Saturday Book Review.

Somebody who has been reading Horace Walpole's letters for the first time has rushed into print with a discovery of the origin of Macaulay's New Zealander, and a paragraph about it is just now current among "literary notes." The passage from Walpole might have been found with less trouble in Bartlett, who cites it under the quotation from Macaulay. It is from a letter to Mason, in 1774, which has some interest for Pan-American readers of the present day. "The next Augustan age will dawn on the other side of the Atlantic. There will be a Thucydides at Boston, a Xenophon at New York, and in time a Virgil at Mexico and a Horace at Peru. At last, some curious traveler from Lima will visit England and give a description of the ruins of St. Paul's like the descriptions of Baalbec and Palmyra." This is certainly very close to Macaulay's passage about the Roman Catholic Church, in his review of Ranke's "History of the Popes": "She may still exist in undiminished vigor when some traveler from New Zealand shall, in the midst of a vast solitude, take his stand on a broken arch of London Bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's." Macaulay had a way of remembering what he had read. For instance, he had read in Hume: "Even bear-baiting was esteemed heathenish and unchristian; the sport of it—not the inhumanity—gave offense. He wrote in his own history: "The Puritans hated bear-baiting—not because it gave pain to the bear, but because it gave pleasure to the spectators." This idea of the traveler among the ruins he had used less successfully some years earlier in a review of Mitford's "Greece": "When travelers from some distant region shall in vain labor to decipher on some moldering pedestal the name of our proudest chief—shall hear savage hymns chanted over some misshapen idol over the ruined dome of our proudest temple." This recalls the passage in Volney's "Ruins"; "Who knows but that hereafter some traveler like myself will sit down upon the banks of the Seine, the Thames, or the Zuyder Zee, where now in the tumult of enjoyment the heart and the eyes are too slow to take in the multitude of sensations? Who knows but he will sit down solitary amid silent ruins, and weep a people inurned, and their greatness changed into an empty name?"

Volney hardly could have read Walpole; but Kirke White had probably read Volney when he wrote in answer to the question, "Where now is Britain?" in his poem, "Time":

Even as the savage sits upon the stone
That marks where stood her capitols and hears
The bittern booming in the weeds, he shrinks
From the dismaying solitude.

There is a still clearer anticipation of Macaulay in Shelley's "Dedication to Peter Bell": "In the firm expectation that when London shall be an habitation of bitterns; when St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey shall stand shapeless and nameless ruins in the midst of an unpeopled marsh; when the piers of Waterloo Bridge shall become the nuclei of islets of reeds and osiers, and cast the jagged shadows of their broken arches on the solitary stream, some transatlantic commentator shall be weighing in the scales of some new and now unimagined system of criticism the respective merits of the Bells and the Fudges and their historians." An industrious reader with plenty of time could doubtless find many more examples of the use of this not very recondite image. But, after all, the interesting question is not who said a thing first, but who said it last—who said it, that is, in the form in which it is remembered. Walpole's traveler from Lima failed to strike the popular imagination; but when Macaulay brought him from New Zealand he became at once a familiar figure.

Correspondence and a Moral.

The following communication appears in the current number of The Bookman, preceded by the legend, "We have received the following letter, which we publish without comment":

Brighton, England,
June 12, 1901.

To the Editors of The Bookman:

Sirs: As I learn that the New Amsterdam Book Company are advertising a story of mine—"A Heritage of Peril"—as a new story, I wish to warn the book trade and the reading public of the United States that that statement is incorrect.

The story was written years ago for serial issue; it is crude, immature, conventional, hackneyed, and poor; it was not written for volume publication, and in my opinion it is not fit for volume issue. I have not been consulted as to its production now, have had no opportunity of revising it, and had I been consulted would have vetoed the issue altogether. The proof of this is, that although I still hold the British copyright, I shall not issue a British edition.

I am extremely proud of the very large American audience which my later work has secured, and naturally wishful to offer them nothing that I do not consider of my best, and thus most anxious that they should not be allowed to think that I am in any way responsible for their having put before them now a story of the sensational dime novel order as a serious example of my later and matured work. Such a thing is as unfair to me and to my reputation in the United States as it is insulting to the intelligence of the thousands of readers in America who buy my duly authorized books.

I am, Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR W. MARCHMONT.

We, too, received a copy of the above communication, but, according to our custom where there appears to be two sides to a story, we did not publish it "without comment." We investigated, and the results, in the light of the letter in The Bookman, which originally appeared in The Publishers' Weekly five weeks ago, may not be uninteresting to our readers:

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

We beg to thank you for your courtesy in allowing us to make some reply to Mr. Marchmont's (if it be Mr. Marchmont's) very peculiar letter, relating to his novel, "The Heritage of Peril."

We are free to confess that we do not understand the reason of Mr. Marchmont's complaint. He sells his books in America through different agents. We bought "By Right of Sword" and "A Dash for a Throne," from Hutchinson & Co., "The Heritage of Peril" from Tillotson & Son; he has also sold one book through A. P. Watt & Son. We never had any correspondence direct with Mr. Marchmont regarding any of these books before they were published. They were offered to us as unpublished novels and accepted as such solely on their merits, we caring nothing about the time when they were written.

Of course, we are sorry that Mr. Marchmont objects to the publication of "The Heritage of Peril"; that we are exonerated will be plain to all who read the enclosed letter from Messrs. Tillotson & Son.

We believe that Mr. Marchmont is needlessly sensitive over this matter. The novel provides just the material that the public want. We can assure him that we are willing to buy all the "copy" he can turn out provided it is of the quality of "The Heritage of Peril." We wade wearily, month after month, through reams of verbiage, vainly hoping to find just such stories as Mr. Marchmont calls "crude, hackneyed, and poor."

We were not aware that Mr. Marchmont is at present visiting this country. If he is not, how is it that his letter is typewritten on American paper, signed "Arthur W. Marchmont, per E. A. P.," and mailed with an American two-cent stamp? Yours very truly, New Amsterdam Book Company,
William T. Henderson.

July 3, 1901.

The New Amsterdam Book Company:

Gentlemen: Our attention has been called to a letter recently received by one of the trade papers, purporting to have been written by Arthur W. Marchmont, in which he states that the recent publication by the New Amsterdam Book Company of a novel, entitled "The Heritage of Peril," was entirely unauthorized.

We would state that we purchased this manuscript from Mr. Marchmont; we sold the serial rights in the United States to some of the largest newspapers in the leading cities, and this Spring submitted the novel along with some other manuscripts by various authors, to the New Amsterdam Book Company. They purchased the rights of "The Heritage of Peril," and are now the bona fide owners of the American copyright, with full rights to publish the book. Very truly yours,

(Signed.) TILLOTSON & SON.
FRANK W. GRAVES, Manager.
July 1, 1901.

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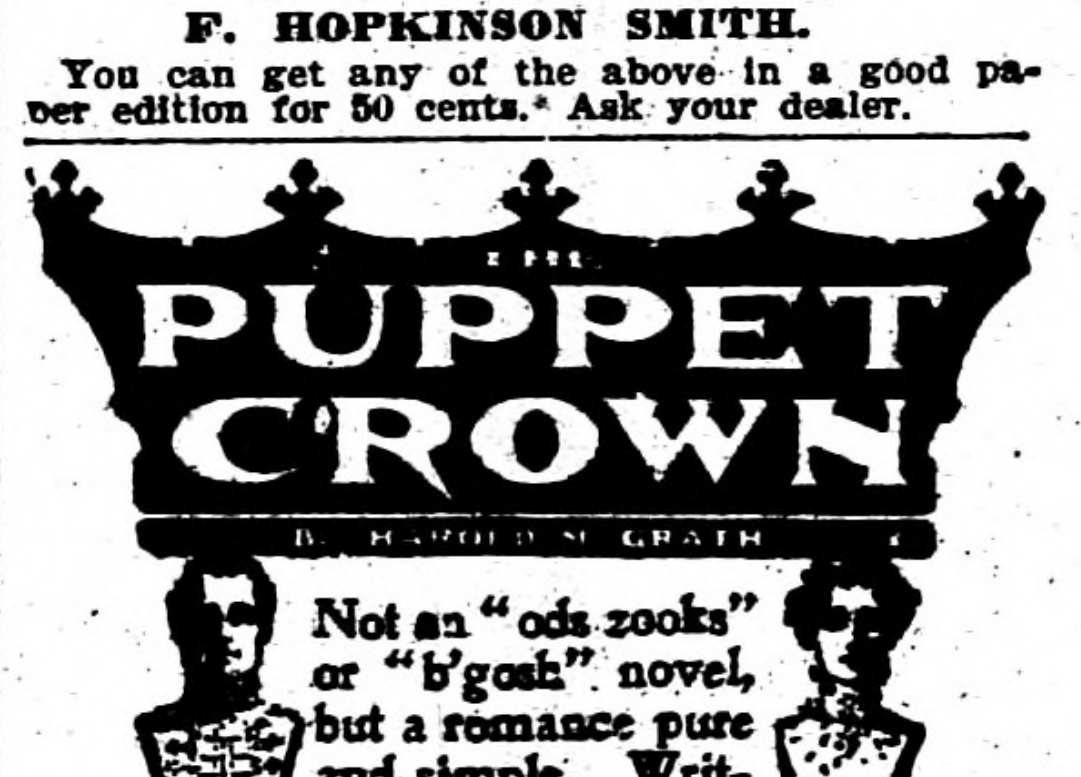

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BOOKS.

A Brief and Understandable History of Them from the Earliest Times.*

HERE by Gertrude Rawlings, we have the first issue of a "Library of Useful Stories" by English writers, in which attempt will be made to deal with various branches of useful knowledge, in language as free as possible from technicalities. Miss Rawlings's subject, the history of books, which is illustrated by views representing the interior of old printing presses, pages from manuscript and printed books, specimens of fine old type and printer's devices, will be found well covered and readable.

Naturally one would not expect to turn to the pages of a small volume of this character to find fresh information on disputed prints, or to add to knowledge acquired through long familiarity with the subject, but it would be hard to find a book in which, in so short a compass, about 150 pages, so good an idea of the development of books—the passage from written to printed records and the gradual spread of printing and consequently of knowledge is so clearly set forth.

Miss Rawlings's introduction treats of the beginnings of writing and the ancient history of the manuscript volume, the origin of which is lost in tradition, each nation attributing the invention of writing to one of its own gods. She describes various early forms of books, all more or less clumsy to modern eyes, wood and bark being among the oldest substances to receive writing. The early Greeks and Latins used tablets of soft metal, coated with wax, on which written characters were impressed with a stylus. Pausanius speaks of the original copy of Hesiod's "Works and Days" as being on lead tablets. Wooden leaves bound together on one side—the forerunner of the present book—were called by the Romans caudex, or codex, (originally meaning tree stumps,) in distinction to the volumen, always a parchment or papyrus roll. The oldest manuscript in existence is on papyrus, the chief writing material of the ancient world. For although the discovery was early made that the skin of animals properly prepared made durable writing material, papyrus held its own in early Egypt, Greece, and Rome until about the fourth or fifth century of our era. The books of Babylonia and Assyria took the form of thick clay tablets, of varying sizes, on which characters were impressed with a triangular, pointed instrument, after which the tablets were baked, becoming exceedingly durable. It is uncertain whether the Old Testament was originally in the form of these Babylonian tablets on Egyptian papyrus or on parchment rolls. Possibly all three methods may have been employed at different times.

The earliest Chinese writings were carved on tablets of bamboo bark, and so, perhaps, hardly to be included under ancient methods of writing. At an early day, however, this nation invented paper, which remained unknown to Europe until about the tenth century, A. D. One of the earliest manuscripts on paper is an Arabic "Treatise on the Nourishment of the Human Body," about A. D. 960. but until after the invention of printing manuscripts on paper are rare, as compared to those on parchment or vellum.

Miss Rawlings traces in the same careful manner the preservation of literature. The Egyptian papyri, or cuneiform tablets, possess a much stronger historic than purely literary interest, while the writings of Greece or Rome, or those produced under Greek or Roman influence, so much more important from the latter standpoint, have survived to a much smaller extent. There is no known Greek manuscript older than 160 B. C., even these being fragmentary and scarce; while the earliest Latin document is dated 55 A. D. The preservation of the great mass of old writings is due to accident rather than design. Fire and war have been most disastrous to both manuscript and printed books, but carelessness, ignorance, and wanton destructiveness, as well as natural decay, have had much to do with such loss.

Miss Rawlings describes how a wealthy collector of ancient Rome would set about forming a library, procuring the oldest obtainable manuscripts and well-written papyrus rolls, containing the correct text of all Greek and Roman authors. Where a volume could not be bought, it might be had on loan and copied by skillful scribes, or it could be sent for to Alexandria, where there was an unrivaled store of books and the most skillful of scribes. The chapters on books and libraries in classical times, as well as those on the same subjects in mediaeval days, contain much information in small compass, and yet so put as to be eminently readable to all, as to celebrated manuscripts, libraries, and collectors. Sometimes as to the small beginnings from which great results have grown, as, for instance, in the foundation of the great Royal Library, now the Bibliothéque Nationale, by King John of France, with a small collection, some claiming to have contained only twenty volumes.

Manuscript books were largely prepared in monasteries, but there were from the earliest days secular professional writers. As early as 1403 there was in London a Brotherhood of the Craft of Writers of Text Letters, Limners, and Illuminators, and by 1501 the Company of Stationers was established, quite probably the same society under a general name. The revival of learning in the fourteenth century brought about an increase in the size and number of private libraries, the value and scarcity of books leading to the chained volumes so common in college and church libraries in England and on the Continent.

The chapters on the beginnings of printing are well done, Miss Rawlings tracing the first use of engraved wood plates carved in relief, which when inked could be printed on paper or other substance. Originating in China, this knowledge spreads to Japan, but although the plan of such printing was carried to Egypt in the tenth century Europeans are thought to have made their own discoveries, quite unaided by such knowledge both as to block-printing and the use of movable type.

The remainder of Miss Rawlings's story, although entirely interesting, is much more commonly known. The first European block printing was pictures of the saints, to be soon followed by block books, the earliest of which was the Biblia Pauperum, or Bible of the Poor, containing far less text than illustrations. This soon led to the invention of movable type, around which centres the Coster-Gutenberg legends.

Systematic accounts of early printing will be found in separate chapters: "Gutenberg and the Mentz Press," "Early Printing," "Early Printing in Italy," "Early Printing in England," "Early Printing in Scotland," "Early Printing in Ireland," and the allied art of "Book Binding." A concluding chapter, much more technical in its nature, has been added, by one familiar with modern processes, which follows the evolution of our present day book, from the time it goes into the hands of the printer's "reader," through all the stages of its manufacture, to its final issue; giving also accounts of modern machinery used in such work, and of stereotyping, electrotyping, and illustration.

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*THE STORY OF BOOKS. By Gertrude Burford Rawlings. Illustrations. Pp. 160. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1901. Sheets.

A French Paper's Estimate of Margaret Fuller.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

If you think it worth while to add anything to what you have already offered pertaining to Margaret Fuller, the following extract from an estimate of her influence on American thought and literature, translated from the Revue des Deux Mondes, in 1852, may possess a certain peculiar interest, as from a Frenchman's point of view. Contemporary data show that the reviewer's conclusions startled the attention of American readers at that day. To quote one of these: "The reviewer evidently judges from what would be the influence of such a mind on France, not from what was Margaret Fuller's real influence here. Her reputation at home was quite sectional—her influence nearly limited to a literary clique."

With her uncommon intelligence, and her entirely misdirected mind, she is the most complete representative of the excellencies and defects of the most celebrated women of our time. Of all the celebrated women of the nineteenth century Margaret Fuller is certainly the most individual, the least abandonée; in short, has the most resistance and character. Proud and imperious, she never abdicated her reason nor her will. She had only one thought—to govern; only one ambition—to reign. All her words, all her actions emanate from and circle around this single point. To those who have not understood this original vice or this innate virtue, whichever it may be termed, her character is most complicated—it is entirely inexplicable. A desire of power, misdirected, and always enveloped in the vapors of idealism, penetrates all her words. Give to her life a definite object, withdraw her from her German studies, instead of the world of metaphysicians and poets in which she lived throw her into the political and active world, and you would have immediately the chief of a party, a leader. Give her a strictly religious and Catholic education and you would see her submit to the most terrible experiences to found or reform some monastic order; and always the governor. Instead of the exclusively literary training to which the imprudence of her father condemned her, give her a more gymnastic education, if we may so express ourselves, the education of an Amazon instead of that of the scholar, and you would soon see her attempt the most perilous adventures, perhaps withdrawing to the desert to found kingdoms, and undertake political and military enterprises, after the manner of Lady Stanhope. The circumstances and the manners of her country, her education, and the mediocrity of her fortune prevented Margaret Fuller from launching into these dangers. * * *

Thus terminates the life of this ardent and feverish woman. Margaret Fuller has marked her place in the annals of her country. It is the first time such a character has appeared in the United States. Among all the symptoms indicative of a desire for change in the manners, moral life, and religion of the Americans, there is nothing more curious than this. We are interested in this question, we Europeans; such an existence may serve us for a moral thermometer, by which to measure the amount of influence which European ideas have had, and are still exciting, in the development of transatlantic civilization. The whole history of America is the result of the ideas of Europe. After Luther and Calvin, who may be regarded as the founders of New England, came Locke and Voltaire, who may be considered in their turn as the founders of the Union and the fathers of the Revolution. Now it is Kant and Hegel who are the apostles of a moral and intellectual renovation. America is thus a vast workshop of experiments. In moral things America is not a distinct and separate world; it is but the second hemisphere of our planet. All that Europe thinks America applies, whether it be an industrial invention or a system of morals. The Americans have not at present, and probably will not have for a long time to come, any ideas which are properly their own; but they know how to live a cosmopolitan life, and they receive all the influences of Europe. There, in that young and vigorous world, words fly more lightly than in our Europe; they are less easily rendered into action, and there is no such need to moderate one's enthusiasm. The influence of Margaret has not died with her; she still lives, she returns to us and will long return to us, under the form of books or essays. She, more than any other individual, has sown the harvest which is beginning to show itself in America and is slowly ripening there. Hence we have spoken of her with minuteness and sympathy, in order that hereafter, when all the facts an ideas which she has scattered in America shall bear their fruit, she also may sustain her share of the responsibility and receive her portion of the praise, for the evil and the good which these ideas and facts may ultimately produce." C. E. S.

New York, Aug. 13, 1901.

NIETZSCHE.

The Prophet of Evolution, the Philosopher and Critic.*

NIETZSCHE as critic, philosopher, poet, and prophet is presented in a neat volume, the product of Thomas Common's scissors. The selections have been well made to present this mad philosopher and prophet of ethical evolution in his best light. Child of the stars Nietzsche certainly was, with intellect rapier keen and that scintillated in the coruscations of genius. He appeals to intellectual men and women that are charmed by strenuous mentality and a literary style abounding in aphorisms.

To become a leader in the van of moral evolution, he turned his back on generations of Christian teaching, repudiating the humanitarian sympathy of the Gospel and what he termed its slave morality. The vital questions of ethics and politics were exploited by him in what he thought "the light of the new knowledge shed upon them by evolution." Huxley and Romanes, to say nothing of Henry Drummond, whom Mr. Common dubs "a theological wag," saw that the light of evolution seeming so clear in the world of physics, failed altogether in the domain of ethics. In the empire of psychic phenomenon appeared a new kingdom with new forces, laws, and far-reaching results. All this is denied by Nietzsche with one sweeping denunciation. Christianity is a humbug, although the most stupendous event in European history. Its slave morality that seeks to help the weak is the product of a gigantic conspiracy on the part of the ignoble and exceptional classes to preserve for themselves a place by drawing on the sympathies of the wise and great and good, that they may not perish utterly from the social fabric.

Nietzsche preaches the ideal of the overman, which is nothing more or less than the dawn some time of a better race, to be evolved out of the better elements of the present through the rugged doctrine of the survival of the best, and thus to form the true aristocratic morality, which will be forever the morality of the future, while slave morality will be a thing of the past.

He seems to have a strange contempt for our common humanity or what is known as the masses in his aristocratic pride of intellect. Yet it is from these masses that the future overman is to be evolved. Natural selection of the best must be our fundamental principle in morals if we follow him. But what is the best that he talks about so forcefully? Here is a difficulty. The problem of Christianity is by no means so fully solved as his devoted followers appear to think.

His idea of the good and bad and his so-called new commandments exhibit the trend of his thinking. He preaches freedom and thinks he has attained it. To him God is dead, Jesus was simply an immature young man, the resurrection the arch humbug. He never takes the trouble to be even reverent. Here are some of his definitions:

> What is good? All that elevates the feeling of power. What is bad? All that proceeds from weakness. The weak and the defective are to go to the wall, (the first principle of our charity.) And we are to help them thereto. What is more injurious than any crime? Practical sympathy for all the defective and weak—Christianity.

Inculcate such doctrines in the heads of the highly educated, the aristocracy of intellect, and work with them on the passions of the ignorant, and what will come out of it? Anarchy and broken heads. And this was just what Carlyle saw would result from Froude's doctrine that nothing is good or bad except as thinking makes it so.

Nietzsche does not hesitate to assert that Jesus was a decadent, childish and silly, but he modestly says of himself that he is "a decisive and fateful link between two thousand centuries." Then in imitation of Him at whom he scoffs with bitter hatred, he proceeds to formulate some new commandments of his own:

> Do I advise you to love your neighbor? Flee from the nearest and love the furthest human being. Higher than love to the neighbor is love to the furthest human being. Love the overman. This is his wisdom of loving one's neighbor.
>
> Ye should only have enemies to be hated, not enemies to be despised.
>
> When a great injustice has been done you, do at once five more small ones.
>
> Man must be trained for war and woman for the relaxation of the warrior.
>
> Die at the right time.

These are the commandments that spring from the fateful link of many centuries. But what if ethical evolution is not true? What if the morality of the New Testament is not decadent? What if God is not dead? The seat of authority then remains in a personal will, not in a blind force or an eyeless principle. If Nietzsche's world could be ushered in at once, the hell of that hyena, as he calls Dante, would be a refuge from its formless, palpitating horrors.

As a critic, the ages and their great ones fare but poorly before this "fateful link." Pontius Pilate, with Goethe and Emerson and two others, are about the only great ones known to fame for whom he has a good word. The worthy Pontius Pilate is the only one who has said a thing worth saying in all the New Testament. Mad philosopher and prophet of dreams, of the Roman Governor he says: "The noble scorn of the Roman, before whom a shameless misuse of the word 'Truth' was carried on, has enriched the New Testament with the sole expression therein which has value, which is the criticism and very annihilation of the book, 'What is truth?'"

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*NIETZSCHE, AS CRITIC, PHILOSOPHER, POET, AND PROPHET. Choice Selections from His Works. Compiled by Thomas Common. With portrait. One volume. Pp. lxv.-261. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. London: Grant Richards. $2 net.

Champlain's First Fight with the Iroquois.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The interesting article on Champlain in last week's issue of your SATURDAY REVIEW is incomplete in the notice of his first battle with the "fierce people," the Iroquois, on July 4, 1609, the one several years earlier than the fight in Central New York. The place of conflict is an interesting and much mooted point with historians. I have examined with care, visited the various places assigned, and feel confident that the battle was at Sandy Point, Bulwagga Bay, Crown Point.

Champlain, ambitious to explore distant regions and extend the domain of his sovereign, left Quebec, May 18, 1609, with sixty Hurons and Algonquins, and two Frenchmen. With the crosier in one hand and a sword in the other, he entered the beautiful lake which now bears his name, with twenty-four bark canoes.

At Bulwagga Bay he was met by a war party of Mohawk-Iroquois, who claimed the strangers were invading their country. A conference was held, and each party landed and secured their boats. There was "blood on the moon," the native warriors on both sides were eager for a fight. Accordingly, on the following morning the battle commenced; it was the first in which firearms were used in the great lake and mountain region. The battle was short and decisive, and gave to France the mastery of the great lake region and entire Northwest for one hundred and fifty years.

Champlain led the advance with his French soldiers, each armed with an arquebus. Champlain, in his account of the battle, says: "I put four balls in my arquebus." Two principal chiefs fell at the first fire, another was wounded, and the war party fled in dismay, exclaiming, "The devil, the devil!"

It has been claimed the chiefs wore bark breastplates and woven-fabric protectors.

As already stated, difference of opinion exists as to the place of Champlain's engagement. O'Callaghan places it between Lake George and Crown Point, "probably in Ticonderoga." Parkman and others differ as to locality. Champlain says they "met the enemies at the point of a cape which juts into the lake on west side." Sandy Point alone answers this description, as all familiar with the lake from Port Henry to Ticonderoga will agree. I have carefully reviewed it, and fully agree with Judge Strong's view, who was an early settler and gleaned his facts from tradition and observation. In confirmation of this, Champlain did not proceed up the lake after his battle, but returned to the north. The Iroquois did not claim the country south of the Boquet River, and when attacked by the Algonquins on the lower lake, would retreat to Lake Avaiatoris, (Lake George.)

We find among the papers relating to the de Courcele and de Tracy expeditions that "Lake Champlain terminates in the country of the Iroquois, at the extension of which we enter on the lands of the Mohawk-Iroquois." The extension of the lake into Bulwagga Bay and the contraction on the eastern or Vermont side, give the appearance of terminating abruptly. Old maps name the contracted water "Wood Creek." Champlain's fight with the Iroquois may have affected all subsequent events and crippled the power and prosperity of France in the New World. By judicious treatment the power and influence of the great Indian Confederacy—the Six Nations—which overshadowed the entire North and Middle West, might have been overthrown; the Government of the continent might have fallen to the French, and not the English. Not a drop of water percolated on the west side of the Alleghanies that did not fall upon soil claimed by New France. Had freedom guided the sword of conquest, the destiny of affairs on the North American Continent might have been different. W. DE H.

Elizabethtown, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1901.

**The Fra who presides over the destinies of a certain enterprise in East Aurora, after having assured the general public that such a place really exists "eighteen miles from Buffalo," gives forth the following invitation:

> To accommodate visitors at the Pan-American Exposition, who also wish to visit the Roycroft Shop, the railroad company now runs a train to East Aurora from the Central Station every hour. Visitors at the "shop" are always welcome. There are girls who make it their business to pilot the visiting "Philistines" around, or, should you prefer, you can wander about through the buildings, under the trees, or linger in the "rest rooms" at your own sweet will.

"A Crazy Angel," by Annette Lucile Noble, author of "Eunice Lathrop," will be published this month by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The first chapters are descriptive of the "Angel's" early childhood. Miss Noble shows an understanding and a sympathy with the heart of a child that puts her on a par with such writers as Kenneth Grahame.

THE SUMMER GIRL.

Books She Reads, and When She Reads Them—She of New York, of Chicago, of Philadelphia, of Boston.

SEVERAL months before the Summer Girl starts on her annual trip to the seaside or mountains she is preparing an elaborate and magnificent wardrobe. Daily consultations are held with dressmakers and modistes, and when she appears for the Summer season her wonderful toilets display a richness, a splendor, a brilliancy, that Solomon in all his glory perhaps did not surpass.

Stowed away in a remote corner of one of her many trunks are the books with which she proposes to pass the odd moments left from the gayety and dissipation of watering place life. These books are few in number and light in character—not even standard novels are found among the Summer Girl's reading matter. Thackeray tells an interesting story about Macaulay and "Clarissa Harlowe":

> I spoke to him [Macaulay] once about "Clarissa." "Not read 'Clarissa'! he cried out. "If you have once read 'Clarissa' and are infected by it you can't leave it. When I was in India I passed one hot season in the Hills; and there were the Governor General, and the Secretary of the Government, and the Commander in Chief, and their wives. I had 'Clarissa' with me; and as soon as they began to read the whole station was in a passion of excitement about Miss Harlowe and her misfortunes and her scoundrelly Lovelace. The Governor's wife seized the book; the Secretary waited for it; the Chief Justice could not read it for tears." An old Scotch doctor, a Jacobin and a free thinker, who could only be got to attend church by the positive orders of the Governor General, cried over the last volume until he was too ill to appear at dinner. The Chief Secretary—afterward Sir William Macnaughton, the hero and the victim of the darkest episode in our Indian history—declared that reading this copy of "Clarissa" under the inspiration of its owner's enthusiasm was nothing less than an epoch in his life.

The American Summer Girl has probably never heard of "Clarissa"; certainly she would not think of putting the five large volumes of Richardson's novel among her Summer books—nor the Waverley novels, nor Dickens, Thackeray, Bulwer, and other old favorites. Her reading is as light as her gowns, and quite as airy, nor does she devour books with the avidity with which Macaulay's friends devoured "Clarissa" in the Hills of India. The Summer Girl's small number of books, compared with the large number of gowns composing her Summer outfit, suggests Falstaff's famous pennyworth of bread and infinite deal of stack in his tavern reckoning. She is sure to have the latest novels which are most talked about, for a book that is not much talked about has no charms for her. She wants to read what other people are reading, whether it is worth reading or not.

There are Summer girls and Summer girls. The Summer girl of New York is different from the Summer girl of Baltimore, just as the Summer girl of Chicago is different from the Summer girl of Philadelphia. The New York Summer girl has a style and manner and tone and form which declares to the world that she is one of the four million of fortunate beings that inhabit the first city of the Western World. She is justly proud to call that imperial city her home, although she lives in it scarcely three months in a year, but, to be a New Yorker is, in her eyes, a distinction which she gladly claims. Her New York is a city of luxurious homes; her father is a millionaire, and she lives on Fifth Avenue, enjoying all the pleasures that money can buy. She knows nothing of that other New York, forming a seething mass of vice and villainy. The New York girl is generally refined, always dashing, often beautiful, seldom coarse, and never vulgar. Although she cannot boast of being the daughter of a hundred earls, she is frequently more aristocratic in her tastes and more elegant in her manners than the daughters of European Princes. It is, indeed, a remarkable fact in American civilization how soon wealth, leisure, and education refine and beautify—how quickly they learn the sweet courtesies of life and the requirements of fashionable society.

The New York girl is up to date in her reading as she is in her dress, amusements, and sentiments. Amid the multifarious occupations of watering place life—the morning drive, the lounge on the lawn or the piazza, the afternoon siesta, the nightly ball—little time is left for reading. See that tall, splendidly gowned young woman sitting on the piazza of the United States Hotel at Saratoga. She holds in her jeweled hand a book whose pages she turns listlessly over. It is the last and most stirring of the so-called "historical" novels, now so much in vogue. In twenty-five minutes she will get all she wants out of that romance, and sigh for other novels to read. She is a New York Summer girl who enjoys the present and anticipates the future, but is indifferent to the past.

The Chicago Summer girl is dashing, breezy, and independent. Her reading is as striking as her dress, and equally characteristic. She will never merit the reproach which Shakespeare bestows upon "home-keeping youths," for she is far from being of "homely wit." She has nothing of the domestic fowl in her tastes, and her days do not roll away inactive and inglorious. Her open, frank, and sprightly manner wins her many friends and admirers. The Chicago girl, with all her dashing independence and sentimental freedom, reads more than many of her American sisters, even when "on pleasure bent." Nor does she read, only to forget, novel after novel, good, bad, and indifferent. Venturing upon her privacy with the privilege of a narrator, we find her reading "The Crisis," "A Dream of Empire," and "A Friend of Caesar" during her Summer vacation. Nor does she confine her reading to novels, but in the poets of the world she finds a greater pleasure than in the passing romance. Shakespeare transports her in imagination to Prospero's enchanted isle to the fairy court of Titania; or, sweeter still, to Juliet's bower, where Romeo told his burning love. In the picturesque pages of Scott she witnesses the gay pageants of courts, the excitement of tournaments, the splendid scenes of chivalry. With Milton she wanders through the beautiful bowers of Eden, or joins the glittering train of Comus. Byron takes her to the loftiest peaks of the Alps, which are covered with perpetual snow; then to the lovely groves of Italy, which are clad in perpetual verdure. Tennyson takes her to King Arthur's Court to meet the gallant Knights of the Round Table. With Tom Moore she revels in the gorgeous groves of Lalla Rookh. Turning from these scenes of Oriental splendor, she lingers over the sweetly sentimental story of Lucille.

The characteristics of the Philadelphia girl are an elegant repose, a gentle dignity, a quiet reserve, but not the deadly, cold repose

Which stamps the caste of Vere de Vere. Often the reserve of the fair Philadelphian is only surface deep, and disappears entirely upon a better acquaintance. I have in my mind's eye a sparkling Philadelphia girl, who, one Summer, dazzled and delighted the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs. She was young, gay, and dashing,

A lovely being, scarcely formed or molded,
A rose with all the sweetest leaves unfolded.

True to local traditions, the reading of the Philadelphia girl has a Quaker City flavor. A poem or romance written by a Philadelphian, or about Philadelphia, has a far greater attraction for her than a better book by a Bostonian, or about Boston.

Scant justice has been done the Boston Summer girl. She is popularly supposed to be angular in form, with spectacles on her nose, a metallic voice, and more devoted to Browning than to beaux—better versed in philosophy than to flirting. The Boston girl, as she is seen on the cliffs of Bar Harbor, or on the sands at Manchester-by-the-Sea, or amid the sublime scenery of the White Mountains, is as well dressed, as well mannered, and as susceptible to masculine influence as any other Summer girl. Newspaper wits have expended much time and paper in trying to laugh the Boston girl out of the court of love, and to bury her in all the bloom of youth in the incomprehensible pages of Ibsen and Schopenhauer. While there are some Boston women long since passed the sentimental days of youth who spend much time over abtruses and obscure writers whose meaning is like a grain of wheat hid in a bushel of chaff, the Boston Summer girl revels in romantic adventures and the tenderest love scenes. "The Helmet of Navarre," "In Search of Mademoiselle," and "In the Palace of the King" are her favorites this Summer.

The Southern Summer girl is the representative of centuries of culture and refinement. She is descended from a long line of patrician ancestors. She has been carefully protected from rude contact with the world. The divinity that doth hedge a king has been her shield. Hence that exquisite delicacy, which is woman's greatest charm, has ever been her distinguishing characteristic. She is deliciously feminine, fond of admiration, and inspiring it. It would be a pleasure to linger upon the many charming attractions of the Southern girl. The Baltimore poet, Pinckney, has described her as

One made up
Of loveliness alone—
A woman of her gentle sex
The seeming paragon;
To whom the better elements
And kindly stars have given
A form so fair that, like the air,
'Tis less of earth than heaven.

This incomparable creature inspires poetry, and reads it. On the lawn at the Greenbrier White, on the piazza of the Old Sweet, or by the dancing waves of the Chesapeake, at Old Point Comfort, she is seen with Poe, Timrod, Hayne, or Lanier in hand, filling her mind with beauty, and enriching her imagination with the kingly thoughts of the poets of her land.

EUGENE L. DIDIER.

A Library for Civil Engineers.*

The American Society of Civil Engineers, founded in 1852, has now attained a membership of about 2,500 and has collected a library of about 34,000 individual publications under some 16,000 titles, stored in the handsome building erected and owned by the society. The members are scattered all over the world. Less than one-third of them reside within a day's journey of the society house. These can easily consult the library at any time. Sixty per cent. of them are diffused over the United States, and in each of the great continents there are about 2 per cent. All of these widely separated men are interested in the creation of a central library of current technical literature in which the records of past achievements and the progress of engineering science of the present are kept note of constantly and systematically. To keep up this interest the members must be kept informed as to what the library contains, so that they can know whether it would be worth their while to visit it in person or to have certain data collected from it without an annoying waste of time and energy. To effect this has been the study of the Library Committee for many years. On the occupation by the society of its own commodious home with ample capacity for the storage and use of the library, three years ago, the committee placed in the hands of the secretary of the society, Mr. Charles Warren Hunt, C. E., the classification, arrangement, and indexing of the library, which took two years and involved the writing of some 58,000 cards. On the completion of this work the committee decided to issue for the use of the distant members this classified index, which contains approximately 18,000 titles, with the subject, date, size, and style of binding of each specified.

On undertaking this work, Mr. Hunt found at the outset that no existing system of classification in use among librarians was adapted to this particular case. There are not many purely scientific libraries, at any rate, and general libraries are rarely attempted to be arranged on any scientific basis, and so far such attempts have not been very successful. The arrangement and classification devised by Mr. Hunt seem after a somewhat careful study of this book to be rational, scientific and easy of comprehension. In its general features it is somewhat similar to the so-called Dewey system, but is adapted to the special case.

Of course, to the student consulting the library, this book cannot and is not intended to take the place of the card catalogue, which is in three distinct parts, arranged by classes, authors and subjects. The general list for ready reference must be compiled from all three of these by a species of "natural selection," and it is in the exercise of this selection that the skill of the compiler is shown. On examination of this book the selections appear to have been judiciously made.

The point to which especial attention should now be called, and concerning which unqualified commendation may be expressed, is that here is an intelligently systematized reference catalogue of an important scientific library which is owned and is meant to be used by civil engineers scattered all over the world, and which will enable its owners, wherever they may be, to know what their library contains and wherein it is deficient, and so lead them both to make practical use of the collection and to use all their efforts to have the gaps on the shelves filled up. In its collection of reports of the engineering work of municipalities and corporations, this library is now far ahead of any other, but many of the files of such are incomplete, and ought to be filled out. A great deal of the best work of the ablest minds in the profession is contained in reports on projects for public improvements which generally have a very limited issue and circulation, and which ought to be on file in the library of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

The same is true of the transcripts of expert testimony in many important litigations. It is that testimony which is really making the law of water rights and damages all over the country at this time. So, too, with the rights of railroad and other corporations and the contiguous property owners. The trained expert engineer has as much to do with the leading of the judicial mind into correct paths as the lawyer has, and the study of first-class expert testimony is as essential to the education of the civil engineer as mathematics and contractors' tricks. The engineers' central library of the United States ought to be thoroughly stocked with the records of what the best men in the profession have advised on preliminary examinations, what they have constructed after deliberation, what they have led their legal colleagues into formulating into law, and still more, what they have failed to accomplish and the reasons for their failure. The publication and wide dissemination of this book ought to inspire the recipients to make use of the library and to supply the deficiencies in it which they may note.

The mechanical execution of the work is greatly to be commended. The page is 9 by 6 inches, the most convenient size for handling and reference, the class title is repeated in capitals at the head of each page, the class and subdivision letters are at the upper left hand corner of each page, the shelf number of the book is in the first column, separate and distinct, the subject title is in small capitals indented so as to leave the number column clear, and the book title and description are in small type further indented. The description of the book includes its size in inches, which is much to be preferred to a classification as folio, quarto, octavo, &c., the number of pages and the kind of binding. The general arrangement of the matter is such that there is extraordinarily little strain on the eye and the mind in consulting the pages.

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*CATALOGUE OF THE LIBRARY OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS. Prepared by the Secretary under the direction of the Library Committee. Published by the society, 220 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York City, June, 1900. 9x6 inches. Pp. 708.

Andrew Carnegie.

He said—this cannier son of canny sire—
"One only life, one only world I know,
And I shall fill and quaff before I go
The sweetest cup of life within my hire.
Good-fellowship I crave, the world entire
Shall taste the streams from Helicon that flow,
And stunted souls to stature full shall grow,
And hearts that hate to brotherhood aspire."

So spake the pleasurer—would level up
Mankind to bear him fitting company;
Spread the Parnassian board whereat to sup
Is to unseal the eyes, the spirit free;
Bade all men eat and drink, and lo! his cup
Is sweet with love and boundless as the sea!
—WILBUR LARREMORE in The Boston Literary World.

Stephen Crane's "Wounds in the Rain" has gone into its fourth edition at the Frederick A. Stokes Company's. It is a collection of tales, tragic and humorous, whose scenes for the most part are laid in Cuba during the time of the Spanish-American war. It may be recalled that Mr. Crane was for many months in Cuba during and after the war, and his sketches have a basis of facts, and are not simply the work of the imagination.

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1901

LONDON LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The question, What books should be taken into the country for a holiday? still continues to interest the readers of The Outlook. There is a curious difference of opinion among those who suggest lists of holiday books. For example, one man would take nothing with him in the shape of literature except novels, and another thinks that scientific or historical works are the proper sort of reading for the country. Mr. E. F. Benson is reckless enough to dream of taking Tolstoï's "Resurrection" with him. Perhaps he wishes to spend most of his holiday in sleeping, in which case his selection of "Resurrection" is not so reckless as it might at first sight seem to be. Mr. Guy Boothby thinks that there are so many books especially fit for holidays that he hesitates to grapple with the list. Somebody else wants to take Dreyfus's story of his life in prison with him. I don't want to go into the country with that sort of man. Far sooner would I have as a companion a Scotchman and the Calculus. Fancy a man going to the seashore for his one holiday in the year and taking with him such a painful narrative as that of the prisoner of Devil's Island! But there is no accounting for tastes. There are people who can read Mr. Hall Caine's novels for amusement, and others who find relaxation in Napier's history of the Peninsular war. But of one thing we may be sure: People who make these curious selections for holiday reading know next to nothing of the real nature of the true holiday.

For my own part, I feel sure that any book that in the slightest degree compels a man to think is unsuitable for a holiday. The only time when you want to read during a holiday is the half hour before dinner—that longest of all half hours. You do not even need a book for a rainy day, for rainy days in the country should be spent in sleep. The best holiday book is a bound volume of Titbits or Tolstoï's "War and Peace." You can read either of these for half an hour without beginning at any particular page, and without reference to anying that has gone before the page that you happen to select. Neither of them requires the slightest mental effort, for Titbits, being a collection of anecdotes, could be read by a man with the brain fever, and, as for Tolstoï's masterpiece, the impossibility of ever grasping the plot, or of remembering the characters, makes it out of the question that the reader should try to think about the book while reading it.

After all, perhaps the only book fit to be a holiday companion is a fly book. A holiday ought to be something utterly different in every respect from the rest of the year. You read a good deal, let us suppose, during the rest of the year, therefore during your holiday, don't read anything. I once knew a literary man who spent the greater part of his annual vacation in playing "mumble-te-peg" with his young nephew. People said he was very foolish, but I fancy that he was one of the few men who really understand what a holiday means. At any rate, his holidays always did him a great deal of good, so long as his nephew was young enough to enjoy the game. After that the man took to reading during his holiday, and invariably came back to town rather more tired than he had been before taking a holiday.

Mr. Hardy is soon to publish a volume of verse. I wish he would not do it. Why should a man who is capable of writing "Tess" and "The Woodlanders" and "Far from the Madding Crowd" care to write verses? But it is the fashion nowadays for every men who can write good prose to try what he can do in the way of writing verse. There are good lines in some of Mr. Hardy's verses, but as a whole they can give him a place only with the minor poets, and not a very prominent place even among them. Mr. Hardy would never write weak jingle, but he will never, it is safe to say, rank as a verse maker within measurable distance of his rank as a prose writer.

Sir Walter Scott and Mr. Kipling are almost the only two men who have written equally well in prose and verse. Meredith, Hardy, and Stevenson have all written verses, but suppose they had never written anything else, would they have had any reputation except among a very few readers? I know that many men consider Meredith to be a greater poet than he is novelist, but most of us hold a different opinion. To have written two or three faultless verses, does not make a man a great poet. There are few unprejudiced men who will not admit that they hold "Richard Feverell" to be many times more precious than all the verses that Meredith ever wrote. And how many of us would be willing to exchange "Treasure Island" or "Catriona" for the whole of Stevenson's verses?

Mr. Kipling is at present on board the flagship Nile, during the naval manoeuvres. I cannot hear that he contemplates writing anything about the manoeuvres, but he is certain to do it before long. You cannot put a man like Kipling on board a flagship like the Nile and show him the close imitation of the "real thing" which he will see during the manoeuvres, without getting your literary reward for it sooner or later. Mr. Kipling is so closely associated in the popular mind with Tommy Atkins that we rarely remember that he is at least as popular with the navy as he is with the army, and as the only man who has sung the fame of the marines, and he ought to be idolized by them.

Mr. Hardy's volume will, I hope, be warmly welcomed, because it is Mr. Hardy's. We all owe a great deal to that admirable novelist, and we ought to wish him success in everything that he does. Still, the announcement of a volume of verses instead of a new novel from Mr. Hardy's pen depresses me. It means that we must wait at least another year for his next novel. I love his novels, and I can't read his poetry. Therefore I feel a sense of personal wrong when he spends his time in writing verses.

Speaking of poetry, Sir Edwin Arnold's new poem is to appear in a very short time. It deals with the exploits of the early Phoenician—or, possibly, Egyptian—voyagers, and is to be, if anything, longer than "The Light of Asia." There are many people who heartily admire Mr. Arnold's poetry, and they will, of course, welcome the new volume. It will be sure to contain good sense even if it does not contain the very best of poetry.

Mr. Wells, if he lives long enough, will see many of his imaginary miracles materialized into prosaic facts. In his story of the Sleeper he described the wonderful roads, stretching in all directions from London, over which carriages ran at a tremendous speed. The automobile will, without a shadow of doubt, bring about just this state of things in a comparatively short time. Now that automobile vehicles can be driven at the speed of seventy-five miles an hour, as they have repeately been driven in France, there will be a demand for roads on which such a speed can be maintained with safety. We shall then see the reinvention of the road surface which made the fortune of Mr Wells's sleeper, and when that day comes the Prophet Wells ought not to be forgotten, and due credit should be given to him.

Mr. Wells, like nearly all contemporary English writers, is living at present in the South of England. Why no author cares to live in the North I do not quite understand, but as a matter of fact Surrey and Sussex are the favorite counties of all the authors who have emancipated themselves from Fleet Street, and can live out of London. A good cyclist who should start from London on a visit to the homes of British authors could easily bag four or five authors in a single day by keeping to the Surrey roads and lanes. To mention only one, Mr. Robert Barr, who by the bye is far and away the most brilliant conversationalist whom I have ever met. Mr. Barr has built his soul—and also his body—a lordly dwelling house on the very highest land in Surrey. His house stands on the edge of a steep descent—so steep that from his veranda you could apparently jump a thousand feet down into the heart of Surrey. The view is magnificent. The whole of the southern downs and meadows, from Woldingham, where Mr. Barr lives, to the Devil's Dike, at Brighton, are spread out like a map, and the blue haze which gives softness to the landscape reminds one of the blue atmosphere of Lake Como. The house is large and beautiful, and the grounds extensive. I imagine that Mr. Barr must be on the high road to becoming a millionaire, for he raises his own vegetables and fruits, and having once lived in the country myself, I know what an expensive luxury your own home-grown vegetables are. There is a little stone church close to Mr. Barr's house, which dates from the time of the Canterbury pilgrims, who used to stop at the church for prayers on their way to Canterbury. Such is the legend, but why the pilgrims climbed the heights of Woldingham in order to go to Canterbury, instead of taking the easy path around the hill, I do not quite understand. Moreover, they must have been rather small pilgrims, for the church is so small that when it is filled with modern worshippers most of them are compelled to sit with their feet out of the windows. But Woldingham is a lovely spot, and although some of the Surrey authors live in houses that are full of history and uncertain drainage, Mr. Barr's house can give any of them odds in all things pertaining to comfort. Mr. Barr is just about to publish a new novel, which is the longest and most important one he has written. Of course it will be simultaneously published in America, where Mr. Barr's work is at least as popular as it is here.

Among the most recent novels, perhaps the best is Mrs. Harrod's "Hidden Model." It is entirely fresh in plot, and the story is admirably told. I have found it curiously fascinating. I fancy that its fascination is chiefly due to its atmosphere. This sounds unintelligible, but it really has a meaning—at least to me. It was the atmosphere of "Trilby" that made it delightful, and atmosphere in a novel is as necessary—and rare—as it is in a painting. I suppose that some of the readers of THE TIMES still remember "Trilby." Of course it was an impossible story, and, of course, it was also Thackeray and water, but I loved it when it was new, and I shall always love it.

Dr. Doyle's new story, "The Hound of the Baskervilles," in which Sherlock Holmes is to reappear, will begin in the August number of The Strand. I wonder if the author has conquered his repugnance to detective stories. He thoroughly disliked them at the time he was writing the Sherlock Holmes stories, but the public liked them. When he killed Holmes he thought he was done with him, but the importunities of editors have compelled him to revive the great detective. The Sherlock Holmes stories may not have been the highest form of art, but they were extremely readable, and there are few readers of Dr. Doyle's books who will not be glad to find that Sherlock Holmes is not quite so dead as they believed that he was.

W. L. ALDEN.

LITERARY TASTE.

An Inaugural Address by Mr. Asquith of Oxford—The Meaning of Academic Teaching.

MR. ASQUITH, K. C., M. P., (formerly Fellow of Balliol,) a fortnight ago delivered the inaugural address of the tenth Summer meeting of Oxford University Extension students. The reserved seats were occupied by the local Secretaries of the extension delegacy, and in all there were present about 1,400 persons, ladies largely preponderating. The following report of his address is taken from The London Times:

Mr. Asquith, who was very warmly received, said that the Romans, so they were told, used to preface their banquets by a short preliminary course, in which the viands were of the lightest and most insubstantial character and the wine was copiously diluted with honey. He invited his audience to follow their example. The programme, which showed what they were expected to assimilate in the next three or four weeks, was extensive enough and varied enough to tax the most robust intellectual digestion. They would, therefore, be grateful to him if the unpretending hors d'oeuvre, which was all he was able to offer, did not anticipate the strain to which they were about to be exposed, and they would accept with indulgence a few disjointed thoughts jotted down by a busy man in the odd quarters of an hour of a more or less distracted and distracting life.

He was old enough to remember the early days of the movement for university extension. He sometimes wished it had been baptized by some happier and more attractive name. From very modest and tentative beginnings it had now reached the stature of a national institution. He found that during last year in connection with the University of Oxford alone there were 128 provincial centres with 1,600 lecturers and no fewer than 19,000 students. Not the least significant and gratifying evidence of the vitality of the movement was to be found in these Summer meetings, when students from all parts of the kingdom came to Oxford to spend the best part of a month in actual contact with the realities of university life. There had been, as they knew, much controversy as to the historical origin of these ancient universities. The truth seemed to be that, like so many others of our institutions, they owed their birth more to accident than to design. There was a certain piquancy in the theory, which, he thought, Mr. Rashdall had shown to be more than a mere theory, that the academic existence of both Oxford and Cambridge was due in each case to a quarrel between Church and State.

If it had not been for the controversy between Henry II. and Becket and the consequent expulsion and recall of the large contingent of English students from the University of Paris it was possible that Oxford might never have attained the dignity of a studium generale. A little later it appeared to have been an incidental result of the strained relations between King John and the Pope that a colony of fugitives shook from their feet the dust of Oxford and perhaps carried with them the torch that first lighted the academic flame at Cambridge. Be that as it might, those two universities—and naturally he was speaking more particularly of Oxford—were for some centuries in the largest sense national and even cosmopolitan. Oxford never ceased to produce great men or to nourish the love of learning. But how low she had sunk by the eighteenth century as a centre of national education and culture they knew on the unimpeachable testimony of Gibbon, Southey, Bentham, and Thomas Warton. But that was the dark hour which preceded the dawn of a fresh day.

Among the many revivals of the nineteenth century few were more striking or more fruitful than the renascence of Oxford and Cimbridge. By the institution and development of the system of examinations, the throwing open of scholarships and Fellowships, the abolition of religious tests, and a hundred other internal reforms Oxford was enabled once more to attract and to mold the best intellect of the nation; and no sooner had she set her house in order than with the British instinct of expansion she became a colonist and began, by the machinery of university extension, to bring academic teaching home to the doors of those throughout the kingdom whose means or opportunities prevented them from seeking it within her own walls. And so it came to pass that within the first year of the twentieth century they were by their presence in that hall realizing the essential continuity in the life of their great and beloved university.

But what did they mean by academic teaching? What was its special differentia, its appropriate function, its peculiar value? A fair enough question which could, perhaps, be best answered by negatives. He would very roughly suggest one or two. First, then, university education, as they understood it, was not technical education. Its object was not to teach people particular arts and crafts, to initiate them into professions or businesses in which their after lives were to be spent and by which their livelihood was to be earned. Its aim was rather to awaken intellectual interest, to bring the student to conceive of knowledge, not as a means, but as an end, to arouse in him the ardor of exploration, to fit him to find his own way and walk on his own legs without leading strings or crutches, as he pushed on into strange climates and new territories. His temper should be that which Tennyson so finely expressed in the lines which he put into the mouth of the old and travel-stained Ulysses:

"Yet all experience is an arch wherethro'
Gleams that untravel'd world, whose margin fades
For ever and for ever when I move."

Next it followed that their aim should be not specialization, but catholicity. This had always been the idea, though not always the practice, of our universities, and nowhere had it been preached with a more tenacious loyalty than in Oxford. If the range of the great university teachers of the days of the schoolman was narrow, they covered the whole of it and had mastered every inch of the ground. He thought it was of Abelard that some one said "he took all the knowable for his province." The best use of the best kind of teaching was to enable us to multiply our intellectual interests, to cultivate an accessible and hospitable mind, not to edge it in and shut it off in an isolated field. "Profani si quid bene dixerint non aspernandi," said St. Augustine, with a happy mixture of the catholic temper of a great teacher and the circumspection which befitted a father of the Church. So far he had been speaking of the substance of academic education and of the spirit in which it ought to be both given and received.

He passed on to say a few words on its form and expression. We are starting the twentieth century with the loss of almost all the great masters of style—Tennyson, Froude, Matthew Arnold, Stevenson. But it was no use lamenting the lean years such as now seemed to be upon us, in which the field of genius, of all fields the most incalculable and capricious, yielded a deficient crop. "The wind bloweth where it listeth," and we must wait patiently for the appearance of some one strong enough to bend the bow of these departed heroes. Meanwhile each of them might in his humble degree do something to maintain the purity and to prevent the debasement of our language. Never was the need for such a task more patent or more urgent. They had to endure not merely the mistakes of the ignorant, but what was often more offensive to the taste, the strange dialects and vocabularies which found favor with the professors and exponents of culture itself.

Had they not all been vexed by the uncouth and pseudo-classical terminology of the men of science, by the tortuous and nebulous phrases of philosophers, by the pretentious conventionalities of the art critic, by the slipshod slapdash of the newest school of journalists, who kept their omniscience up to date? It mattered not for this purpose what particular study for the time engaged their attention. Clearness, simplicity, naturalness of expression were as important and as valuable to a chemist as to a metaphysician. They were moreover qualities which were within the reach of all. One might say that style—in the large sense in which he was using the term—corresponded in the sphere of thought and knowledge to good manners in the sphere of social relationship.

In looking over the statistics of their work he confessed he was a little startled to find that among all the immense variety of classes held during the last twelve months there had been only one in Greek at which the attendance reached the modest average of three. It seemed something of a paradox that in that place and within those walls one should be tempted to put forward a kind of apologia pro literis humanioribus, yet in these days, when they were all anxious, and rightly anxious, for a higher standard of commercial and technical education amid the clash of the cymbals of science there were, it was to be feared, few who had ears to hear the modest appeal of classical learning. He invited them to make the most of the labors of the month. They could not carry away with them the spell which came from Oxford's incomparable past. Its spirit and essence they could take with them and make their own if they were ready to devote themselves always and everywhere, so far as their powers and opportunities allowed, to the disinterested love of knowledge and the unswerving pursuit of truth.

Poems by Stephen Gwynn.*

Mr. Stephen Gwynn is known as a writer of prose works of considerable interest. He has ventured into several fields, studying the productions of portrait painters, the poetry of Tennyson, and the beauties of Ireland. He has also written a novel and some charming essays. He now comes forward with a volume of verse, entitled "The Queen's Chronicler and Other Poems." The poem from which the book takes its name is a really engaging piece of verse. It is not a great production, but it is out of the conventional ruts, and it has a clearly cut and piquant personality. It is a review of Brantome's account of Mary Stuart and his estimate of her character. It is written in a colloquial style, which at first sight seems copied from that of Byron's "Don Juan," but which is soon found to be individual. The chief fault of this style is that Mr. Gwynn makes it too often run to mere rhyming prose, as in such lines as these:

From the very first a certain friction
Declared itself—one might have said a strife;
Her almoner gave a rash benediction
To Protestants; they all but took his life
In Mary's presence; no obscure prediction
of Rizzio's shrieking and the bloody knife.
And when the frightened Queen withdrew, a number
Of bagpipes skirled, to lull her into slumber.

However, Mr. Gwynn's mastery of conversational rhyming stands him in good stead when he comes to write society verse, in which he is uncommonly happy. His poem, "My Lady Nowadays," is delightful. It is fluent and dainty in humor, as well as in style, and it occasionally reaches epigrammatic smartness, as in this:

You have eaten of the tree of knowledge,
You look the world between the eyes,
And though you've never been to college,
You have the wisdom to be wise.
Ah! in despite of church and chapel,
There's still no flavor like the apple.

The author's serious verse is of no large importance, but it is far from being without merit. Such poems as "Out in the Dark" and "Known and Unknown" show force, both in conception and execution.

Gilbert Parker's new novel, "The Right of Way," which has just been concluded in the August Harper's, will appear early next month in book form. The story in its serial form has been followed with the greatest interest, and has been widely commented on by the press.

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*THE QUEEN'S CHRONICLER AND OTHER POEMS. By Stephen Gwynn. 12mo. Pp. 108. New York: John Lane. $1.25.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

Showers; variable winds.

WHAT LONDON IS TALKING ABOUT

Boer War Generally Regarded as Practically Over.

CLOSING DAYS OF PARLIAMENT

The Nationalists Beat Their Own Record for Triviality.

General Election Would Follow Passage of a Redistribution Bill—One M. P. Grateful for Ridicule.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 17.—While the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain has deliberately declared in the House of Commons that all stories to the effect that the British are arming and drilling the natives of South Africa are false, yet the belief is strong in certain circles that the Government intends before long to garrison the blockhouses with Kafir troops and to remove many British soldiers.

Mr. Chamberlain's denial that the Kafirs are now armed is of course accepted as literally true, and there seems no disposition on the part of the newspapers here to dwell at present on a matter which has excited so much sentimental mock horror among the pro-Boers and on the Continent, where a certain recent cartoon of armed blacks pursuing white women and children had much effect.

Though there is no confirmation of the reports that Lord Kitchener will leave South Africa when the latest proclamation goes into effect in the middle of September, and that it is as likely as not that he will go direct to India, there is an obvious inclination on the part of all but the most pronounced Radical press to acept the Government's idea that the war is technically over. The situation certainly seems brighter to-day than at any time since the war began. The term "Copperhead" has lately come into use here, but there is not as much chance as formerly to apply it.

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THE TWO CENSURED PAPERS.

It is curious that both the newspapers which have received Parliamentary censure in the session finished to-day are strong Tory organs. The punishment of The Globe for publishing an extravagant and silly article about the Irish members, which whispered rumor attributes to the amateur pen of a noble Lord who dabbles in journalism, is scarcely more effective than that of The Daily Mail some weeks ago. Of course the resemblance of the Nationalist obstructionists, who have no present influence in the disposal of money in Ireland and no patronage, to the members of Tammany Hall exists only in the perverted imagination of the writer of The Globe's leader. Tammany would have no use for men who do nothing but talk, and after years of obstructionism have accomplished nothing whatever.

The Government's submission to Irish sentiment in consenting to the exemption of laundries in Irish convents from official inspection was merely a politic move to secure the passage of the rest of the factory bill, which move, though generally condemned by Conservatives not in Parliament and not compelled to endure the torture of all night sessions, was probably sensible enough.

The defeat of the Government over the amendment to a clause in the same bill relating to the Saturday half holiday for operatives in cotton mills was really due to the refusal of members of the Ministerial Party to stand by their own guns in face of the opposition of labor agitators and sentimentalists. As a matter of fact, this arbitrary shortening by one hour of the time of legal labor in mills on Saturdays is likely to do more harm than good. It is felt here that there is too much of this sort of meddling legislation. All persons interested in the welfare of the cotton manufacturing trade were strongly opposed to the amendment, as the trade is in a poor way at best these days. But doubtless the organization of mill owners and others against the amendment, and their ill-judged tactics, hurt rather than helped their cause.

⁂

NO REDISTRIBUTION BILL YET.

One of the best-defined results of the session is the strong determination of the Government party to effect a redistribution of seats in Parliament, so as to give each district of the United Kingdom its just representation according to the latest census. This plan, which would greatly lessen Ireland's representation, was clearly foreshadowed in the speeches at the Blenheim Palace gathering last week, and has received much consideration, especially in the Irish press, since.

No Redistribution bill can be introduced, however, until the last session of the present Parliament, and nobody can now say whether that will be next year or five years hence. A general election must immediately ensue on the passage of such a bill.

There is a general tendency in the reviews of the work of this session to dwell on the lassitude of the Ministerial Party and the obvious discontent of its younger members, and there is continual talk of pending changes in the Cabinet likely to precipitate a general election. A Redistribution bill can be so framed as to secure a majority in the Commons. The Irish Unionists, for instance, will insist on better representation of the so-called loyal districts in Ireland. There will also be a movement in favor of dividing some of the seats taken from the Irish Nationalists among representatives of the colonies, and though it seems now that a plan so radical is not likely to go into effect in the present generation there are signs of change on every hand.

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THE NATIONALISTS' TACTICS.

But even with the Nationalists deprived of thirty-one of their seats, there would still be over fifty of them to divide the Parliamentary fund collected in Ireland and America in larger shares, and to make quite as much noise as the present contingent makes. They have all been in their element during the last week of the session, and have beaten their own record for triviality, as when Jasper Tully of Leitrim, in the last debate over the King's title, took occasion to revile the character of the late Henry VIII. and to express his opinion that that great monarch was now sojourning in a place where he could light his pipe with his little finger.

That measure to modify the King's title was a delight to the Irish, and their grave efforts this week to suppress the phrase "Defender of the Faith" were uncommonly diverting. But the measure was passed, of course, and the King may now call himself whatever he or his Ministers choose, even, as a newspaper poet suggests, "Lord of the Land of Light."

It should be borne in mind, too, that not all the eighty-two avowed Nationalists are of the noisy obstructionist type, that their cause of home rule is as just as ever and one of growing importance, which gains adherents every day, and that there is more than one party in Ireland.

The Bishop of Derry, in a special sermon preached in Derry Cathedral in connection with the celebration of the Relief of Derry, declared "a slow and steady sap is undermining every Protestant interest in Ireland, even those which crouch and cringe in the hope of being the last to be devoured." He noted a constant struggle to get education in Ireland, from university to village school, in the hands of men "who hate because they must dread any real and liberal education." The touch of aggressive bigotry in that seems to indicate why Ireland is in constant religious strife.

⁂

AN UNPRODUCTIVE SESSION.

The papers discuss the session of Parliament, ended to-day, which is characterized by The Times as "unproductive and disappointing." The first Parliamentary session of the twentieth century and of the reign of Edward VII., which was doubtless somewhat hampered by the incidents following Queen Victoria's death, was marked, according to this leading journal, chiefly by irritability and languor, and added to the reputations of but one or two politicians and of no party.

An amusing incident of the close of the session is a letter in The Times this morning from a new Welsh member, Alfred Davies, paying his respects to the lobby men of the newspapers, who have had much sport with him this year. He enumerates all the nicknames which have been applied to him, from "Pickwick" to "Falstaff," and felicitates himself on the popularity he has gained. His statement and his feelings, under the circumstances, seem unique.

E. A. DITHMAR.

SANTOS-DUMONT'S BALLOON.

Said to be Financed by an American—An English Clergyman's Experiments.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 17.—The French people seem principally concerned just now about the air and waters. There are said to be no fewer than twenty-three new submarine boats in course of construction for the Government, while the partial success of M. Santos-Dumont in his ballooning experiments, said to have been financed by an American newspaper proprietor, seems to have transformed half the nation into amateur aeronauts.

The craze has crossed the Channel, too, and a clergyman named Bacon is making daily and nightly ascents in and around London, experimenting with sound and light signals and trying to get at the sources of London fogs.

RUSSIAN TRADE WITH ENGLAND.

Direct Business with Siberian Dairymen May Be Established.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 17.—Russia is largely and handsomely represented at the Glasgow Exposition, and since the opening of that show and the visit to England of many Russian business men increased interest in the trade between the two countries is manifested. It is reported to-day that direct trade between the Siberian dairymen and the English importers will be established. This business has hitherto been done through Danish and German middlemen.

Next month Prince Sherbatoff, President of the Moscow Agricultural Society, and a delegation of farmers and traders will visit England to examine the possibilities of Russian trade here. There may be a hint in this for American agriculturists.

Many London Streets Torn Up.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 17.—London still contains many Americans, especially of the tourist class. The streets are undergoing repairs, and more activity than usual in regard to public works is noticed, especially in connection with the County Council's immense improvement between Holborn and the Strand. The visitors from New York, who have so much worse at home, scarcely can sympathize with the Londoners' complaints of the difficulty of getting about.

LIVES LOST IN CRASH NEAR CONEY ISLAND

Train at Full Speed Runs Down a Trolley Car.

2 KILLED AND 18 INJURED

Scene of Panic and Terror Follows the Collision—Crossing Signals Set—Dead Motorman Blamed.

While a crowded train was returning from Manhattan Beach to the ferry at Bay Ridge at 11:10 o'clock last night it crashed into a trolley car of the Fifteenth Street Line, bound for Coney Island, at the crossing at Gravesend Avenue and Avenue D.

The train was running at nearly full speed. It struck the trolley car just about the centre and before any of the thirty-five or more passengers in the car realized what had happened it was torn to splinters about their heads and the locomotive rushed in among them.

The fragments of the car and the people it contained were scattered along the rails for a considerable distance and the air was filled with cries of pain and terror.

The bodies of two men were lying by the rails when the train backed to the scene of the collision and eighteen persons who were injured were picked up and sent directly on to Brooklyn in a following trolley car, on the Ninth Avenue Line, which passes within two blocks of the Seney Hospital, to which they were then transferred. The first news of the accident reached Brooklyn Police Headquarters at midnight. That report said that between four and six people had been killed outright and twenty-five injured at least.

The scene of the collision is an out-of-the-way place, and it took some time to notify the police, but as soon as word reached them all the reserves of the Flatbush Avenue and Parkville Stations were hurried to the place. Policeman Edward Wicks of the Coney Island Station, who was on his way from his home, at 383 Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, to report for duty, remained on the scene, though badly cut about the head and face and internally injured.

He said there were not less than thirty-five passengers besides himself on the car, and after the accident the railroad men, assisted by passengers of the train from Manhattan Beach, picked up at least twenty-five of these and placed them on following trolley cars and sent them to within two blocks of Seney Hospital, to which about eighteen of them were transferred.

The police arrested Edward Rock, forty-one years old, who lives in Webster Avenue, Parkville, on a charge of criminal negligence. He was in charge of the tower which guards the crossing. He insisted, however, that his signals were set at danger for the trolley tracks and that the motorman deliberately disregarded the signals and ran upon the track.

The motorman was killed, his body being found close by the rails. No one knew his name. The place where the crash occurred is known as Kensington. Ambulances were at once sent to the scene from the Kings County, Norwegian, Long Island College, Seney, and Coney Island Emergency Hospitals.

Car 1,082, the one wrecked, was in charge of John Sermack, as motorman. He was 35 years old and lived at 580 East One Hundred and Forty-Eighth Street, Borough of the Bronx. He was a new man at the business and his last trip was the first he had ever made alone as a motorman.

The Manhattan Beach train was composed of nine coaches drawn by Engine 207. Robert Taylor of Neptune Avenue, Coney Island, ran the locomotive, while the conductor was Frank Bond of 156 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn.

Sernack's body was taken to the Parkville station, and Policeman Ryan was sent out to arrest Taylor, the engineer. He surrendered himself as soon as he heard he was wanted, and was allowed to go to his home to change his clothing.

Three of the injured were: Morris Fitzgibbons, twenty-nine years old, a brass polisher, of Sackett Street and Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn; Katie Burns, twenty-three years old, a cloakmaker, 71 Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn; James Morthett, fifty-nine years old, 133 Concord Street, Brooklyn. These persons were treated at the station house by doctors who came with the ambulance from the Emergency Hospital at Coney Island.

TROLLEY RAN INTO A TRAIN.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 17.—Four persons were killed, one probably fatally hurt, and nine more or less severely injured in a collision at 8 o'clock to-night, at the Forty-seventh Street crossing, in which a trolley car of the Chicago City Railway ran into the Fort Wayne express.

The motorman of the car, Willis Bowman, was unable to use the brake as he approached the crossing and the car crashed through the gates and struck the mail car. The train was in rapid motion at the time. Among the victims was the motorman himself, who will probably die. After an investigation the police permitted the Fort Wayne train to proceed.

The dead are: Frederick O. Edwards, thirty-seven years old, 4,648 Butler Street; Ida Belle Osler, twenty-nine years old, 2,143 Bine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio; Harriet Sutcliffe, fifty years old, 4,648 Butler Street, and an unidentified woman twenty-five years old, who died at the hospital. Bowman, the motorman, who is fatally injured, lives at 3,255 Indiana Avenue.

THE GULF STORM'S RAVAGES.

New Orleans's Eastern Mail Shut Off—Further Reports of Damage Done at Mobile.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 17.—Louisville and Nashville Railroad officials here announced to-day that traffic over the line would begin again to-morrow. Nothing has come in over the road since Wednesday, nor has the Northeastern yet opened its line. This city depends for its eastern mail on the two roads, and the crippling of both has completely shut out all letters and papers from that section for several days.

Dr. Isaac Cline of the Weather Bureau received to-day from the weather observer at Port Eads a report stating that the wind on Wednesday carried away the anemometer cups, which gauge the velocity of the wind. The highest velocity, taken just before the accident, was seventy-two miles an hour. The hurricane began west of the Mississippi and moved northeast. It will be several days before wire communication with New Orleans is re-established from Port Eads.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 17.—No coastwise vessels have reached here since the storm, and the exact state of affairs along the Gulf has not yet been learned. The greatest damage at Mobile was suffered by small craft and lumber mills. The market gardeners of the marsh district suffered heavy losses, their homes being inundated and their gardens ruined.

On the eastern shore of Mobile Bay, the only damage was to wharves, bathhouses, and small boats. At Coden, on the western shore, fences, bathhouses, and boats suffered, but no lives were lost. The schooner Mexican Gulf is reported to have gone to pieces on the beach, and the sloop Lyons was stranded. The steamer Harold arrived from the fruit island to-day, and reported having sighted the schooner Foster Price of Pensacola dismantled, about fifty-four miles from Fort Morgan. The four-masted schooner Asa T. Stowell is still ashore on the Sound Island flats, between Mobile and Daphne.

The first advices received from the lower bay and Fort Morgan since the storm came to-day by the United States Quartermaster's steamship Poe. For three hours the storm blew at the rate of sixty miles an hour at the fort. Three kitchens of the officers' quarters were blown down. The mess hall was badly damaged, and the building adjoining unroofed. Tents used by the workmen were blown away, and the old shed on the quarantine breakwater was washed off. The railroad track acted as a breakwater for the camp, but finally gave way, allowing the camp to be flooded with water waist deep.

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S WELCOME.

Bonfires All Over the State in Honor of Those Returning There for Old Home Week.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 17.—All over the State at 7:30 o'clock this evening bonfires were kindled in honor of the sons and daughters of New Hampshire who have come here for Old Home Week. This is the third annual gathering of the kind, and in every town where a beacon bonfire was kindled to-night its blaze was seen by many returning wanderers.

Leaving out of the question the almost inaccessible peaks of the Northland Mountains, New Hampshire has hundreds of eminences rising more than a thousand feet above the sea level, and almost every one of them, in towns where the Old Home Week idea has taken root, was crowned to-night with flames. Reports made to the State Association headquarters in this city indicate that beacons were kindled in every county, and in some sections in almost every town, while in a few of the loftiest sections friendly rivalry among the dwellers on different hills led to the building of half a dozen fires upon as many neighboring heights.

Nearest to the State's capital of all these beacons was that kindled upon the summit of the great hill just over the city line in Bow. Mount Kearsarge cast nearest to heaven its flashes of light of all the fires in the centre of the State. Other fires seen from here were on Knowlton's Hill in Boscawen, Garvins Hill in Chichester, Putney Hill in Hopkinton, Craney Hill in Henniker, and Fort Mountain and McKay's Mountain in Epsom.

SAYS WHITNEY IS THE MAN.

Col. Watterson Wants Him for President—These Two and Mr. Gorman Together at Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Col. Henry Watterson of Louisville, who is at the United States Hotel, was interrogated today about his favoring ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney as an available candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination. The Colonel replied that he would like to see Mr. Whitney nominated, and believed he would make a good candidate and one acceptable to all sections of the country, especially to business interests of the South, but he thought it too early to make a selection. At the same time, he doubted if Mr. Whitney would accept the nomination.

The Colonel said he was here merely on a visit for the benefit of the health of himself and Mrs. Watterson. He came from Philadelphia, Penn., where, on Thursday, he attended the marriage of his son.

Notwithstanding his declaration that it was too early to boom anybody for the Presidency, it is stated that for almost two hours this morning he was in the company of Mr. Whitney and ex-United States Senator Arthur P. Gorman at the United States Hotel. Col. Watterson is quoted as saying that the trio simply enjoyed a social chat, and that politics was not for a moment seriously considered.

LUMBER CONCERNS IN TROUBLE

Receiver Appointed for Manor Company of Maryland—Bill Alleges Fraud on a Big Scale.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 17.—Charges of fraud involving over $1,000,000 are contained in a bill filed in Baltimore County Court today by Benjamin Cross, a lumber dealer of Cincinnati. The bill asked for a receiver for the Manor Lumber Company of Maryland and for Charles Corkran, a prominent Baltimore County man. The Court named Osborne Yellott receiver for both the company and Mr. Corkran.

Mr. Cross, in his bill, alleges that the company was not incorporated for legitimate business, but formed as part of a scheme for operations covering a territory from Boston in the North to Chicago in the West and Asheville, N. C., in the South.

The bill says Mr. Corkran was already interested in several companies, notably the Chequasset Lumber Company, with branches in New York, Boston, Pittsburg, Norfolk, and Chicago; the American Hardwood Company of Cincinnati, with branches throughout the East and West, and the Chesapeake Lumber Company of Baltimore. Mr. Corkran, it is alleged, wished to increase the credit of these companies with the banks of the country, for the purpose of "kiting" negotiable paper through them. He organized companies, so it is charged, ostensibly engaged in the lumber business, from which he would on demand receive from $1,000 to $50,000 in negotiable paper, payable to the order of one or other of the parent companies.

This paper, Mr. Cross in the bill says, was discounted in enormous quantities, at various banks in the country, the banks being led to believe that each note represented a bona fide sale of lumber. It is alleged that among the twenty-one companies so organized are the Manor, Parkton, and Suburban Lumber Companies of Baltimore County, the Pocahontus Company of Norfolk, and the Sylvania Company of Philadelphia.

The bill further alleges that in order to better carry out his scheme, Mr. Corkran led the banks to believe that all these concerns were independent companies. In pursuance of the scheme, Mr. Cross alleges in the bill, Corkran has been discounting among the banks paper aggregating at least $1,000,000. Notes so discounted, it is charged, were obtained by Corkran from the Treasurers of the various companies without the knowledge of the other officers or stockholders.

Within the past week, the bill recites, the scheme has been discovered by the banks throughout the country, and they have refused to discount any more of the paper. As a result, it is alleged, the notes the banks now hold have gone to protest.

Among the banks said to hold protested paper are the following in New York: Merchantile National, Ninth National, German-American, Merchants' Exchange National, Hyde and Leather National, Irving National.

Mr. Corkran is living at the Chelsea, West Twenty-third Street. Last night his attention was called to the foregoing dispatch. He said:

"I learned of the appointment of a receiver for the Manor Company of Corbett, Md., to-night. What led up to the allegations in Cross's bill is just this: I am heavily interested in the lumber companies named. The New York concern, the Chequasset Company, owns a majority of the stock of the smaller companies, and I own a majority of the stock of the Chequasset Company.

"A Cincinnati company in which I am interested failed, and is in the hands of a receiver because of the action of its President, who is now in jail, indicted by the Grand Jury. We sent him money to buy lumber with. He bought it, but instead of putting it in our yard, he sold it to customers of his own. When we asked for the shipment of lumber from him, he said that it was green and was drying in the yard. That was a reasonable excuse for a time, but upon investigation we could not find the lumber. Then the man confessed.

"The man Cross, who brings the suit in Baltimore, is the son-in-law of the Cincinnati man, and brings it to force us to let up in the prosecution of his father-in-law.

"It is true that the companies in which I am interested are embarrassed financially, but that is due to the peculations I spoke of, and I have arranged that the stock and assets of all the smaller companies be turned over to the parent company, and then three bank Presidents will take hold as trustees for the creditors, and we will pay a hundred cents on the dollar.

"The notes and drafts mentioned in Cross's bill of complaint were in no way accommodation papers, neither was there any 'kiting.' Whatever paper we have discounted was given to us for lumber actually delivered, and not a dollar of it was obtained in any manner other than through legitimate business channels. Some of this paper has gone to protest, but the smaller companies owe the Chequasset Company over $700,000, and this, with the Cincinnati affair, has made it necessary for us to arrange the scheme of liquidation."

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

PILOT BOAT RUN DOWN; FOUR MEN DROWNED

German Steamer Alene Sinks the James Gordon Bennett.

Accident Occurred Near Scotland Lightship—Weather Said to Have Been Perfectly Clear.

The pilot boat James Gordon Bennett, No. 7, was run into and sunk off the Scotland Lightship at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the German steamer Alene of the Hamburg-American Line. Three of the five pilots on board and the cook of the boat were drowned.

The names of the drowned were Harry Mix of Stapleton, S. I.; John Godbey of Brooklyn, John Lennan of Brooklyn, pilots, and John Grube of Stapleton, cook. The pilots who were saved are Frank Hopkins and Alexander Dexter. None of the crew of the pilot boat was lost.

The bodies of Mix and Godbey were picked up by the steam pilot boat New York and brought to Stapleton. Those of the two other men were not recovered.

The James Gordon Bennett left Stapleton yesterday morning bound for the Southern Station. She was not in a hurry, and the men were reefing sail just before they were run down. The weather was perfect, and how the collision was possible is at present unexplained.

The survivors say the German steamer came bearing down upon the pilot boat, and that the latter was totally unable to avoid her. The big steamer struck the pilot boat abaft the rigging, on the starboard side, cutting her completely in two.

Frank Hopkins and Alexander Dexter were asleep in their bunks when the crash came. They awoke to find themselves in darkness and the water pouring in upon them. The men were in their night clothes, and both struck out for their lives. They managed to keep afloat until rescued by the steam pilot boat New York.

When the steamer crashed into the Bennet the crew of the latter rushed to the side of the boat and threw life preservers to the men as they sprang from the sinking boat into the water. The steamer being under full headway, passed on, but soon turned and came back, and quickly manned and lowered a boat in an effort to save the men of the pilot boat. The pilot boat New York had come up in the meantime.

The four men who were lost were probably sucked down with the sinking vessel. The boats from the Alene and the New York cruised about for some time, and at last the bodies of Mix and Godbey were picked up and taken aboard the New York. The Alene is bound for the West Indies.

Pilot Lennan, whose body was not recovered, was forty-two years old. His family are said to be somewhere in the Catskills for the Summer. Pilot Godbey was sixty-three years old, and had a grown family. Pilot Mix's wife is said to be lying at the point of death at her home. Her relatives have taken every precaution to keep from her the news of her husband's death.

The James Gordon Bennett was formerly known as the David T. Leahy. When the pilots consolidated their business five years ago they disposed of about eighteen of the boats of the old fleet, among which was the James Gordon Bennett. The Leahy was rechristened two years ago, the name of the old Bennett being bestowed upon her. She was a two-masted schooner, and was said to be the fastest in the fleet. She was built about twelve years ago, and cost about $20,000.

FEATURES OF ST. LOUIS FAIR.

Exhibits of Strange Peoples, as Well as of Home Industries, Will Be Arranged on New Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Fred W. Lehmann of St. Louis, representing the Committee on Ethnological Exhibits in the forthcoming show to celebrate the Louisiana Purchase, came here with President Thomas H. Carter of the United States Commission for the fair to lay before the authorities at Washington and the ethnologists of the Smithsonian Institution plans now being developed for quite the most ambitious exhibits of savage and semi-civilized people ever undertaken.

"The St. Louis exposition is not to be a dead, motionless exposition if we can help it," said Mr. Lehmann. "It is our purpose, and I am helping to carry it out, to have a moving exposition. Instead of making the ethnological exhibits mere side shows in a midway, it is hoped that we shall bring together some seventy-five groups of peoples, in numbers sufficient to make little villages of them, presenting them just as they live when at home. Whatever they are accustomed to do in the way of labor, their ways in the hunt or in fishing, their ideas of farming or manufacture, are to be shown to visitors.

"With proper use of time, it is expected that we shall not be content with Chinese and Japanese exhibits in this way, but that we shall bring to St. Louis types from Asia and Africa and the Pacific Islands that are stranger than some of the races introduced in another way to visitors to former expositions.

"You see, the ethnological exhibits are to correspond to the general idea of the whole exposition of 1893, which is to be one of industrial processes rather than of finished products alone. It may seem ambitious, but we intend, for instance, to let everybody have a chance to see iron as it comes out of the mine, as it is converted into pig; to let them follow it to the steel mill, thence to the rolling mill, and go on with the metal until it is drawn into railroad iron, steel wire, wire nails, and perhaps other forms finished for use.

"Yes, it will be expensive. It will cost effort as well as money, and it will deserve attention when completed. But the exposition must be novel, or it will not attract attention. We intend to make it so interesting and novel, as well as so important, that it cannot be neglected."

Texas Treasurer Exonerated.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 17.—The special committee of the House of Representatives appointed to investigate the relations of State Treasurer John W. Robbins with the First National Bank of Austin, which is closed and in the hands of a receiver, reported to-day that it had not been shown that Mr. Robbins was guilty of any criminality in keeping $358,000 of the State's funds in the bank.

CONEMAUGH CAPITALIZATION.

Increase in Steel Concern's Stocks from $5,000 to $29,000,000.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 17.—The Conemaugh Steel Company applied at the State Department to-day for permission to increase its capital stock to $29,000,000 and presented a check for $96,500 as a bonus. A charter was granted to this company, with a capital stock of $5,000, on July 1.

New Theatre for Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Another theatre, for which articles of incorporation have been asked, is to be added to the already long list of Chicago play houses. The new theatre is to be known as the People's, and is to be situated at the corner of Vanburen and Leavitt Streets, in the building formerly used by the People's Institute for church purposes. The seating capacity is to be 1,800. The value of the theatre is $75,000, and the capitalization of the operating company $25,000.

The most possible pleasure for $1.00 is a Hudson River Day Line Newburgh excursion.—Adv.

ST. LOUIS MOTHER'S HEROISM.

Jumped from Burning Building So that She Was Crushed in Protecting Her Baby.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17.—A remarkable deed of heroism on the part of a mother trying to save her child was enacted during a fire early this morning at 501 South Third Street.

Mrs. Joseph Bosck, seeing that all escape from her burning home was cut off, determined to jump from the third-story window. Believing the leap would result in death for herself and baby unless her body protected the child, she determined willfully to sacrifice her own life. Deliberately she stepped to the open window, folded the child closely against her bosom, and fell out backwards, striking the sidewalk below on her back and hips. Her breast shielded the child from all bruises, and when policemen hurried to the scene they found the babe crowing and cooing.

The mother is seriously hurt, but not fatally. At the City Hospital it was stated to-night that her back was severely wrenched, and that she was injured internally. Joseph Bosek, her husband, leaped from the burning building before his wife, expecting to catch the child, but he broke both legs when he jumped, and there was no choice left the mother but to leap with the child. As she law on a cot at the hospital, Mrs. Bosek said to-night:

"I suppose I may be injured for life, but my little one is safe, and I am happy. I am in pain, but she is not, so it's all right. I just held her close to my breast and let myself fall backward, and all I was afraid of was that I would turn in the air and fall on her."

BROOKLYN WAREHOUSE BURNED

Fire at Foot of Twenty-fifth Street Made a Spectacular Scene.

The upper bay was brilliantly illuminted for a time last night by a fire which destroyed the warehouse at the foot of Twenty-fifth Street, Brooklyn. While the loss amounted to but $15,000, the fire was a fierce one while it lasted and a spectacular one when viewed from the harbor.

The burned building stood upon a pier. It was two stories high and of brick and frame construction. The lower part was occupied by the American Hay Company and by Napoleon Snyder, a dealer in cement. The upper part was the sail loft of John Kenney. The cause of the fire could not be determined. For a time the yard of the Standard Lumber Company, adjoining the burning building, was seriously threatened. The firemen, however, prevented the blaze from spreading.

A barge in course of completion near the pier caught fire from the flying embers, but before it was much damaged the blaze was put out and the vessel towed to a safer anchorage.

DIVORCE DECREE SET ASIDE.

Mrs. Julia Marks Has Leave to Answer the Charges Made by C. M. Marks, an Actor.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Judge Vail to-day entered an order setting aside the default and the decree in the divorce suit of Charles M. Marks against his wife, Julia Marks, and granted leave to the defendant to file an answer to the complaint. The divorce was granted last June 24.

Marks is an actor who has been employed at the Victoria Theatre in New York and who has also appeared in Chicago. In his bill for divorce, filed last April, he charged his wife with being addicted to the excessive use of intoxicants, and also alleged that she had treated him with cruelty.

At the hearing on the default calendar Harry Stubbs and H. J. Cohen testified to having seen Mrs. Marks under the influence of liquor. Evidence was also presented to the court that Mrs. Marks had attacked her husband with an umbrella and had thrown china at him.

All these allegations are denied by Mrs. Marks, who, in her affidavit, asserts that the evidence was wholly false. She declares that she was deserted by her husband Nov. 13, 1899, two years after their marriage.

Oscar Hammerstein said last night that a Charles Marks was Treasurer of the Victoria Theatre two years ago. Since that time Mr. Hammerstein had known nothing of him and did not know he had been married.

THE CHICAGO STRIKE.

Non-Union Men from Here Met by Strikers, but There Is No Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Gaily decorated with flags and bunting, a bus with twenty-three New York non-union machinists was driven to the Allis Chalmers plant, Washtenau Avenue and West Twelfth Street, from the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway early to-day.

News of the arrival of the imported men had been carried to the strikers by members of the bicycle squad, and when the bus drew up at the entrance of the plant it was met by nearly 100 union men and their sympathizers, who did not attempt any demonstration, but quietly looked on while the non-union workmen walked from the vehicle into the shop.

When the new men had disappeared behind the closed gates, some of the strikers formed a procession and marched to Amity Hall, singing "The Star-Spangled Banner." Several men who say they were brought to Chicago to work on the plant of Fraser & Chalmers called at the Central Police Station to-day and asked the police to assist them in procuring something to eat.

COAL MEN WON'T COMBINE.

Indian Territory Operators Do Not Fear Fuel Oil Competition Yet.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 17.—It was stated here to-day that some of the principal coal operators of Indian Territory had declined to join the movement looking to the formation of a combine of coal and lignite interests to fight the fuel oil producers. These mine owners believe that their interests are not yet sufficiently threatened by the new competition to warrant such action.

They are willing to join in a fight against the oil men when the promised competition of the new fuel becomes a reality. Owing to this unexpected objection to the proposed combine, the mass meeting of coal operators may be deferred for several weeks.

Low Rate Tour to the Pacific Coast.

ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY TO VISIT CALIFORNIA UNDER THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOUR SYSTEM.

On September 23 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run another low-rate personally conducted tour to the Pacific Coast, covering a period of thirty days. The party will travel by special train of Pullman sleeping, dining, and observation cars, and on the going trip will pass through the famous scenery of Colorado, stopping at the principal points of interest, including Salt Lake City. A stop of five days will be made in San Francisco during the General Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church. On the homeward trip the route will lie through Southern California via the Grand Canyon of Arizona; thence across the southwestern plains to St. Louis. Round trip rate, covering all the essential expenses while traveling on the special train, $185.00 from New York.

For further information apply to Tourist Agent, 1,196 Broadway, New York, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia.—Adv.

MILWAUKEE WORKERS JOIN STEEL STRIKE

Decision Not to Go Out Reconsidered.

BIG GAIN FOR STRIKERS.

Riverside and Duquesne Men Decide to Go Out, Also—Great Jubilation in Pittsburg and Joliet.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 17.—After five hours of continuous deliberation, the Bay View Lodge of the Amalgamated Iron, Steel and Tin Workers decided this evening to go on a strike. The walk out becomes effective at once, and the local mills of the Illinois Steel Company will remain closed in all departments until a settlement of the great labor troubles is effected.

The action of the Bay View men will have an important bearing upon the strike situation. It is claimed by the labor leaders that a change of front of Bay View will have a strong influence on the men at South Chicago who recently voted to remain at work. They are now expected to follow the lead taken here and at Joliet.

The entire membership of the lodge was present when the meeting began, embracing 152 men, and nobody left the hall until the meeting was over, except for a few minutes at a time. A. F. Tighe, Assistant Secretary of the Association, made a strong appeal to the men to go out. He was supported by W. C. Davis, Vice President of the Fourth District. President Redfern of Bay View Lodge spoke against the strike, and addresses both for and against the walk-out were made by local steel workers.

Just before the meeting closed a secret ballot was taken, which disclosed a majority in favor of the strike. The vote was made unanimous and the meeting adjourned.

W. C. Davis of Chicago, after the meeting, spoke in strong terms of praise of the action of the lodge. Mr. Davis looks for an immediate change in the situation at South Chicago when the news of the result of the Bay View meeting shall become known to the men in his city.

If the strike shall be of long duration Milwaukee's suburb of Bay View will be seriously affected, as that section of the city is practically made up of mill men, and the merchants depend upon these patrons for their business.

Of the 1,400 men who were employed at the Bay View mills, 219 belong to the Amalgamated Association. They are the tonnage men. Besides the union men, there were 200 other skilled men employed. The engineers and roll turners formerly belonged to the Amalgamated Association and are in sympathy with it. Employment was given to 1,000 unskilled men, 200 of whom worked in the blast furnaces.

POSSIBLE INJURY TO STRIKERS.

With the vote of the Bay View men to strike, Secretary Tighe has accomplished his mission in the West and has materially strengthened the strike. The decision to strike, it is believed, will work an injury to the men at the Bay View Mills in that they have given no notice to the Illinois Steel Company, simply leaving the mills as they were this afternoon when shut down for the purpose of holding the meeting. Speaking of the result of the meeting, Secretary Tighe said:

"I never doubted the loyalty of the Milwaukee men when the case was stated to them correctly. The action of to-night settles the strike question so far as the West is concerned. With Joliet and Bay View out, the South Chicago men will not resist longer. They will also come out.

"The temper of the men was shown by the vote to-day. There were 152 men in the meeting, and the vote was unanimous. This shows that they are all right, and all that was needed was to put the situation properly before them. The tin mills at Joliet will also be shut down."

Superintendent George L. Reis of the Bay View plant of the Illinois Steel Company, said after the meeting that he was very much disappointed at the outcome. "I fully expected that when the question came to a vote the men would stand by their contracts with the Illinois Steel Company and refuse to strike. The amount of wages to be lost by the men going out will be $90,000 per month. The Bay View plant will be closed down indefinitely."

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 17.—The steel workers of the Duquesne plant of the Carnegie Company held a meeting to-night, and voted to join the strike. When the movement will begin was not stated, but an officer of the Amalgamated Association said that the strike might begin at any minute.

All the desirable men are not in the organization, and a strike now would not tie up the plant completely, as desired by the leaders. The Duquesne plant is the largest billet and bar plant in the United States.

The news that the Milwaukee men had decided to cast their fortunes with the strikers, supplemented by the wired announcement that the steel men in the Riverside plant at Wheeling and the Association men at the Duquesne mills had voted to strike, awakened new enthusiasm in the ranks of the Amalgamated Association and its followers.

There had been some doubt as to the final decision of the Milwaukee lodges, and it was feared that if the vote were adverse that Joliet might reconsider its last previous vote, and that the chances of winning Chicago would be greatly reduced. The Milwaukee vote inspires them with the hope that Chicago can be prevailed upon to once more reconsider its vote and finally decide to come over to the strikers.

STRIKERS ARE JUBILANT.

When the news from Milwaukee and the Duquesne mill reached here to-night it was quickly spread among the strikers. They were highly enthusiastic over it, and renewed their assurances of their complete confidence in final success in their contest against the United States Steel Corporation.

The leading steel officials had gone to their homes when the news was received, and no expression on the subject was obtainable from them. An officer of one of the subsidiary companies said that it would merely make the steel corporation more determined than ever to win.

The words from Milwaukee and Wheeling came after a day of exceeding quietness throughout the strike districts. The forces at the non-union mills in operation were not increased during the day, and neither side had made an important move.

The employes of the Pennsylvania Tube Works, a plant in this city controlled by the National Tube Company, completed their organization as a lodge of the American Federation of Labor to-day, and made a demand on the management for a general advance in wages. There are about 1,000 employes in the works, and it is claimed that 875 of them have been organized.

They threatened to join the strike unless their demand was granted. The management agreed to meet a committee on Monday, and it is believed that an advance in wages will be agreed to. These are the first men outside the Amalgamated Association to couple a demand in their behalf with their threat to strike.

The strikers are making a determined effort to extend their organization among the men employed by the great group of Carnegie mills. They have secured a foothold in the Duquesne property, and that the men who have joined them will be called out probably to-morrow or Monday. The officials of the company admit that they may lose some men, but that the boast of the Amalgamated men to close the plant down will never be fulfilled.

STRIKERS DISSATISFIED.

There is a stronge possibility that there will be an early break in the ranks of the strikers at McKeesport. Many of the unorganized men have become dissatisfied and make no secret of their threat to go boldly back to the National Tube Company and ask for their places just as soon as they gain sufficient following to withstand pressure from the strikers or are given a guarantee of protection.

Several of them, in stating their positions, say that they have everything to lose and nothing to gain by staying out. They have made no demands in their own behalf on their employers, but are merely out in an effort to strengthen the hand of the Amalgamated Association. Wherever and however the contest ends, they say they can see nothing in it for them but loss of wages and possibly a loss of places.

It is also claimed that sentiment in the city is shifting around in reaction from the wave of unionism that swept over it and that conservative opinion among business and professional classes favors the resumption of work by all men not directly concerned in the strike. One business man defined the strike as being topheavy.

The steel corporation has made no move toward breaking the strike in McKeesport, but unquestionably will do something if there is a further growth of the reactionary sentiment. The strike leaders scout the suggestion that their position in McKeesport is in any danger. They say they have the town tied up and that they will keep it so until the strike is won.

Good order has been preserved throughout all the strike districts, but the irritation at points of contact between strikers and strike-breakers is increasing, and it is believed here that there will be violence before another week elapses. Monessen is picked as one of the places where trouble is expected. It is stirred to the fighting point by the plan to start the steel mill with non-union men.

A force of the latter gathered in the South is expected at the mill daily, and the strikers have patrolled the town in expectation of its arrival. They declare that the non-union men shall not be permitted to enter the mill, and the steel managers are just as determined that they shall. The plant has been put in a defensive condition and arrangements have been made to house the workers on the property until there is no longer any danger that they will be molested.

CARNEGIE PLANTS GUARDED.

There is also danger of trouble at the Carnegie plants. They are all heavily guarded, and a demonstration against them by the strikers would, it is feared, provoke a serious clash. The strike leaders continue to warn the strikers to keep within the law, but say that if there is any aggression against them, or any attempt at the curtailment of their legal rights, they cannot be held responsible for their conduct.

President Shaffer and his associates have several times intimated that they had a surprise in store for the corporation, and the move against the Carnegie properties is now believed to be what they had in mind.

President Shaffer said to-day that if the Republic Iron and Steel Company was purchased by or came under the control of the United States Steel Corporation, that the men would be called out at once. He said the men were thoroughly organized, and that he had no doubt that they would promptly respond to a call.

The independent mills continue to take on skilled men from among the strikers, and in one instance a mill has allowed its men to make an arrangement with strikers under which the strikers do substitute work for a few days each week.

The strikers of the Keystone Mills and the Continental Tube Works in this city held a meeting in secret to-day to discuss the situation.

No more mills were started at the Painter Works to-day, but the company expects to have another mill going on Monday. There were no changes at the other local properties to-day.

SITUATION AT JOLIET.

Tin Plate Works May Be Closed Permanently—Delight Over Bay View Men's Stand.

Special to The New York Times.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 17.—"The Great Western works of the American Tin Plate Company never will be opened."

This declaration was made this afternoon by a representative of the trust. His statement, he said, was based on positive information, although he declined to give his authority. Following the utterance, however, came the announcement that General Manager J. M. Jones had been promoted to charge of a more extensive territory.

In addition to Mr. Jones's promotion, John J. Lafontaine, foreman for the company in the Joliet plant, was ordered to Cleveland, where he will take charge of mills controlled by the trust. General Manager Jones left for New York this afternoon for a conference with the trust officials concerning the future policy in his territory. He said before going:

"I do not anticipate that the mills will start up this Winter."

News that Bay View men had voted to strike, received at Joliet to-night, caused intense satisfaction among members of the Amalgamated Association here. They feel greatly encouraged in the fight, and confidently expect the South Chicago men to wheel into line before many days, making the Western tie-up complete.

Joliet strike leaders have asserted all along that the Bay View lodges would come out so soon as the situation should be made plain to them by Secretary Tighe, and his success there is not generally a surprise here.

Mill officials here heard the Bay View news in silence, refusing all attempts to induce them to talk. Strike leaders will now begin an active strike campaign, the first move being to increase the membership of the lodges. It is claimed that hundreds of applications will be acted upon next week. When Vice President Adams heard the news he said:

"I am surprised. I did not think Bay View would go out. Further than this I will say nothing."

H. Morrison, auditor of the Illinois Steel Company, posted a notice to-day notifying all former employes in the converter, billet, rod, and merchant mills, that they will be paid next Monday. These departments are controlled directly by the four striking lodges. Pay day for the rest of the plant will be Aug. 23.

It is reported that an attempt will be made to operate the mills here despite the strikers, but this is not generally believed. General Manager Theodore Robinson of Chicago was here to-day in consultation with Superintendent Sheldon, but neither gave out any information.

It is expected that the lack of rods at the American Steel and Wire mills will force them to shut down as early as Tuesday, thus increasing the number of men out to 6,000, nearly half of them involuntarily. The rods are furnished by the Illinois Steel Company.

There were no signs of violence to-day, though the streets were full of idle, talkative men. The announcement is made that an effort will be made to organize the skilled workmen in all Joliet mills. The scope of the movement has not been definitely outlined, but the strike leaders believe that a membership of close to 2,000 can be secured.

There is fear that the company may endeavor to operate several branches of the Illinois plant with what are known as skilled workmen and handy men not identified with the union or affiliated with the Amalgamated Association.

One of the first moves to be made will, it is said, be directed against the American Steel and Wire Mills. Four plants of that company in Joliet have no union, and all efforts to organize these men in the past have been frustrated. There are 2,000 men employed in these mills, and it is stated that at least 700 men are eligible to membership.

CHICAGO MEN'S POSITION.

They Maintain that They Are Still Loyal to the Association—Mr. Tighe Denies It.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 17.—Rumors that Secretary Tighe and other officers of the Amalgamated Association are about to make further efforts to swing the South Chicago steel workers into line were denied to-day by Mr. Tighe, who is now in Milwaukee. At the same time the representative of President Shaffer took occasion to deny that he is in any way in touch with the South Chicago men or that he had received any invitation to visit South Chicago, through a committee or otherwise.

If, at the meeting to be held to-morrow, it is decided to call upon him, the men of South Chicago will have to act quickly, as Mr. Tighe is going to return to Pittsburg. Mr. Tighe is reported here to have said:

"Talk has been indulged in that I was about to revisit South Chicago, and speculation has followed as to the outcome. Nothing has occurred that would change the situation since I was there or warrant my return, and I have had no communication with them officially or otherwise. If the steel workers of South Chicago really expect me they are going to be badly mistaken."

The men insist that they are still legally members of the association and will contribute financial assistance, if it will be accepted. In regard to that, Mr. Tighe said:

"The members of Lake Side and Commercial Lodges, South Chicago, have maintained right along that financial assistance was the extent of their duty in the premises. They have been told that the Amalgamated Association did not thrive on blood money. I think there is no reason why they should be in doubt as to just where they stand."

MR. SCHWAB CAUSED STRIKE?

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 17.—Charles H. Davis of Newport, Ky., President of the Amalgamated Association of the Third District, will leave next week to visit the mills in his district. In an interview today Mr. Davis said:

"Our association was never in better condition to make a fight than at present, and we will surely win. If the matter had been left to Mr. Morgan, the strike would have been settled long ago, but Mr. Schwab will not agree to any concessions. He draws a big salary, and this fight means the downfall of union labor or his losing his job and that enormous salary."

In speaking of President Shaffer, Mr. Davis said he is one of the ablest Presidents the association has had for many years.

STEEL STRIKERS' POSITION.

Official Organ of the Amalgamated Association Blames Trust for Refusing to Arbitrate.

It was said yesterday among the labor unions likely to be affected by the strike of the steel workers in case a call is sent forth for sympathetic strikes, that the Amalgamated Association will wage these strikes on the ground that the officials of the United States Steel Corporation have refused arbitration. In support of this contention, copies of the current issue of the official organ of the Amalgamated Association were received yesterday in the headquarters of the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor containing the following statement on behalf of the Amalgamated Association:

"Every honorable means has been tried by the Executive Committee and Advisory Board to induce the United States Steel Corporation to settle the strike. At the late New York conference the Executive Committee modified the association's position by proposing that the scale be signed by all the organized mills. This was peremptorily turned down by Mr. Schwab, who said it could not be even considered.

"Since that conference the Advisory Board was importuned by an independent manufacturer to submit the differences that are causing the strike to an arbitration board, and after some deliberation the board gave its consent. The United States Steel Corporation refused to arbitrate, and the Amalgamated Association received the answer that they would not consider the proposition.

"Thus, it can be seen that the Amalgamated Association has taken advance ground and has now gone as far as it possibly can by inviting the United States Steel Corporation to settle the strike. It is now up to the public to take up measures that will make the arbitrary trust see that it is putting at defiance all usages and practices of civilization by refusing to submit a matter that vitally affects the general public to disinterested parties for settlement.

"Arbitration is resorted to by nations to arrive at honorable settlement of disputed questions after all other honorable means have been exhausted. Both parties can have their differences settled honorably by mediation, and when one side refuses to allow this course to be taken it must stand the onus."

President George H. Warner of the Central Federated Union said yesterday on the subject of the steel workers' strike:

"From what I have seen during a connection of many years with labor movements, large and small, I am forced to the conclusion that the strike would have been complete to-day if after the first conference between the officials of the Amalgamated Association and the Steel Trust, which was barren of result, the strike had been at once declared. The delay was what the trust wanted, and gave it time to prepare for fight. This, however, does not affect the ultimate success of the strike, as the strikers will win. It will be a great strike."

William J. O'Brien, delegate of the Granite Cutters' Union and ex-President of the Board of Walking Delegates, said yesterday with regard to sympathetic strikes in New York in aid of the steel workers:

"As soon as the Amalgamated Association asks the building trades to strike in sympathy the building trades will quit work, I believe. They may not have to quit, however. The contractors for the big sky-scraping office buildings have all iron-clad contracts for the delivery of the structural iron. They will wait for a little while, and then put on the screws. If the iron is not delivered the contractors can sue for damages."

THE REMOVAL OF MILLS.

President Shaffer Says the Changes Were Determined Upon Before the Present Strike Began.

President Shaffer made a statement today with respect to the threat of the United States Steel Corporation to remove certain of their plants from cities where strong union sentiment prevails to communities that were inclined to be more friendly. He said:

"Ever since the United States Steel Corporation was formed the plan for concentrating plants in towns where economical operation was the strongest feature, has been discussed and practically decided upon. The only matter left to be settled was a favorable opportunity for carrying out this plan. While business was so rushed, it was decided to keep all mills in operation.

"They would not have been moved for some time had it not been that the men refused to work in them under the conditions imposed by the officials of the company. Now that the mills are idle and the trust believes that they will be for some time owing to the determined attitude of the men, this plan of removal will be carried out at once.

"The only feature of this removal worthy of note is the fact that all possible weight is being given its significance in order to influence the people in the towns that will be affected by the loss of the plants. The fact, however, that there will not be enough men to operate the mills even after they are removed, without our people, precludes the idea that the trust will gain anything by this threat which is utterly void of significance when sifted down to the bottom facts."

STRIKE AT BENWOOD.

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 17.—The 300 Riverside steel workers at 10 P. M. voted to join the strike. These men have kept at work in spite of Shaffer's order.

They had a contract which calls for thirty days' notice, and many of them insisted that the notice be given. They were strongly urged, however, to strike summarily.

It was decided to notify the management that the steel workers would not return to work Monday morning, and that in the meantime they would be taken into membership in Wheeling Lodge, No. 5, of the Amalgamated Association.

This leaves but 150 men of the 8,000 in the Wheeling district mills of the United States Steel Corporation still at work. These 150 are the riverside furnacemen, and it is said they will be organized next week and strike.

ENGLAND SIDES WITH STRIKERS.

She Wants Our Industries to be Crippled, Says Congressman Grosvenor.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Prior to his departure for New York to-day on the American Line steamer St. Paul, Congressman Grosvenor of Ohio referred to the widespread interest taken in Great Britain in the American steel strike. The small items of news appearing in the press are discussed and repeated on every hand.

"The sympathy of the British public," said the Congressman, "is strongly with the strikers, not for any good feeling for the men, but they hope our industrial systems may be damaged and crippled as theirs have been. They hope the closing of our mills will force us to buy from theirs and permanently defeat our prosperity."

GEN. CASTRO DECLARES VENEZUELA WAS INVADED

Says the Attack Was the Work of the Colombian Government.

WHY WAR IS NOT DECLARED

Hostilities Not Regarded as an Act of the "People of Colombia"—Venezuelan Constitution Suspended.

The following cable message was yesterday received by The Associated Press from Dr. J. Torres Cardenas, General Secretary of Venezuela, in reply to a dispatch addressed to President Castro, asking for a statement on the Venezuela-Colombia situation:

Caracas, Venezuela, Aug. 17.

In the name of his Excellency Gen. Castro, I reply to your cablegram in the following terms:

The Government of Venezuela presided over by Gen. Castro, is fully justified in all its works and acts. It is essentially liberal in its practices. It is of the opinion that the Conservatives of Colombia, probably led by ruinous and wicked passions, have resolved to protect and assist in a revolutionary movement against Venezuela and her Government.

All of this has been actually proved by the official publications issued by the Cabinet in Bogota. They date from the 1st of April. This view has not been denied either by the Conservative Government of Colombia or by her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in this capital.

When the Government of Venezuela was surprised by the first and second invasions of her frontier by 6,000 and 2,000 men, respectively, the invaders were victoriously expelled by the Government and the people of Venezuela.

Since said events 10,000 men have been massed on the frontier for the defense and integrity of Venezuela and her national honor. These are quite apart from her active service troops on other parts of the frontier, as well as national troops scattered over the republic, and the reserve militia now under arms.

Venezuela has not accepted the invasion as an international attack by the people of Colombia against the people of Venezuela, but, knowing its real source, recognizes in it the work of the Conservative Government of Colombia against the majesty of the Nation of Venezuela.

TORRES CARDENAS,
General Secretary.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The State Department has received a dispatch, dated Aug. 1, from the United States Consul at Maracaibo, Venezuela, reporting that Dr. Rangel Garbiras invaded Venezuela with 4,000 men from the frontier at Cucuta. Everything was done by the Venezuelan Government to meet the invaders.

The first fight took place at Encontrados, and the invaders were obliged to retire.

The invaders took two steamers, intending to go on them to Maracaibo, but the boats were recaptured by the Venezuelan troops.

The Venezuelan Government has issued two decrees suspending Constitutional guarantees. One decree begins as follows: "Considering that the peace in general has been greatly disturbed by an invasion of Venezuelan territory by an armed force of Colombians, commanded by the traitor Carlos Rangel Garbiras."

COLON, Aug. 17.—The steamer Canada, from Venezuelan ports, arrived here to-day. Her last port of call was Sabanilla, where the situation was said to be tranquil.

Dr. Rico, the Colombian Minister to Venezuela, was a passenger for Barranquilla, Colombia. He left Venezuela without awaiting his passport.

Gen. Jeffries arrived here on the Canada. He left the gunboat General Pinzon (formerly the American yacht Namouna) with Gen. Alban on board, at Sabanilla.

ASSURANCES FROM GERMANY.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—Various papers discuss the South American troubles. The Post this morning, referring to the steps contemplated by Germany, says:

"The Imperial Government, of course, has no intention of mixing itself up in American quarrels, for Germany has no political interests there to defend. On the other hand, the important financial and business interests of German subjects demand adequate protection, which the Government will give.

The Post does not believe that the newspapers of the United States will see in this a violation of the Monroe Doctrine, since Germany's action is wholly non-political and merely protective of business interests. The paper also believes that Washington will find nothing objectionable in Germany's action.

Officials admitted to-day that the Post's utterances on this subject were inspired, adding that the authorities at Washington were fully informed as to Germany's intentions, and were satisfied therewith.

AMERICAN WARSHIPS SAIL.

The Machias Starts for Colon and the Ranger for Panama—The Iowa Gets Orders to Go to the Isthmus.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 17.—Having been advised by the Weather Bureau that danger from the recent storm had passed, the gunboat Machias weighed anchor shortly after 12 o'clock to-day and sailed for Colon.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Aug. 17.—The Ranger, ordered to Panama, finished taking on supplies this afternoon, and started southward.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Word was received at the Navy Department to-day that the battleship Iowa had arrived at San Francisco, and she was instructed by telegraph to proceed as soon as possible to Panama. It is probable that she will have to take some coal aboard, but the department believes that she will be able to sail by to-morrow morning.

It is understod that the Navy Department has been looking over the situation as regards other ships available in case future events should necessitate reinforcements on the eastern side of the isthmus, and it has been found that a ship could easily be detached from the North Atlantic squadron at short notice.

There are indications that there will be a considerable gathering of foreign warships at the isthmus, and that the American ships will be brought into company with vessels of the British, German, and French navies. The authorities here will doubtless be desirous of having American interests represented by ships worthy of comparison with those from other countries. On the Pacific side the Iowa will be the largest ship among those present.

COLOMBIA WANTS NO HELP.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The Colombian Minister, Dr. Silva, returned to Washington to-night from White Sulphur Springs, West Va., where he has been for the last month. His coming at this time may have an important bearing on affairs relating to the Isthmus of Panama, as he has received cable advices from his Government showing that it feels entirely able to cope with the situation. On the strength of these advices, Dr. Silva has announced that Colombia does not desire the landing of foreign forces for the purpose of keeping open the traffic of the Isthmus.

The dispatch to the Minister was dated Bogota, Aug. 14, and stated that traffic on the Isthmus was then perfectly free and secure, and that this state of things had been brought about through the efforts of the Colombian authorities.

COLON, Aug. 17.—Nothing was heard of the rebels yesterday. A certain degree of confidence has been restored along the railroad line, owing to the presence of the troops.

The French cruiser Suchet is coaling at the railroad wharf. Several of her officers went to Panama to-day on an excursion trip.

Plaza Elected President of Ecuador.

GUAYAQUIL, Aug. 17.—The Ecuadorean Congress, in session at Quito, after a scrutiny of the votes cast for President, declared Gen. Plaza legally elected to the office with a plurality of 65,000 votes. Gen. Plaza will assume office on Aug. 31.

WOODLAWN RESIDENTS ANGRY.

Object to Street Blockade by Contractors Building Wall Around Cemetery.

About 300 residents of Woodlawn held what they termed an indignation meeting in a hall at Two Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Katonah Avenue Friday night to protest against the manner in which the street is obstructed by the contractors who are building the wall around the Woodlawn Cemetery.

J. Vreeland presided, and speeches were made by ex-Assemblyman Wells, Col. Golden of Fordham, and Mr. Burton, a real estate man. It was charged that the obstructions on Webster Avenue were so great that the Union Trolley Line had been compelled to abandon work on their road, which was being extended to the city limits.

A committee of three was appointed to bring the matter before Commissioner of Highways Keating, and failing in this to bring whatever legal action may be deemed necessary.

WEALTHY MAN ARRESTED.

John Clemens, Seventy Years Old, a Retired Merchant, Locked Up for Being Drunk and Disorderly.

John Clemens, seventy years old, a retired merchant living at 120 West Twentieth Street, was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station at 6 o'clock last night, by Policeman Patrick Hymas, who charged him with intoxication and refusing to leave the stoop of a private house at West Twenty-first Street, when ordered to do so.

Mr. Clemens has a large family, members of which say he is worth $300,000. They said last night that a suit he had brought for damages against Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, whose dry goods store adjoins his residence, and the illness of a son probably dying of consumption, so preyed upon his mind that he sought relief in drink.

When Mr. Clemens reached the station house he was in a pugnacious mood, and challenged Policeman Hymas, Sergt. Norton, and all the policemen in the house to fight. He was sure he could whip all, and the police had their hands full in searching him. They took from him for safe keeping a massive gold watch and $97 in money. Mr. Clemens's respectable and venerable appearance caused the police to take his defiances good naturedly, although he had to be held to prevent his doing injury to those within reach.

Shortly after Mr. Clemens had been locked up two of his sons, Hugh and Robert, appeared at the station, and Hugh wanted to bail his father out, but on the advice of Sergt. Norton, decided to let him stay in a cell until 9 o'clock. After the sons had departed, two daughters arrived at the station in a state of great concern. They went away feeling better, apparently, when told that their father would be home at 9 o'clock.

TWO LITTLE GIRLS DISAPPEAR.

Little Ethel Jenkins, daughter of the janitress of the apartment house at 109 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, near Lenox Avenue, has caused no end of excitement in the house on account of her disappearance on Wednesday last. A few hours before Ethel disappeared her sister, Gertrude, who was visiting friends on Forty-first Street, near Seventh Avenue, also disappeared. Ethel is seven years old, while her sister, Gertrude, is eleven years of age.

No trace of the two little girls has yet been found, although their mother, friends, and the police have been searching the city for them. Mrs. Jenkins separated from her husband a little over two years ago, and she believes he took the little girls. Mr. Jenkins, who is a watch and clock maker, with his shop at 313 West Forty-second Street, is non-committal on this point, and his neighbors say that he has not the children with him.

Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins were married about twenty years ago, and have five children, three sons and the two little girls. The eldest son, Walter, nineteen years old, holds a good position with a wholesale house, and lives with his mother. Everett, the second son, lived with his mother up to two weeks ago, when he went to his father. The youngest son is employed by an undertaker on Forty-first Street, and lives with him.

The little girl, Gertrude, had gone to visit at the undertaker's home for a few days, and was there Wednesday, when she was sent out on an errand and did not return. This was at 9 o'clock in the morning.

Ethel at about 1 o'clock in the afternoon was sent by her mother to mail a letter in the Post Office box at the corner of Lenox Avenue. This was an errand that always pleased the child, and she rushed out bareheaded to do it. She mailed the letter Wednesday and has not been seen since.

After she had been absent some thirty minutes her mother became alarmed and began to search for her. The police were notified and they advised that the mother be kept as quiet as possible while they went to work.

Meanwhile word came to Mrs. Jenkins that Gertrude had also disappeared. It was after this that Mrs. Jenkins decided that the father had taken the children. Matters stood in this position until yesterday afternoon, when Mrs. Jenkins had her husband, Walter H. Jenkins, summoned to the Harlem Police Court, before City Magistrate Zeller, with the hope of locating the little girls.

Mr. Jenkins appeared and said that his wife had deserted him, and was living with another man, and that if she behaved he would take her back. Without inquiring as to the whereabouts of the children, the Magistrate dismissed the case, declaring that the dispute must be settled in the civil courts.

The tenants of the apartment house indignantly joined in Mr. Jenkins's denial of this charge, and declared that Mrs. Jenkins was a hard-working woman and a good mother. Walter Jenkins, the oldest son, who is at home with his mother, said last night:

"I believe it will kill my mother if we do not get Ethel back. She was the baby, and we thought everything of her. While my father does not deny that he has Gertrude, he will say nothing about Ethel. I think my father has her, and I am going to get her back from him if I spend the rest of my life in the work."

Legal proceedings in the Supreme Court are to be instituted on behalf of Mrs. Jenkins by the tenants of the house as soon as they are thoroughly satisfied that Mr. Jenkins has both of the children. Mr. Jenkins was not inclined last night to add anything to his statements made in court or discuss the whereabouts of the children.

BROOKLYN MAN APPOINTED.

Charles E. Teale to be Indian Clothing Inspector Here.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Charles E. Teale of Brooklyn has been appointed Inspector of Clothing for the Indian Warehouse at New York, succeeding the incumbent, whose resignation was requested on account of recent discoveries that clothing not up to the standard was being furnished by the contractor. Commissioner of Indian Affairs Jones returned to-day from New York, where he investigated the matter. He declined to discuss the question further than to say everything had been arranged satisfactorily and that all the inferior goods either had been or shortly would be replaced with satisfactory garments.

Mr. Teale is an ex-City Magistrate. His term of office, together with the terms of three other Republican Magistrates in Brooklyn, expired on May 1 last. The Legislature passed a law extending the terms of the four to the end of the present year, but later, on the application of a taxpayer, Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court granted a writ of mandamus directing the Mayor to appoint successors to Magistrates Teale, Worth, Kramer, and Lemon, on the ground that the law extending their terms was unconstitutional, and that their time had really expired on May 1. The Mayor, complying with the court order, appointed successors to the Republican Magistrates.

Besides being the head of the tailoring firm of Charles E. Teale & Co. of Brooklyn Mr. Teale is prominent in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a Director of the Young Men's Christian Association, the City Savings Bank, and the Brooklyn Choral Society. Before his appointment as a Magistrate, in 1897, he was a member of the Brooklyn Board of Education.

When seen last night at his home, Eighty-second Street and Eighteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, Mr. Teale said that his appointment as Inspector of Clothing in the Indian Warehouse in New York would probably be only temporarily. He and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs are personal friends. Mr. Teale said that at the request of Commissioner Jones he had consented to serve until "affairs had been straightened out." He has served in a similar capacity before.

Plans of Gov. Odell.

Gov. Odell left the Oriental Hotel at 8 o'clock yesterday morning to go to Newburg and thence to Lake Mohonk. After spending some days at Lake Mohonk he will go to Albany. His purpose is to come down to New York each week to keep in touch with the mayoralty situation.

SCHLEY TO GET NAVY LIST OF WITNESSES

Threats of Mandamus Said to Have Influenced Mr. Hackett.

Not Likely that the Admiral Will Get the Full List, However—Department's Course Unusual.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The Navy Department discovered to-day that it could let Admiral Schley have a list of the witnesses to be summoned by the Department. Yesterday the department in the person of Acting Secretary Hackett was profoundly doubtful and quite ignorant on the subject. Mr. Hackett did not know anything about it, and was not at all sure that Schley could see the list.

This led to a report published in some of the papers this morning that Schley would not have a chance to find out who were to be the witnesses, although the Navy Department had his list. This afternoon Mr. Hackett knew all about it, and was very positive that Schley could see the list. He said there was no purpose to depart from the ordinary course in courts of inquiry, except in the matter of making the sessions public.

The ordinary course is to furnish the accused officer with a list of the witnesses against him and to do it without delay. It is not even insisted, in ordinary cases, that he shall demand it; he gets the list as a matter of course and right. The indecision and apparent unwillingness of the department yesterday to let Schley have the list led to rumors that Schley's lawyers would mandamus the department.

This rumor was published in a Washington paper, and is believed to have had something to do with the department's discovery that the ordinary course could safely be followed in Schley's case. Schley will probably ask for the list of witnesses on Monday. It is doubtful if he will get the list then, or for some time to come, because Judge Advocate General Lemly is away, and it is Mr. Hackett's practice to leave as much of these matters to Capt. Lemly as possible.

Mr. Hackett, indeed, declares that he has never seen the Navy Department's list, and does not know of its existence, and that Capt. Lemly alone knows whether there is a list and can say anything about it. Mr. Hackett says there is a list made up by the Bureau of Navigation, but that this list simply comprises the names of officers on foreign stations or some distance away from the city, and was made up simply in order that these officers might be summoned to Washington in time. This list is entirely distinct from the department's list of witnesses, and is simply an aid to its preparation.

Notwithstanding all this, there is a list of witnesses, which is in course of preparation. If Schley gets any list at all before Capt. Lemly's return it will probably be the Bureau of Navigation's list of officers away from the city, and it is doubtful if he will get that. Capt. Lemly will be back a week from Monday.

Admiral Schley's list of witnesses has been in the hands of the Navy Department for some time. The department officials, in speaking of this matter, make a strong point of the fact that even when Schley gets the department's list it will not be a complete list, as the court reserves the right to summon other witnesses than those on the list.

This is true, but it applies also to Admiral Schley's witnesses, and persons interested in the case are unable to see why the department lays so much stress on the fact or considers it important.

Admiral Schley, of course, knows it as well as the department does, and he is desirous to see the list, not because he supposes it to be final, but because he wants to be informed of the names of those whom the department now intends to call against him.

Rear Admiral Schley again conferred today with his counsel, and Judge Wilson, who must make himself familiar with many things in the case, has about acquired a general acquaintance with the leading points and the application thereto of evidence assembled by Admiral Schley to meet the articles of the precept.

DIED WEIGHING 440 POUNDS.

Usual Weight Was 550, but Illness Had Pulled Mr. Lewis Down a Bit.

Erastus H. Lewis died at his home at 1,002 Summit Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday from a complication of diseases, the result of liver complaint. His normal weight for the last fifteen years was 520 pounds, but illness had "pulled him down a bit," as he said, and when he died his weight was only 440 pounds.

He was for several years President of the Fat Men's Association, which was organized by him, and he was also known as "the champion fat man of Hudson County." Mr. Lewis was born in Northern New York in 1844. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in a New York regiment and served until the war was ended. After that he made his home in Jersey City, entering the service of the Erie Railroad. He became train dispatcher, but resigned in 1887 owing to his extreme obesity.

"I had to resign," said he, when asked the reason, "because I have become so fat that I can't move without getting in my own way."

He then organized the Fat Men's Association and was made its President. He also opened a saloon, which became the club's headquarters. Neither lasted very long, and in 1891 Mr. Lewis returned to the service of the Erie Railroad as a clerk. He leaves a widow and one daughter, who is married.

LOCKED UP A MARSHAL.

Druggist Objected to His Taking Away Furniture, but Was Arrested Afterward.

City Marshal Max Gross was complainant in Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning against Leo J. Peisner, druggist of 238 East Sixty-third Street, whom he charged with disorderly conduct. Yesterday afternoon Gross, with two deputies, attempted to serve a judgment at Peisner's address, on his cousin, Mrs. Rebecca Herman, and take her furniture. Peisner locked Gross in a room and went to the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station. He was advised to give up the furniture and sue for it.

Upon his return to the house he found that Gross's assistants had kicked in the door and were taking out the furniture. Peisner attempted to stop Gross, and was assisted by several hundred people, who tore Gross's clothing and gave him a hard tussle. He was recued by Policeman Bowser, who had to draw his revolver and awe the crowd. He arrested Peisner and locked him up. The furniture was taken.

Peisner was discharged by Magistrate Brann. When he left the court room and was going through the corridor Herman Herman, the husband of Peisner's cousin, Mrs. Rebecca Herman, who is at odds with Peisner, attacked him. Policeman Bowser, who had arrested Peisner, arrested Herman also, and took him before the Magistrate. Herman was fined $10, which he paid.

MUCH OIL FOR HAWAII.

Two California Concerns Make Contracts to Ship 5,000,000 Barrels.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 17.—Two Kern County oil concerns have just made large contracts with Hawaiian sugar plantations. The San Joaquin Oil and Development Company has closed a five-year contract for a million barrels of oil with the Oahu Land and Development Company, and the Peerless Oil Company to-day made a ten-year contract for four million barrels with B. Dillingham & Co. of Honolulu, to be used on the latter firm's sugar plantations. In both contracts the price of the oil is 35 cents a barrel. These sales mark the beginning of the use of the new fuel by Hawaiian sugar planters.

A large amount of power is required to run the heavy machinery of pumping plants, cane mills, and traction engines, and the introduction of California oil is sure to reduce greatly the cost of production of Hawaiian sugar.

MUST PAY HIS OWN BILLS.

Secretary Brackett of Paris Exposition Commission Not Allowed to Charge His Living Expenses.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Fred Brackett, Secretary to the Paris Exposition Commission and disbursing officer of that body, has received an unfavorable decision from Controller Tracewell, by the terms of which he must assume out of his own pocket the living expenses at the rate of about $210 a month that he charged against the fund allowed the commission.

The charge went first to the Auditor for the State and other departments, and was by him decided adversely to Secretary Brackett. He appealed, and Controller Tracewell has affirmed the decision of the Auditor.

According to the Controller, Secretary Brackett charged for traveling expenses while keeping house in Paris. In a note on the voucher, Mr. Brackett stated that it was not possible for him to itemize his expenses, as he was keeping house in the apartment where his own living expenses in rooms and food exceeded $7 per diem.

He continued for 287 days to live in this way, and charged the commission with the cost at $7 a day. The Controller found that he set a common table, hired servants, bought furniture, and paid all the household expenses in common. He kept no itemized account of common expenses, and no account whatever of his individual expenses.

Mr. Tracewell finds that when a person rents an apartment, furnishes it, moves his family therein, hires servants, sets a common table, pays the expenses thereon in common with his own expense, making no attempt to keep his individual expenses separate from those of his family, he must be held to abandon his status as a traveler, his expenses become common expenses, and are not divisible; he enjoys the comforts of home, and is not put to the trouble and extraordinary expenses of travel as contemplated by law.

While so living he cannot be allowed traveling expenses. He cannot be both traveler and householder, the two relations being inconsistent, and he must be bound by the consequences of having assumed the status of householder.

Commissioner Peck's expenses were allowed, it is understood, because he lived at a hotel and kept his expenses separate from those of his wife and members of his family. The decision against Secretary Brackett was rendered upon a voucher for one month, but it will apply to the entire term of 287 days.

SKIRMISH WITH FILIPINOS.

One Company of Infantry Kills an Insurgent General's Brother, Captures a Major and Two Captains.

MANILA, Aug. 17.—A company of the Twenty-sixth Infantry had an engagement with insurgents yesterday in the Camarines Province. The troops killed Zebastean Angeles, a brother of Gen. Angeles, and six privates and captured a Major, two Captains, and nine privates.

Another detachment captured Magasin Caballes at Lumbang, and also seized a large quantity of supplies.

Gov. Taft Welcomed at Vigan.

MANILA, Aug. 17.—Civil Gov. Taft and the Philippine Commission were enthusiastically received at Vigan, Province of South Ilocos, to-day. A Governor for the province and other officials were appointed. The commission will reach the Province of Benguet to-morrow. The Commissioners are agreeably surprised at the advancement shown in the places visited.

PORTO RICAN FREE TRADE.

Business Reviving Under the New Regime—Large Stock of Tobacco Rushed to New York.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Aug. 17.—Owing to the removal of the tariff the tobacco business is reviving. One big factory here resumed operations yesterday, and 150 hands were re-employed in making cigars. Other factories in the interior are also starting up, and a general boom is anticipated. The large stock of tobacco on hand is being rushed to New York. Formerly shipments of tobacco were unprofitable under the tariff.

The people are awaiting with expectancy the decision of Secretary of the Treasury Gage regarding the coffee tariff, and meantime are fortifying themselves by signing boycott agreements. The Council of Mayaguez has placed a prohibitive tax upon foreign coffee, and the San Juan Council will probably adopt a similar measure.

COFFEE ON FREE LIST.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Felix A. Reeve, acting solicitor of the Treasury, has rendered an opinion on the question raised by Federico Degetan, resident Commissioner from Porto Rico, as to whether a customs duty of 5 cents a pound should not be imposed on all coffees imported into Porto Rico from the United States under the terms of the Foraker act. The solicitor holds adversely to Mr. Degetan's contention, and in the course of his opinion says:

"It is evident, from the care with which coffee was excluded in the Foraker act from the free list in respect to importations from foreign countries, and in respect to importations from the United States during the existence of the 15 per cent. duty system, that it was the intention of Congress to recognize and protect the coffee industry in Porto Rico. It can hardly be doubted, also, that it was not the purpose of Congress that such protection should cease upon the enactment and installation of a local system of taxation in Porto Rico.

"The duty of 5 cents per pound on coffee was, I think, distinctly a protective measure. But I regret to say that I see no escape from the conclusion that the broad and unrestricted provision of Section 3, abolishing 'all tariff duties on merchandise and articles going into Porto Rico from the United States' upon the enactment of a local system of taxation, &c., embraces the duty on coffee as well as the duty on any other article of merchandise.

"The case seems to me to be one of mere inadvertence on the part of Congress. They merely neglected to make the exception of coffee from the free list applicable as well after the adoption of the new system of taxation as during the existence of the 15 per cent. duty system."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. William L. Kenly, Artillery Corps, will proceed to Fort Adams, Rhode Island, for the purpose of superintending the collection and shipment of the property of the Eighth Field Battery to its station at Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, Assistant Surgeon General, is detailed to represent the Superior Board of Health of the Philippine Islands at the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association in Buffalo, Sept. 16 to 20.

Transfers—Capt. Parker W. West, from the Fifth Cavalry to the Eleventh Cavalry, Troop C. Capt. Lawrence J. Fleming, from the Eleventh Cavalry to the Fifth Cavalry, Troop I. The officers named will join the troops to which transferred.

A board of officers, to consist of Major Rogers Birnie, Ordnance Department; Capt. William Crozier, Ordnance Department; Capt. John S. Kulp, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. George W. Burr, Ordnance Department; First Lieut. Allie W. Williams, Assistant Surgeon, is appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, Sept. 24, for examination of such First Lieutenants of the line as may be ordered to appear before it, with a view to selections for detail to duty in the Ordnance Department.

Second Lieut. Henry H. Scott, Artillery Corps, (recently appointed, with rank from July 16,) is attached to the Eighty-fourth Company Coast Artillery, and will join that company at Fort Hamilton.

Navy.

Chief Engineer F. O. Maxson is ordered to the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, for temporary duty in connection with improvements at Cavite Station.

Cadet J. A. Spilman is detached from the Vixen Sept. 1 and ordered to the New York Navy Yard for instructional duty under the Department of Construction and Repair.

Chaplain L. P. Rennolds, when discharged from the New York Hospital, will proceed to his home on two months' sick leave.

Errata—Orders Aug. 16 should read: Lieut. F. C. Bowers is detached from the Cavite Station and ordered to the New Orleans, instead of Ensign John T. Bowers.

Theatrical Manager Who Eloped Arrested.

Alvin H. Cortright, manager of Keith's Theatre, Boston, who lived at Roxbury, Mass., where he has a wife, and Lillian Bell Felsted, a burlesque actress, who eloped from Boston on Sept. 7, 1900, were arrested in Bayonne, N. J., last night and taken to Jersey City. The arrest was made on complaint of Joseph E. Culver, the girl's stepfather. Miss Felsted is nineteen years old and very pretty. Neither would make any statement. They gave bail to appear before Justice Hoos in Jersey City on Monday morning.

The Marked Improvement in our Mid-Summer business over every former experience is manifest. The increased sales to discriminating buyers is a tribute to the superiority of both material and handicraft, as well as the modesty of the selling mark.

Burnham & Phillips
Custom Tailoring Only.
Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

SWIFT AND COMPANY ROBBED BY EMPLOYE

Treasurer of the New York Office Not to be Found.

An Auditor from the Chicago House Finds a Shortage of from $10,000 to $50,000.

It became known last night that the New York office of the firm of Swift & Co., meat dealers, with general offices in Chicago, had been robbed of a considerable sum of money, as the company alleges, by its Secretary and Treasurer. The local office is incorporated as a New York corporation, with a capital of $100,000. Its Secretary and Treasurer was John T. Hayden, thirty-five years old, married, and living with his wife and two children at 352 Third Avenue.

Following his usual custom, John Chaplin, an auditor in the Chicago offices of the concern, came to this city last Monday to make an inspection of the company's accounts. Hayden met Mr. Chaplin and turned over the books to him. Tuesday Hayden was at the office for a short time, but the next day could not be found. Mr. Chaplin continued in his work, and at present the loss is variously estimated at from $10,000 to $50,000.

W. H. Noyes, the Vice President of the company, was seen at his residence, 100 West Eightieth Street, last night. He was not inclined to speak of the embezzlement, but declared that Hayden was a defaulter. He said the Secretary and Treasurer had been with his concern for five years, the last two years in his late position. He was a trusted employe.

The other officers of the company are E. D. Swift of Boston, President, and Mr. Swift, Edwin Swann, and Tuttle Culver, Directors.

The robbery had been reported to the police and to a couple of private detective agencies. Mr. Chaplin is staying at the Herald Square Hotel. At that hotel it wass aid last night that he was not in. It was said he might be at Manhattan Beach.

At the offices of the company, Thirteenth Street and Tenth Avenue, no information could be obtained. A watchman was in charge.

Hayden lived on the second floor of a four-story, old-fashioned house, remodeled into an apartment house, at the Third Avenue adress. With Hayden and his family lived his widowed mother, Mrs. Wallace Hayden. When asked concerning her husband, Mrs. Hayden, Jr., at first refused to be seen, but later said that Hayden had not been home since Tuesday morning, when he left to go to his work. She added that she "didn't care where he was." The woman then hurried her children into her apartment and entered herself.

Sergt. Stah,l on duty at the East Twenty-second Street Station, denied that the case had been reported to the police of that station, and said he had not previously heard of the matter. Nothing is known of Hayden in the vicinity where he lived. The janitor of the house said he did not know the man.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S MOVEMENTS

To Deliver Addresses in the West and East—After Election Will Go South.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 17.—Vice President Theodore Roosevelt reached here early this morning from Manhattan, and spent a busy day with his secretary, William Loeb, looking over his mail and answering letters. At 5 o'clock this afternoon he returned to Manhattan to be at the side of his oldest daughter, Alice, who is in Roosevelt Hospital under treatment for an abscess in the front of the roof of the month.

Col. Roosevelt, on Aug. 30, will attend the encampment of the National Guard of Illinois. On Sept. 2 he will be at the State fair at Minneapolis. On Sept. 5 he will attend the reunion of Vermont veterans at Burlington, Vt. On the following day he will address the Fish and Game League at Isle La Motte.

After the election is over Mr. Roosevelt will deliver an address at the Booker T. Washington University at Tuskegee. While in the South he will visit Roswell, Ga., the home of his mother.

COL. BRYAN ASSERTS HIMSELF.

Will Not Accept Invitation to Speak at Picnic If D. B. Hill Is to be There.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 17.—Not long ago the Douglas County Democracy of Omaha decided to have a picnic. It was agreed to invite a number of noted politicians to make speeches before the Democrats of the State, who will meet in Omaha on the day of the picnic. In the list of speakers were the names of David B. Hill of New York and William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska.

Both were invited. Mr. Hill replied that he might not be able to accept. Omaha Democrats united in a request to Mr. Bryan to urge Mr. Hill to come West and talk to Nebraskans. Mr. Bryan's reply created a sensation. He said he could not urge Mr. Hill to come West, that he did not care to have him speak to Nebraskans, and that, furthermore, should Mr. Hill accept and come West to speak, he himself would not appear at the picnic. He would not talk from the same platform with Mr. Hill.

At first it was thought best to cut both speakers off the list, but the friends of Bryan finally won, and the Nebraskan will appear at the picnic, while Mr. Hill will not. Mr. Bryan's reason is said to be that Mr. Hill has been active in the move to reorganize the Democratic Party.

DR. J. C. KENNEDY INJURED.

While Trying to Stop His Runaway Horse, He Was Crushed Against a Telegraph Pole.

Dr. J. C. Kennedy, surgeon in charge of St. Catharine's Hospital, Brooklyn, who has a very large private practice, received probably fatal injuries while trying to stop his runaway horse near the hospital last night. He had been called to the institution to hold a consultation with other doctors over a patient, and had left his rig in charge of a boy, William Parker. He had reached the head of the steps, when the animal took fright at a bicycle and bolted. Dr. Kennedy leaped from the steps and caught the runaway at Bushwick Avenue and Ten Eyck Street, a block away.

Just as he seized the bridle the animal swerved and crushed him against a telegraph pole. Dr. Kennedy fell to the street, and the horse trampled him and dashed on, the wheels passing over his body. Some pedestrians caught the animal a half mile away, the boy still in his seat and uninjured. Dr. Kennedy was carried into the hospital, unconscious, where a superficial examination showed that he had several ribs broken and severe scalp wounds. As soon as he could speak he asked to be transferred to his own home, 762 Willoughby Avenue, where it was said late last night that his condition was critical.

CUP YACHTS' CLOSE RACE

Constitution Won by Less than a Minute, Corrected Time.

TRIAL WAS A FINE CONTEST

Big Sloops Were Together at the Start, and New Boat Proved Superiority in a Fair Test.

The race off Larchmont between the Constitution and the Columbia yesterday was only a matter of seconds. For the fourteenth time the two yachts finished a contest, and for the eighth time the Constitution was the winner. The margin of the victory was very small, for she beat the Columbia only 58 seconds, corrected time. In elapsed time the new boat won by 2 minutes and 18 seconds.

The race was sailed under conditions that favored the Constitution in a steady eight-knot breeze over a smooth sea. It was finished in 3 hours and 3 minutes, very nearly a ten-knot rate, which was fast time, considering the wind and the fact that twelve miles of the course called for windward work, although it was not a dead beat. The Constitution gained on her rival on every leg, doing her best in reaching. It was a fair test of speed, as the boats got the wind alike throughout, and there was little room for choice in the handling.

The race represented about what the Constitution can do against the old boat under the conditions which prevailed, and, while many yachtsmen who have followed the trials of the yachts are disappointed that the difference between them was not greater, quite as many more are satisfied that the Constitution, before the trying out is over, will have proved sufficient superiority to warrant her selection as the Cup defender. The crowding of the course yesterday by steam yachts, small sailboats, and launches was the only unpleasant feature of the racing. Time after time the committee warned off the encroaching boats, and once half a dozen Constitution sailors were yelling at steam yachts to get out of the way of the big sloops. The racing was so close at all times that a small boat coming too close could have changed the result. The race throughout was an intensely interesting one to thousands ashore and afloat. Every turn could be seen from the Larchmont clubhouse, and hundreds of craft of every description followed the boats twice around the triangle.

BIG YACHTS AWAY TOGETHER.

In the early hours of the day not a breath of air stirred. A mist hung over the Sound, and there was little promise of good racing weather. The committee again waited for wind and delayed the start until 1 o'clock. At that time the fog had cleared up and a good steady southwest wind was blowing. Course No. 1 was chosen, which meant a beam reach of six miles, a beat of six miles with a long and short leg, and a broad reach of three miles, twice around. The start was most exciting, and called forth cheers from the sightseers. It was one of the closest ever made by the big yachts, as they got off a few seconds after the gun and only two seconds apart. The narrow escape of the steam yacht Scud from collision with both racers added a sensational feature. The preparatory signal at 1 o'clock found the two yachts well down the course with the Columbia in her customary windward position. Capt. Rhodes was the first to put about and come back under the stern of the committee boat followed only a length behind by the Columbia. A minute before the gun the Constitution tacked ship with main boom off to port, and headed for the line. The Columbia just cleared her rival's stern and put about only a few rods on the Constitution's weather. Then came the hair raising incident of the Scud, which gave anxious moments to both racing Captains. There she was right on the line and directly in the way of both boats, so near were they together. Rhodes was trying to luff out and prevent the Columbia from blanketing his boat, while Barr's game was to bear down. The Scud was caught between them and for a moment it looked as if a collision could not be avoided. The little boat's speed saved her. She was sent ahead under full speed bell and worked out of the pocket, under the Columbia's bowsprit, just in time. It was a very narrow escape, and it is safe to say the Scud's Captain will hereafter keep off the line in races.

Once clear of the steamer both yachts were sent for the line at a twelve-knot clip very close together, with the Columbia on the weather beam of the Constitution. Nine seconds before the Constitution went over, the starting signal was given, and both were safely away for their thirty-mile race, breaking out reaching jibs with the gun. The official time of the start was: Constitution, 1:05:09; Columbia, 1:05:11.

This close start was the result of fine calculation and the cool heads of both Captains. Barr had the windward position, to be sure, but he was not able to completely blanket his rival, for when once away the Constitution began to reach through his lee and get her wind clear. The reach down to the first mark was made in quick time, and it was only a fast steam yacht that could keep up the pace. The Constitution gained slowly, but surely. She has always shown great speed qualities on a beam reach in a smooth sea, and on this point of sailing, with one exception, off Newport, she has proved her superiority over the Columbia. On this leg she made her greatest gain, and covered the six miles in 43 seconds less time than the Columbia. The boats were timed at the first mark as follows: Constitution, 1:37:01; Columbia, 1:37:46.

CONSTITUTION GAINS STEADILY.

After rounding the Constitution made a short tack in shore and came about on the weather bow of the Columbia just as the old boat luffed around the mark. Both boats now stood down on a long starboard tack toward the entrance of Hempstead Bay. The Columbia was seen to be doing better close hauled, and when half way down to the next mark went clean through the Constitution's lee, romping off with a good hard full. The Constitution, however, pointed well up and kept her windward position. Coming out into the bay the new boat caught the fresh wind first and added materially to her lead. Both boats were able to make the second mark with one long and short leg. At 2:15 the Constitution went inshore on the starboard tack. The Columbia stood on a minute longer, and then followed. They tacked around the second mark as follows: Constitution, 2:20:19; Columbia, 2:21:28. The Constitution had gained 24 seconds in the six-mile leg, close hauled. This was a satisfactory performance, as the Columbia heretofore has always done her best against the new boat in windward work in anything over a nine-knot breeze. The wind was now about the best of the day and was blowing well up to ten knots. Both boats came over to the home mark off Larchmont on a broad reach with big jib topsails and balloon staysails. On this short leg of three miles the Constitution added only a second to her lead, and they were timed at the mark as follows: Constitution, 2:36:28; Columbia, 2:37:38.

The Constitution covered the first half of the course in 1 hours 31 minutes 19 seconds, the Columbia taking only 1 minute 8 seconds longer. It was a close race, but, barring accidents and flukes, the new boat had the old champion beaten, as she was well within her handicap of time allowance. After rounding the buoy and starting the course the second time, the Constitution's men had trouble in shooting home the big reaching jib, and the sail was shaking in the wind for more than a minute. The wind still held, and the two boats ran to the first mark, a six-mile leg, in less than half an hour, the Columbia changing to a smaller staysail halfway down to the turning buoy. They were timed as follows at the mark: Constitution, 3:05:35; Columbia, 3:07:25.

The Constitution had added forty seconds more to her lead. Both went about on the port tack immediately after rounding, and stood down the Long Island shore for a long board. Halfway down four or five steam yachts got directly in the path of the yachts, and the two tugs had to do some vigorous whistling to warn them off the course. The Constitution, having a good lead, got out from under the headlands and into the open bay, and was first to get the increasing breeze. They tacked around the mark and stood for the finish line as follows: Constitution, 3:50; Columbia, 3:52:10.

On this leg the Constitution had gained twenty seconds more. Both broke out balloon jibs and spinnakers for the run in, the wind having shifted a bit into the south, at the same time coming lighter. The finish was as follows: Constitution, 4:08:23; Columbia, 4:10:43. The racers got a boisterous salute and repeated cheers from the attendant fleet. They had sailed a grand and close race, and it had been a marine picture well worth seeing.

The last race in the Larchmont series will be sailed on Monday. The two yachts will then go to Oyster Bay for the Seawanhaka events Thursday and Saturday. The New York Yacht Club race which was scheduled at Glen Cove for Wednesday has been called off. Mr. Duncan wishes to change the mainsail on the Constitution, and needs the time to get the new sail in proper condition. Summary of the race:

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Constitution	1:05:09	4:08:22	3:03:14	3:03:14
Columbia	1:05:11	4:10:43	3:03:32	3:04:12

Constitution won by 2:18 elapsed time, or 0:58 corrected time.

INDEPENDENCE AT NEWPORT.

No Signs Yet of Preparations Being Made to Break the Yacht Up.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 17.—The Independence lies at anchor to-night, with no signs of her returning to Boston. The forty-eight hours have gone by since Capt. Haff's return, but sailing orders have not been received from Mr. Lawson. The statement was that if the yacht was not admitted to the Larchmont or other cup races within forty-eight hours, she would be ordered to sail for Boston, there to remain until Sept. 1, when she would go out of commission. Everything on board remains in racing trim. She went out yesterday for a short spin to try some new clubtopsail spars.

Several days ago there was a report that Sir Thomas Lipton intended to give the Independence a race before he sends the Shamrock back to England, and that report was revived to-day and given as an explanation for holding the boat here in trim. Capt. Haff can say nothing, as he is under orders from the owner.

SHAMROCK II. LEAVES DRY DOCK.

Sir Thomas Lipton's Yacht Taken to Staten Island Waters.

The Shamrock II. was floated out of dry dock yesterday, and in tow of a tug passed down for Tompkinsville, where her sails will be bent on and the finishing touches put on the racer. Before she left the dock she was painted a light green about the water line. Sir Thomas Lipton's people hope to have the Shamrock II. in readiness for a cruise off the Hook on Wednesday to greet her owner when he comes in on the Teutonic, due that day.

Capt. Sycamore, who witnessed Friday's race between Constitution and Columbia, when asked what he thought of these two boats, remarked that they were so much alike that he did not care much which one would be put in against the Shamrock II. He thought, however, that the Constitution was a much finer finished boat than the Columbia, and that so far as he could judge there was little difference in the sailing qualities of the two American yachts.

Indiana and the Grand Army.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., Aug. 17.—Much interest is being shown in this State as to who will be the next head of the Grand Army of the Republic. Indiana has put itself on record as favorable to the candidate from Pennsylvania, Thomas J. Stewart, and the delegation from this State will vote solidly for him at the next encampment.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Showers, variable winds.

Cloudy, unsettled weather, with occasional showers, is indicated for the Middle Mississippi and the Ohio Valleys, the lake region, the Middle and South Atlantic States to-day and Monday. It will continue moderately warm and humid in the Atlantic Coast districts, with light to fresh southerly winds. In the lake region the winds will continue fresh east to southeast to-day and probably Monday.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh south to southeast winds, showers, and fog to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	76	75	78
6 A. M.	75	74	79
9 A. M.	78	83	90
12 M.	81	84	95
4 P. M.	79	86	93
6 P. M.	79	84	87
9 P. M.	77	81	83
12 P. M.	74	80	80

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square....85⅝
Weather Bureau....80
Corresponding date 1900....77
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years.73

The barometer registered 30.05 inches at 8 A. M. and 29.94 inches at 8 P. M. yesterday. The humidity was 83 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 76 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 86 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 74 degrees at 6 A. M.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Congressman Charles T. Joy, Missouri; C. A. Spreckels, California; Dr. C. B. Cooper, Honolulu; R. Aspiroz, Mexican Legation, Washington; Capt. H. T. Beresford, United States Army.

HOLLAND—H. Lee Ransom, San Antonio; R. Hetherington, Dumfriesline, Scotland; Hugh Waage, Christiania, Sweden.

GRAND—Frank Atwood, Seattle; Albert Chew, Bradford, England.

IMPERIAL—Joseph Scowcroft, Ogden, Utah; Milton Snyder, Paris.

HOFFMAN—James T. Dean, St. Paul; Charles Campbell, Kansas City.

VICTORIA—F. Macpherson, San Francisco; George G. Coffin, Boston.

GILSEY—John J. Ballesay, Portland, Oregon; F. A. Mansfield, Pittsburg.

ALBEMARLE—L. M. Tiffany, Baltimore.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL—J. H. Atherton Tiffing, Manchester, England; Herbert G. Chessher, London; President R. H. Plant of the Plant Railway System, Macon; E. B. Craig, ex-State Treasurer of Tennessee.

MANHATTAN—Dr. D. E. Lane, Alhambra, Cal.; N. Kennedy, London; T. C. Thorncroft, Japan; the Rev. F. L. Boyd, Teddington, England; E. M. Jarris, Milan, Italy; William Mulock, Dominion Postal Secretary, Toronto.

MURRAY HILL—Nathaniel B. Borden, Fall River; Mayor James K. McGuire, Syracuse; State Senator Frank M. Higgins, Olean.

NETHERLAND—A. de Geoffray, French Legation, Washington; M. F. de Sillac, La Haye, Holland.

ASTOR—H. G. Patterson, Durban, South Africa; Gustaf Nordblow, Stockholm.

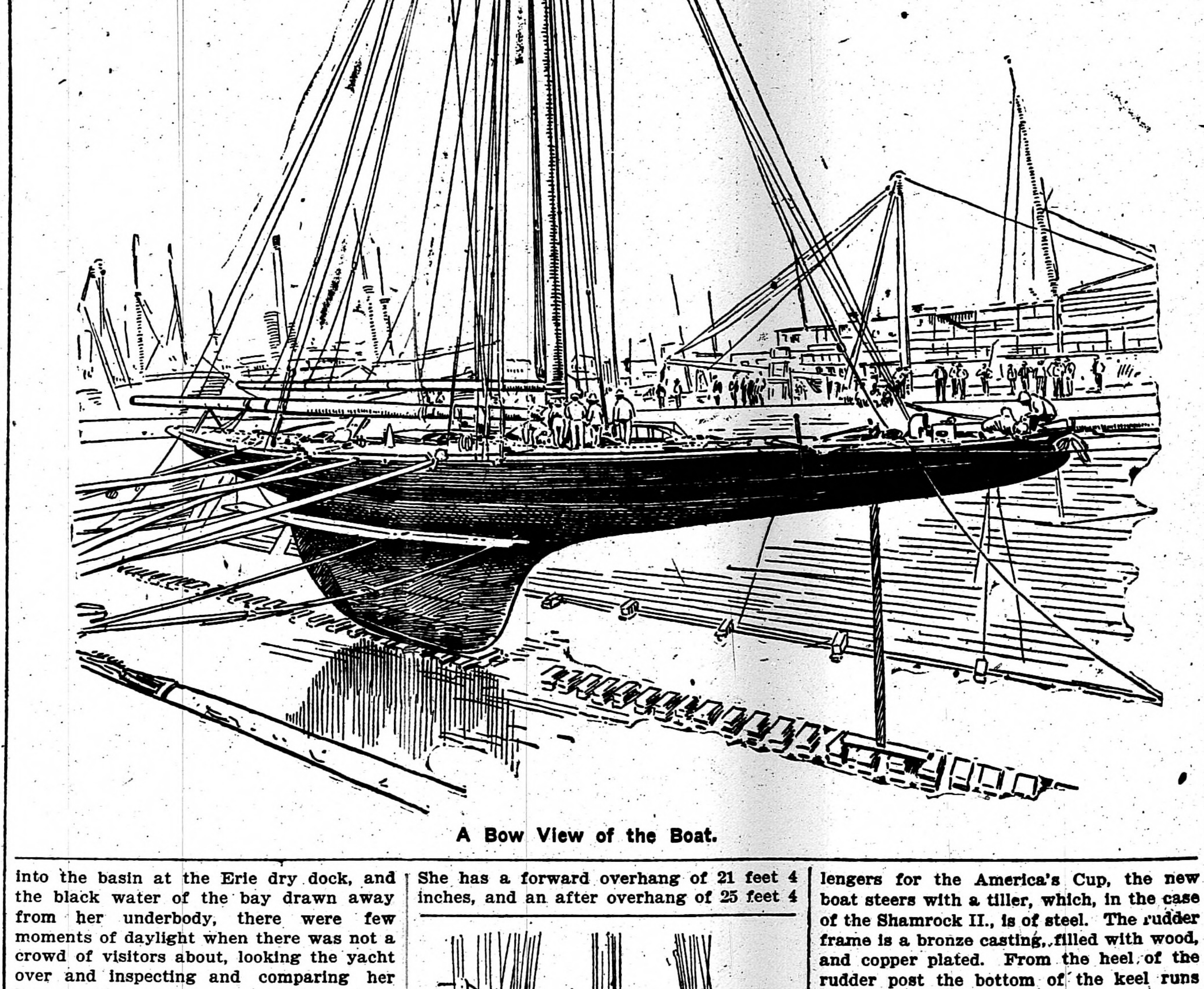
ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; H. McBride, domestics, 51 Leonard Street.
Thompson-Belden Company, Omaha, Neb.; R. Nicholl, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.
Renwick Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. W. Renwick, millinery, 626 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. Ames, carpets and rugs, 104 Worth Street.
Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; E. L. Chamberlain, jewelry, 398 Broadway.
Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; L. P. Garrett, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Nabley & Carew Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Rauch, silverware, 708 Broadway; Gerard House.
Schuster, E., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; A. Friedman, notions; Belvedere House.
Morris Brothers & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; L. Morris, notions, 62 Worth Street; Union Square Hotel.
Havens & Geddes Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; P. M. Gallahue, carpets, 258 Church Street; Everett House.
Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; S. F. Smith, dry goods; Imperial Hotel.
Marx, W. S., & Langini Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. S. Marx, shoes.
Brett, George E., Incorporated, Marikato, Minn.; F. Kruse, cloaks; Cadillac Hotel.
Foley, W. L., Houston, Texas; D. C. Purce.
Kuttner, J., & Co., Rome, Ga.; I. May, dry goods, 737 Broadway.
Sherman, G., Columbus, Ohio, hatter.
Kearney & Co., Des Moines, Ia.; M. J. Kearney, millinery, 56 West Twenty-first Street.
Sonnenfeld Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. J. Waldron, millinery; Hotel Gerard.
Ward, T. R., & Son, Greensborough, Ala.; T. Ward, general merchandise, 125 West Twenty-first Street.
Ferdinand, Scherck & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. G. Woorsey, cloaks and furs; St. Denis Hotel.
Jacobs, M. E., & Co., Delaware, Ohio; M. L. Wolff, dry goods, 556 Broadway.
Jacobs, M. E., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; J. D. Warren, dry goods, 556 Broadway.
McDowell, W. F., & Co., Washington, Ind.; L. E. Hannersly, dry goods.
Bicker, M. T., Chicago, Ill.; M. T. Bicker, dry goods.
Schwarz, M. L., & Co., Lockhart, Texas; L. Schwarz, dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.
Schwarz, B., & Brothers, Hempfear, Texas; B. Schwarz, dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.
Parrott-Maloney Company, Wolf City, Texas; W. P. Maloney, dry goods and clothing; Criterion Hotel.
Templeman, R. B., & Son, Navasota, Texas; W. W. Sangster, dry goods; A. V. Cathrell, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Underwood Company, The, Honeygrove, Texas; R. D. Lane, general merchandise; R. H. Galbraith, general merchandise.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, 246 Broadway, New York Life Building.

THE CUP CHALLENGER, SHAMROCK II., AS SHE LOOKED WHILE IN DRY DOCK.

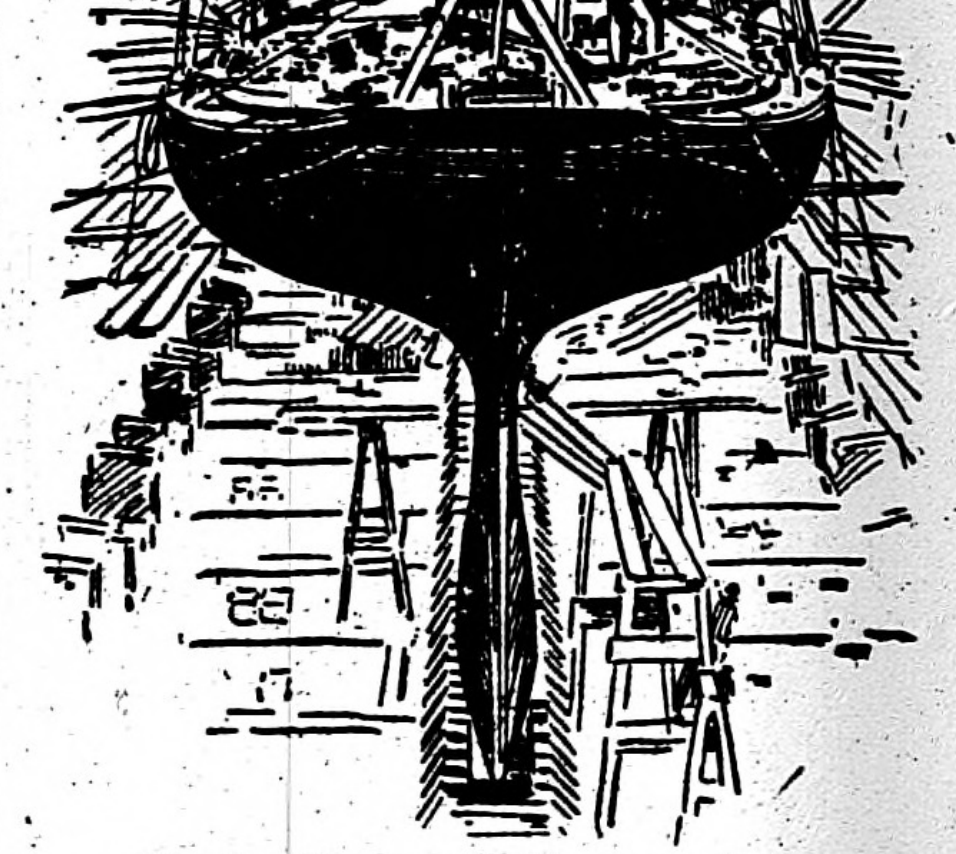
No cup-hunting yacht that ever came to America has attracted so much attention as has Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock II., nor has any other yacht sent after the America's Cup been subjected to more criticism, expert and otherwise. From the day that the English boat was warped into the basin at the Erie dry dock, and the black water of the bay drawn away from her underbody, there were few moments of daylight when there was not a crowd of visitors about, looking the yacht over and inspecting and comparing her lines to those of the vessels that came before her on the same errand and with those other vessels that have always sent the strangers back with that errand unaccomplished.



A Bow View of the Boat.

While the speculation as to how well the Shamrock II. will sail has been in progress, however, all yachtsmen who have seen the boat as she rests, bared to view, with her lines exposed, and every curve and swell of her hull in plain view, have agreed that in addition to being a wonderfully beautiful craft, she gives every promise of the speed that she was built to show in the international races soon to be held. There are many peculiarities in her construction that have stirred yachtsmen to argument, but none of these is of a character that would justify classification as freakish, the most notable departure from the accepted ideas of American yachtsmen being in the unusual fullness of her midship section, which, however, even those who criticise it are compelled to admit gives promise of extraordinary sail-carrying powers and a stability that will mean much in the races if the visitor is lucky enough to get "English weather" when Sir Thomas Lipton makes his second attempt to "life that cup."

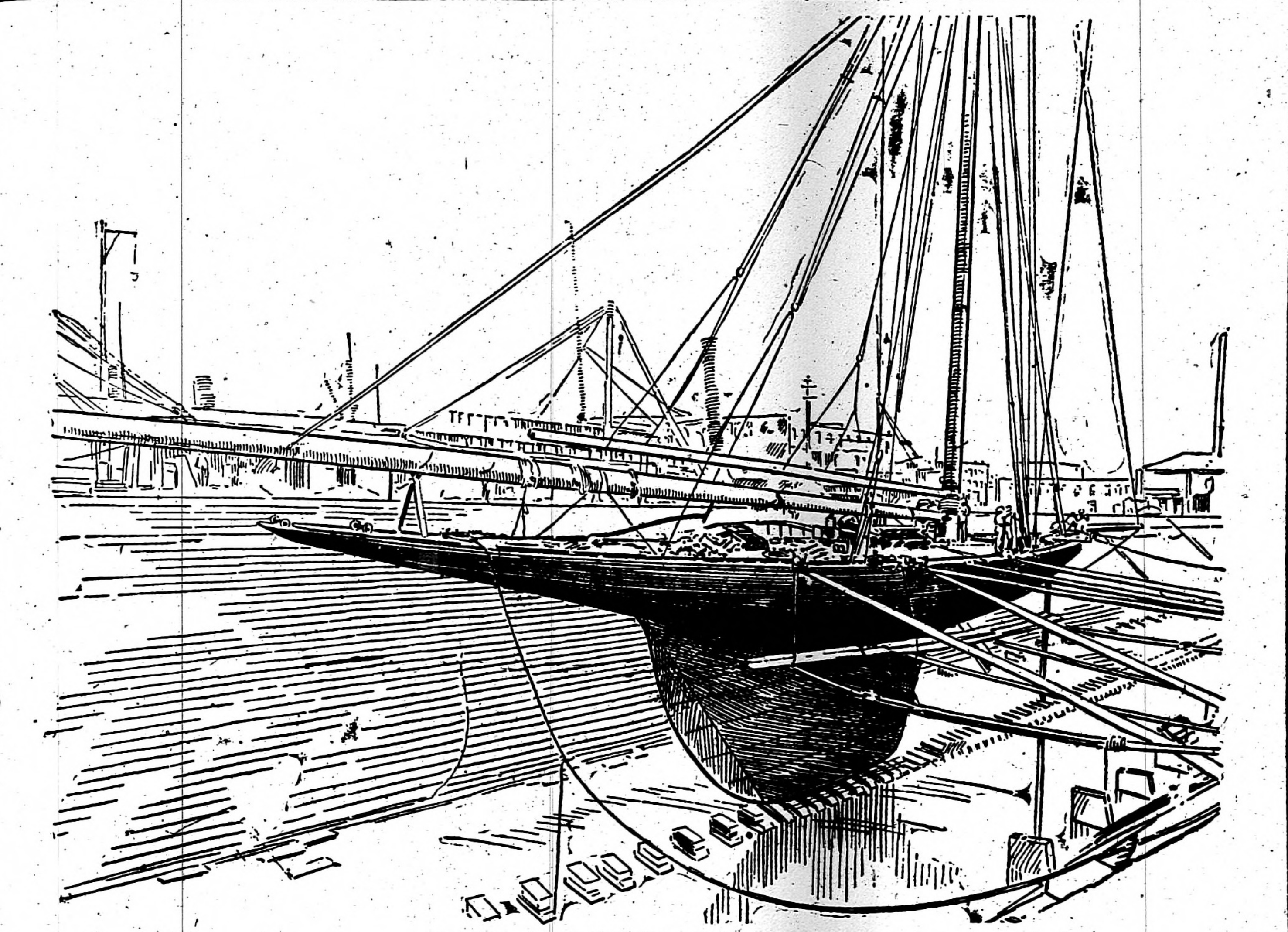
As nearly as can be approximated the principal dimensions of the new cup hunter are: Length over all, 137 feet; length on the water line, 89 feet 6 inches; beam, 25 feet 6 inches; draught, 25 feet 4 inches. She has a forward overhang of 21 feet 4 inches, and an after overhang of 25 feet 4 inches. Her plating is a composition bronze known technically as immadium, an alloy of copper and tin, fastened on frames of nickel steel, the plates being slightly narrower than those used on the American yacht Constitution, that was built to compete with the Shamrock. Her rudder is narrow, and the rudder post is set at an angle of about 45 degrees.



Stern View of Shamrock II.

As has been the custom on all the challengers for the America's Cup, the new boat steers with a tiller, which, in the case of the Shamrock II., is of steel. The rudder frame is a bronze casting, filled with wood, and copper plated. From the heel of the rudder post the bottom of the keel runs straight for 14 frames, then for 4 frames more there is a gentle curve upward to the top of the strake. From this point the forward end of the fin runs in a straight line for 2 strakes and 2 frames. From here there is an easy curve upward and forward to a point a little forward of the mast step, where it runs in a straight line to the curve of the stem head.

The stem head is formed by flanged plating, the rivets being driven through the flanges and plating. The lower part of the stem plate is riveted to vertical keel plates, and strengthened on top by riveting to what would be known as the gunwale bar, a steel angle iron which is riveted to the deck its entire length, and to the sheer strake of the plating, known as the plank sheer in wooden boats. There are seventy-nine frames in all, spaced twenty inches on centres. At Frame 79 there is a bulkhead, to which is fastened the bracing of the forward main sheet traveler. Three feet aft of this comes the after main sheet traveler, which is also riveted to another bulkhead. The Shamrock's mast is stepped between Frames 25 and 27. There are fifty-four frames on the water line, and the forward end of the water line is at the twelfth frame.



Looking at the Shamrock from the Rear.

STAR ROLE OF "RAJAH"

Zoological Garden's Orang Outang Eats Like a Gentleman.

Thousands Watch Him and Applaud His Care in Avoiding Breaches of Table Etiquette.

"Rajah," the educated orangoutang, who has been giving exhibitions of late in the New York Zoological Park, was graduated yesterday afternoon as a full-fledged "gentleman" in the presence of several thousand interested spectators. The announcement that the trained ape was to perform his new tricks drew the crowd to the open cage in front of the reptile house, wherein "Rajah" and his three companions are kept.

On the top of the cage, which was elevated about 8 feet, a platform was erected, and on this stood a red toy chair and a small folding table. A sign beside the cage announced that "Rajah" was to be fed at 5 o'clock. Promptly at that hour the curator, Mr. Ditmars, appeared with two keepers as assistants. "Rajah's" cage was opened, and out he walked extending a hand to Mr. Ditmars, who led him to the chair. On it was a boy's white and blue striped shirtwaist, supplied with buttons for the purpose of fastening knickerbockers.

"Rajah" assumed a bored expression as he permitted the assistants to put his arms through the sleeves of the waist. This was buttoned and a pair of grey knickerbockers were then produced. They fitted exactly, were creased properly, and had the usual three ornamental buttons at the knee. Then a red necktie was tied about "Rajah's" neck, a tennis belt about his waist, and he began to show interest in affairs.

A tray containing eatables was carried to the platform. On it were a blue bowl of milk and bread, (to be eaten with a spoon only,) a plate with sliced bananas to be eaten with a fork, (fingers barred,) a cup containing sweetened milk and a whisky bottle filled with sugar water, (to be emptied in regulation style.)

"Rajah" is as affectionate as a child, and during the long weeks of training with Mr. Ditmars has grown to love his master dearly. He feels strange in the unusual garb, and, therefore, has to be led up to the platform. When ready he extended his arms to the trainer and hugging him close and resting his homely cheek against the man's he was carried up to the platform.

At sight of the table, "Rajah's" interest in life increased. He let go his hold on the keeper's neck, walked briskly toward the table, and made a prompt effort to get the spoon. That was against the rules, and "Rajah" retreated at a word of warning, and then took his seat. He began the first course, bread and milk, and the crowd laughed. "Rajah" stopped short and looked inquiringly from his seat.

Only once did "Rajah" disgrace himself. It was when he turned in his seat to see who spoke behind him. Then he put his elbow on the table, but only for an instant. He ate the bananas with a fork, not once attempting to use his fingers. Once, he had trouble in getting one of the slices, and he handed the fork to his keeper, and when the slice was impaled carried it to his lips with satisfaction. He ate the bananas as he had eaten the milk and bread, slowly and with great dignity, and with unerring precision.

The next course was the cup with the milk and "Rajah" drank in sips while the spectators roared with delight as he took time between mouthfuls to examine the faces about him. These exertions were beginning to tell on him; at all events, he seemed to be getting sleepy, for his lids began to droop.

Hardly was the cup empty when he picked up the whisky bottle and brought it to his lips. He did not drain it at a gulp, but removed the bottle from his lips between mouthfuls, and in the intervals again gazed at the crowd between half-closed eyes. By the time the bottle was empty he seemed very sleepy.

Then "Rajah" was helped down from his seat and was taken back to his cage. When he was taken to the mammal house for the night he promptly crawled into his box, where a blanket had been provided for him.

"Rajah" hereafter will repeat his performance every day at 5 o'clock P. M., weather permitting.

FIFTEEN'S AGENTS CAUSE ARREST.

Alleged Disorderly-House Keeper Held for Further Examination.

Madeline Gagelard was arraigned before Magistrate Olmsted in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday, charged by agents of the Committee of Fifteen with keeping a disorderly house at 131 Mulberry Street. The Magistrate held the woman in $500 bail for further examination. The complainants were Agents Conklin and Carbolite.

Col. Robert Grier Monroe of counsel for the Committee of Fifteen, when asked about this case, said:

"This woman refused to get out when ordered to do so. This is the first difficulty we have experienced in the eviction of disreputable women from the tenements. The landlord was willing and anxious to remove the woman, but she refused to go. She was the tenant of a portion of the house, which she used for disorderly purposes. She was defiant, and it became necessary to take summary action. She will be proceeded against for keeping a disorderly house."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

12:20 A. M.—795 Seventh Avenue; no damage.
1:35 P. M.—58 Rivingston Street; John Berlin; damage, $50.
4:15 P. M.—270 West Seventy-seventh Street; Edwin Fowler; damage slight.
5:30 P. M.—242 Rivingston Street; Moses Dresler; damage, $100.
8:20 P. M.—158 Orchard Street; Jacob Bock; damage slight.
8:25 P. M.—118 West Forty-fourth Street; George Nicholis; damage slight.
10:20 P. M.—1,776 Bathgate Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $300.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, Aug. 17.—The Dresden Pottery, valued at $100,000, the third largest in this city, caught fire shortly after 10 o'clock to-day, and will be almost a total loss. There was a panic among the 200 employes, but all got out safely. Thousands of dollars' worth of valuable ware was destroyed, and only the brick walls of the main building, three stories, are now standing. The same plant was burned in 1893.

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933 Broadway, 21—22 Streets.
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HAIR DRESSING
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The choicest qualities, the rarest shades, exclusive designs and novelties can always be found here.
Lover's Knot. You are invited to call and inspect this beautiful new coiffure designed for the low dress of the back hair.
Mail orders promptly and carefully attended to.
No Branch Stores. No Agents.

COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN REPLIES TO MR. DEVERY

Robert Grier Monroe Talks of the Tenement House Evil.

Says Committee's Object Is to Prevent Corruption of Children of the Poor by Evil Surroundings.

Robert Grier Monroe, counsel for the Committee of Fifteen, made clear the object of that committee in driving disorderly women from the tenement houses yesterday, when remarks of Deputy Commissioner Devery "about driving poor outcasts into the streets" were brought to his attention.

To begin with, Mr. Monroe declared that the Committee of Fifteen was not driving the women into the streets, but simply endeavoring to rid the dwellings of the poorer people of the community of a type of women whose influence upon the morals of the children was highly undesirable.

No fight on disorderly houses, Mr. Monroe stated specifically, was being waged by the Committee of Fifteen, nor had the committee ever raided any disorderly house or does it intend to do so unless exceptional circumstances arose. On the contrary, Mr. Monroe declared, the committee was trying to enforce the provisions of the new tenement house law regarding disreputable women, and, with the hearty co-operation of the Health Board, was succeeding quite well indeed.

"The Committee of Fifteen," he said, "has been and is endeavoring to see that certain provisions of the tenement house law are enforced. Where disorderly women retain rooms in tenement houses and where we have sufficient evidence of the fact, a report is immediately made to the Board of Health and that body in turn notifies the landlord, whose duty it is under the new law to evict the objectionable persons. The provisions of the law relating to these women have been widely published, and we do not feel that we place any very great hardship on the landlord when we request him to dispossess disreputable women.

"The Committee of Fifteen," continued Mr. Monroe, "is of the opinion that a tenement house filled with young children is decidedly no place for women of questionable repute. Before taking any steps in this matter, however, we consulted with President Sexton of the Board of Health and with Assistant Corporation Counsel Steinert, on duty with the Health Department. Both expressed themselves as heartily in favor of the provisions of the new law affecting disorderly women in tenement houses. The Commissioner said he believed the sending of notices by the Health Board to landlords would have the effect of causing the latter to get the women out.

"We have reported about 100 tenements so occupied in various parts of the city to the Health Board, and have been notified by it that in about 75 per cent. of the cases the women were evicted without trouble. Many of these places complained of were in the Fifteenth Police Precinct, commanded by Capt. Diamond, who is now under indictment. The results so far have been satisfactory to us, and I believe that the new law will meet the approval of the community in time and that its provisions will be enforced, thereby ridding the houses of the poor of these most objectionable characters.

"What is the opinion of the Committee of Fifteen regarding segregation? The committee has not as yet made any public expression of opinion on this subject. Neither has it made any statement regarding the methods in vogue in certain European cities in the treatment of women of this class. So far as the committee has as yet acted the action has been directed toward women in the homes of the poorer people, where many children are helplessly crowded together. I have never heard it proposed by the committee to attack disorderly houses, and we certainly have no intention of driving the women into the streets. The committee has never raided a disorderly house, except certain concert halls, which were dives of the worst sort and which are technically known as disorderly houses. I don't think you will find that the committee will ever submit to a Magistrate any evidence against a disorderly house unless it is a part of a tenement or so near that it is on the same premises, or for exceptional reasons. I have met no person so far who did not think the enforcement of this new law eminently desirable and proper."

"What of the raids of the Parkhurst society in the Tenderloin Precinct, which prompted Devery's remarks about driving the women into the streets?" was asked.

"I know nothing directly with regard to the reasons for those raids," said Mr. Monroe. "I do not believe it was part of an attack on the women or the keepers of the houses, nor any desire to drive them into the streets. It was probably an exceptional case, and the arrests made for a specific purpose."

"You are quoted to the effect that the Committee of Fifteen in this tenement house movement desired to stop police blackmail."

"The truth of that matter is this: I ventured a personal opinion to an interviewer to the effect that the police undoubtedly were the recipients of blackmail from disorderly house keepers. The Committee of Fifteen's present operations have nothing to do with that, however."

"Will they in future?"

"I am not making any forecasts."

JUSTICE JEROME'S "BUSY DAY."

Has Two Stenographers at Lakeville, Conn., to Take Down Complaints in Police Cases.

Justice Jerome and Deputy Assistant District Attorney Garvan, taking with them the transcript of the week's testimony in the secret inquiry directed against "Edward G. Glennon and others," left for Lakeville, Conn., the Justice's country home, yesterday.

Justice Jerome and Mr. Garvan will not spend Sunday in quiet rest from their labors, but will fill in the day in collating the evidence taken before them against certain police officials and in dictating complaints against at least two Captains to stenographers. The stenographers, Messrs. Gould and Keyes, have been directed to appear in Lakeville with typewriters early to-day.

Justice Jerome stated positively before leaving that he would make absolutely no statement during his absence. When asked if anything was going to "happen" soon, he replied, in the words of Devery, "It looks like it's goin' to storm," and this remark was taken to be significant.

District Attorney Philbin will spend today at his cottage in Seabright.

The judicial inquiry presided over by Justice Jerome will be resumed to-morrow afternoon, when Wardman Turley will have an opportunity to testify under the oath he took after being arrested for contempt. The wardman will also learn then whether the District Attorney will push the contempt charges against him.

Assistant District Attorneys Gans and Sandford are hard at work preparing the argument of the District Attorney against the granting of a certificate of reasonable doubt to Wardman Bissert. If granted, the certificate will permit Bissert to be released on bail pending appeal. The motion to grant such a certificate will be argued before Justice Hooker, at Fredonia, N. Y., on Wednesday.

Messrs. Gans and Schurman will present to the court in opposition to the motion the ballots of the jury which convicted Bissert of accepting a bribe of $550 from a disorderly house keeper. On the first ballot the jury stood ten for conviction, one blank, and one for acquittal. The second ballot was eleven to one for conviction. Foreman Foster cast the vote for acquittal. The third and last ballot was unanimous.

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Avoid cheap substitutes offered to you as "just as good."
Take only JOHANN HOFF'S and you will retain what you gain.

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Three handsome descriptive catalogues covering each line separately may be had upon application.
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COMMISSIONER MURPHY TALKS.

Thinks Reform Movement All Politics—Recalls the Mountain and the Mouse.

Police Commissioner Murphy yesterday backed up the statements made the day before by Deputy Commissioner Devery in regard to Frank Moss, and the incident in which Wardman Turley figured. At the same time he disavowed any intention of doing so.

"Senator Platt is quoted as saying that Mr. Moss, a Republican, is going too far in his attack on the Police Department, and commends you, Commissioner. Have you anything to say to that?" Mr. Murphy was asked.

"The trouble with that is that when there is any commendation of the department nobody pays any attention to it," said the Commissioner. "People only notice condemnation. The police system of patroling and watching things in New York has been in use for about forty-one years, and there has never been any serious complaint. I have been here two months and a little over, and the whole system couldn't be changed so quick as that."

"Possibly Senator Platt says that because he thinks Frank Moss is guilty of bad politics in going too far in reading disorderly houses," was suggested.

"It is all politics, that's clear enough," replied Commissioner Murphy. "If there hadn't been any Tammany Hall and there were not any Mayoralty election next Fall, there wouldn't have been any raids. This department has been handling disorderly houses in the past. They cannot be governed absolutely. I can't govern them. I don't see who could govern them. If anybody will tell me how to do it, I'll do it. This department has kept them out of the public eye, has kept them under the surface, and I think that when that is done we have done all we can do, and all that the people of New York want us to do."

"That is just about what Deputy Commissioner Devery said yesterday," was remarked.

The Commissioner raised his hand deprecatingly. "Well, I haven't anything to say about what the Deputy Commissioner has said," he replied.

Commissioner Murphy was asked what he had to say in regard to the actions of Wardman Turley before Justice Jerome yesterday. The Commissioner, as Deputy Commissioner Devery had done yesterday, took the part of Turley.

"Turley," he said, "refused to be sworn until he knew what his rights were. He was asked to take the oath as a witness against Glennon et al. He wanted to know whether he was included in 'et al.,' and refused to testify until he knew whether he was going to testify against himself. As soon as he learned that he was not, he took the oath."

The Commissioner was informed that men in charge of the investigation being made under Justice Jerome had stated that after all they had learned in the investigation they had not sufficient evidence to place anybody on trial, excepting perhaps Capts. Vredenburgh and Flood for neglect of duty. He was asked if he had anything to say about that.

"You have heard the old saying, 'The mountain brought forth a mouse,' or something like that," replied the Commissioner. "That's all I have to say to that."

The Commissioner had in an envelope a proof of a copy of a photograph made of him in his field uniform during the war. He showed it as he put it in his pocket ready to go home. Some one made the remark that he was in the midst of more trouble then than he is now, and that perhaps he thought there was more fire instead of so much smoke. The Commissioner laughed and replied:

"But it was a good deal pleasanter."

KURDS MASSACRE MANY ARMENIANS

Raiders Destroy Twelve Villages, Killing All the Men.

War Is Said to be Threatened Throughout a Large Portion of Turkey's Dominions in Asia.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—A dispatch to The Pall Mall Gazette from Constantinople says a body of 400 Kurds has been raiding part of Armenia and has destroyed twelve villages, leaving nothing but smoking ruins.

Only the young girls were spared. They were carried off to the harems. All the males were ruthlessly butchered.

The foregoing dispatch bears out reports coming from various sources that Turkey is face to face with a very serious state of affairs in Asia.

Recent advices stated that the part of the country known as Mesopotamia was held in subjection by the Kurdish chief, Ibrahim Pasha. The Kurds are the wildest and most warlike of all the nationalities of that part of the world, and the Porte supposed that it had solved a difficult problem by giving Ibrahim a free rein, stipulating that in return he was to uphold Turkish authority throughout his region. Turkey even supplied Ibrahim with arms.

The result was that after Ibrahim had brought into subjection the Kurds in a large territory he began to turn his attention to brigandage and looting. When asked by Turkey to explain, he said he was "quelling revolts." Some time ago he attacked an Arab settlement in the district of Racca and carried off 10,000 sheep and 300 camels. These Arabs belonged to the Shammar and Abou Assaf tribes, whose headquarters are near Bagdad and whose recognized chief is Farer Pasha. When the news of the disaster reached Farer he appealed to the Turkish authorities in Bagdad, and, on receiving no satisfaction from them, gathered a force of Arabs, variously estimated at from 8,000 to 15,000 men, and, together with detachments of the Kurdish tribes of Karagurtchi and Shikhan, who are deadly enemies of the Mellié Kurds, proceeded to Mardin.

In the meantime Ibrahim Pasha had demanded aid from the Turkish authorities, who sent him 1,000 infantry and 600 cavalry, which he added to his own well-armed irregular horsemen, and at once attacked the Arabs, who were slaughtered in large numbers. The number of Arabs killed, including women and children, is estimated at from 1,000 to 1,500.

As a result of this state of things, the opinion was recently expressed that a disastrous war would develop between the people north and south of the Euphrates. Apparently some of the Kurdish raiders have now gone north, so that the territory affected is even larger than was expected.

FAMINE IS IMMINENT.

Greatly Decreased Production of Wheat Likely to Affect 43,000,000 People in Russia.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Advices from Moscow say Russia is on the eve of another famine. Nearly a third of the provinces of European Russia are officially declared to have produced "insufficient," others "sufficient," and others still "under the average" crop of cereals. Only two provinces out of seventy have really good harvests. Among the "insufficient" are the best wheat-growing districts.

The official "insufficient" means utter starvation. The famine-stricken area exceeds half a million square miles, twice the area of France and about the same area as that of the great famine of 1891. The population numbers 43,000,000. The hopes founded on the report of two months ago have vanished.

The havoc has been wrought by the intense heat and entire absence of rain when needed. Afterward there were torrential downpours and hailstorms. The appearance of innumerable pests is completing the destruction. As the harvest is now in progress, these are final reports.

It might be supposed that Russia would still be able to draw on her vast resources in Siberia. But matters have not gone well there, though the figures have not been finally issued. Moreover, the bumper crops of Siberia avail little, for Russia has no roads but the railroads. Of the hundreds of thousands who perished, directly or indirectly from typhoid and other epidemics induced by starvation during previous, famines the great majority were within one or two hundred miles of the railroads, and grain could not and cannot go to the starving Mujiks, though the streams take such quantities to the ports as to benefit the outer world.

CATHOLICISM IN AMERICA.

Cardinal Gibbons Tells Queenstown People of Irish Priests' Work.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 17.—Cardinal Gibbons, who is here awaiting the arrival of the Etruria, was the guest of the Bishop of Cloyne to-night, and addresses were presented to him from the Catholic societies and the Town Council.

The addresses commented in the warmest terms upon the advance of Catholicism in America during Cardinal Gibbons's primacy.

The Cardinal, in thanking his visitors, said that, despite his lineal Irish descent, Baltimore was his birthplace and the United States his mother country, but he was glad to testify to the great share Irish immigrants bore in building up America's prosperity and to the noble religious work of the devoted Irish priests in every hamlet and city of the United States.

Cardinal Gibbons will sail on the Etruria for New York to-morrow.

MAY JOIN REVOLUTIONISTS.

Colombia's Deposed President Would Like to Regain Lost Power.

Dr. Manuel A. Sanclemente, who was deposed from the Presidency of Colombia a year ago, has, it is said, with his followers of the National Conservative Party, seeing a favorable time for action in the present troubles, threatened to join the Liberals in the revolution.

Dr. Sanclemente, who still insists that he is the legal President, is living at Villeta, a Summer resort sixteen miles from Bogota, the capital. He is practically a prisoner there, as the Government does not permit him to leave the village and keeps him constantly guarded by troops.

Señor Eduardo Espinosa, ex-Consul General of Colombia in this city, said yesterday:

"Unless Dr. Sanclemente is restored to his position there is absolutely no possibility of Colombia returning to its former condition of peace and prosperity. President Marroquin will never subdue the rebels. Had Dr. Sanclemente continued in office, this second Liberal insurrection would not have been started."

Dr. Sanclemente is the leader of the National Conservatives, while President Marroquin represents the Historical Conservative Party.

Residence Assigned to Prince Chun.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—Emperor William has ordered the orangery building, in Sans Souci Park, Potsdam, to be prepared as a residence for Prince Chun, (the Chinese Special Envoy to Germany, who is to apologize for the murder of Baron von Ketteler.) Owing to the mourning for Dowager Empress Frederick, there will be no festivities on the Envoy's arrival, but Prince Chun will be invited to be present at several military functions.

Macedonian Moderates Prevail.

SOFIA, Aug. 17.—The Macedonian Congress has closed. The Moderates gained the day, and elected a committee, under the Presidency of Gen. Tzontcheff. The congress decided that the members of the committee should not be militant, but should peacefully promote the interests of their countrymen.

Germany to Have a Colonial Army.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—The Lokalanzeiger confirms the report that Germany intends to establish a colonial army.

Kaiser Honors M. Saint-Saens.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—Emperor William has made Charles Camille Saint-Saens, the French composer, a Foreign Knight of the Order of Pour le Merite.

Minister Conger Back in Peking.

PEKING, Aug. 17.—Edwin H. Conger, the United States Minister to China, has arrived here.

GOSSIP ABOUT ROYALTY.

The Supposed Approaching Engagement of the German Crown Prince—Bonapartist Activity.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 17.—The insinuations in the London press over the sudden coming to England of the German Crown Prince, and his prospective visit to the Duke of Connaught's family in Scotland, cannot fail to divert the many Americans now here, who must have heard or guessed that the Prince's mission is supposedly matrimonial. The Daily Chronicle this morning recalls that it was in Scotland that his grandparents were betrothed, and that his father first met his mother after a visit to Queen Victoria at Balmoral.

The report that the Duke of Cornwall and York is to occupy Marlborough House on his return home seems to dispose of the rumor that the Duke of Marlborough would have an opportunity to buy back the old home of his family.

Rapid progress is being made in preparing Buckingham Palace for the residence of the King. The changes affect chiefly the heating, lighting, and drainage. Most of the pictures and furniture remain as they were, and no alteration is thought of in the beautiful gardens, covering forty acres, in the heart of London.

The rents of apartments and houses in the neighborhood of the palace, especially in Buckingham Gate and the small streets off Buckingham Palace Road, have been enormously raised. Landlords have been repainting and refitting in the hope of making fortunes out of property close to the new monarch's new home.

Following the recent little stir in France about Prince Louis Napoleon comes an affectation at least of renewed interest in the accredited Bonaparte pretender, Prince Victor Napoleon, who, by the way, is now visiting Empress Eugénie at Farnborough. Cassagnac's recent summons to this rejected Prince to assert himself, which was read to the Imperialists who openly assembled in the Avenue de Clichy on St. Mary's Day, is at least part of the news of the hour.

It is said that Prince Louis Napoleon, like the late Henri d'Orleans, aims to be President, but Prince Victor's adherents declare that he must be Emperor or nothing.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—According to society gossip, the Connaught household is the Mecca of marriageable Princes. In addition to the report that the Crown Prince of Germany is to court one of the daughters of the Duke and Duchess, it is said that the betrothal of Princess Margaret of Connaught to the Czarewitch, (the Grand Duke Michael, brother of the Czar,) will shortly be announced.

King Edward's delay in going to Friedrichshof is explained by a society authority as being due to the necessity for getting new German uniforms for His Majesty in London, as the Emperor is a great stickler on this point of etiquette.

The King is now at Homburg. His habits are as unconventional as when he was Prince of Wales. He walks every day to the Elizabeth Spring and drinks the water.

"At Homburg, last year," says T. P. O'Connor's M. A. P., (Mainly About People,) "the Prince of Wales frequently accompanied an American mining man on the latter's motor-car. The host asked the Prince to accept a similar car, which he did. The King was consulted a few weeks ago as to where the splendid car, just completed, should be sent. The reply was that his accession had entirely altered matters. As King, he could not receive such a gift. The mining magnate reminded him that he accepted the motor as Prince of Wales."

"There are various versions," M. A. P. adds, "in regard to the sequel of the American's persistence."

EUROPEAN AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 17.—Julia Marlowe is now in London consulting Stephen Phillips, the poet, about a play for her on the subject of Joan of Arc. Mr. Phillips also has in hand a drama in verse for E. S. Willard, and has nearly finished "Ulysses" for Beerbohm Tree.

The theatres begin to reopen next week. The most interesting new play promised is "A Man of His Word," by Boyle Lawrence, to be produced by Herbert Waring at the Imperial Theatre. The scene is laid at a military post in India, but the drama is of the society type.

Perhaps because he is going to lecture in Chicago on "How to Wear One's Clothes," le Bargy, the popular actor of the Comédie Française, has lately taken part in a controversy in the Paris press in regard to carrying a cane in a drawing room. In "Les Effrontes," by Augier, he thus offends the artistic sense of Gustave Larroumet, but M. le Bargy hotly defends the practice.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—M. A. Kraus has returned to London from the Continent. He has arranged American tours for von Slivinski, the Polish pianist, who is to appear in forty concerts at Carnegie Hall, New York, opening Nov. 27, and for William Worth Bailey, the blind American violinist, who has just completed his education at Liege. He has also arranged with Charlotte Maconda for a European tour, opening at St. James's Hall, London.

"I am positively informed that Paderewski will not appear in America next season," said Mr. Kraus, "but he will go to America in 1902, when his opera is produced in New York."

C. T. YERKES'S LONDON PLANS.

He May Buy the Ganz Electricity System — George Westinghouse Competing with Him?

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 17.—The resignation of J. S. Forbes, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the District Railway Company, is taken as an indication that Mr. Yerkes is about to get control of that organization, as he has already obtained control of the sister corporation, the Metropolitan Railway.

It is reported that Mr. Yerkes will buy the Ganz system of electric traction too, if it is necessary to satisfactorily complete the electric equipment of London's underground roads.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—While Charles T. Yerkes has gone to Budapest to investigate the Ganz electrical system on behalf of the District Railway, George Westinghouse, who sailed for New York to-day on the St. Paul, has gone home partly in the interest of American capital in the Metropolitan Road.

The deadlock between these companies appears not to have been due to differences between Mr. Yerkes and the English owners of the Metropolitan, but is said to be due to a contest between the two Americans for the control of either or both the roads. Mr. Westinghouse, though not known here, as a large stockholder of the Metropolitan Road, has the confidence of the managers and is said to have suggested schemes for the installation of electricity on an enlargement of the road that took hold of their imagination as being far more splendid than Mr. Yerkes's plans.

The shrinkage in British railway dividends, followed by the steady and uncheckable depreciation of shares, is discussed by Robert P. Porter in a letter to The Times. Mr. Porter finds that the only salvation is in electricity. He says:

"For the purposes of concentrating the population in the morning and distributing it at night the steam locomotive must give way to the electric."

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED

Commons Visit the House of Lords to Hear the King's Speech.

Are Thanked for Provisions for the Maintenance of the Crown—Comment on the Session.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Parliament wound up its business to-day and was prorogued. Black Rod (Gen. Sir Michael Biddulph) summoned the Commons at about 4 o'clock to the House of Lords to hear the King's Speech.

The Royal Commissioners on this occasion were the Lord Chancellor, (the Earl of Halsbury,) the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Ashbourne, the Earl of Kintore, and Earl Waldegrave. They were all attired in their Peers' robes. On the arrival of the Commons the King's Speech was read. It began:

"My Lords and Gentlemen:

"It is satisfactory to be able to close the first Parliament of my reign with the assurance that the cordiality of the relations of Great Britain with the other powers remains undiminished."

A reference to China follows. It is merely congratulatory on the attainment of an agreement in regard to the indemnity, security for its payment, and the punishment of the most guilty offenders.

In regard to South Africa the Speech says:

"The progress of my forces in the conquest of the two republics by which my South African colonies have been invaded has been steady and continuous. But, owing to the difficulty and extent of the country to be traversed, the length of the military operations has been protracted."

The Speech refers to the signal success of the Duke of Cornwall and York's visit to the colonies as "additional proof of the patriotism, loyalty, and devotion of the people of my dominions over the sea."

The rest of the Speech merely records the King's satisfaction with the liberal provisions made for the naval and military services, the arrangements made for the maintenance of the honor and dignity of the Crown, "especially those which affect the state and comfort of my royal consort," and the authorization to change the royal title. The Speech concludes as usual:

"I earnestly commend you to the merciful protection and guidance of Almighty God."

On returning to the House of Commons, the members filed past the Speaker, shaking hands with him, and the first Parliament of King Edward VII. was ended.

The prorogation is the occasion of much doleful newspaper comment. The Pall Mall Gazette refers to the results accomplished, with annotations on "The Decay of Parliamentary Government" and "The Breakdown of the Constitutional System." Even The Times and The Standard point out the decline of the authority of the Ministers in the House of Commons.

The closure has been used more frequently than ever before. Mr. Balfour, the Government leader, has delighted the cynics by his cool unconcern in walking into the House of Commons at 11 o'clock and breaking off debate by the closure.

The Statist says the Government has bungled in the war and in finance. It defines Sir Michael Hicks-Beach (Chancellor of the Exchequer) as "a politician absolutely ignorant of finance, and who knows as little about the money market as any other country gentleman." The paper contrasts the effects of the enormous sums borrowed by the United States in the civil war and by France in 1870 with the fall in consols resulting from the methods of Sir Michael. It says there is a mistaken belief abroad that the resources of the country have been immensely exaggerated and that Great Britain is not so rich as imputed, and claims that the belief in the almost inexhaustible resources of Great Britain has been, heretofore, one of the great guarantees of peace.

WALDERSEE'S TALKATIVENESS.

Harshly Criticised by German Papers—He Is Accused of Aiming to be Chancellor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 17.—Field Marshal Count von Waldersee reached Germany quietly on the eve of the Empress Frederick's funeral, but now that he has taken to speechmaking he seems likely to lose what reputation he has had as a military commander and man of affairs. The Berlin correspondents all agree that he is talking too much.

He is accused of aiming at the dignity of Prime Minister, to succeed von Bülow, and of foolishly flattering his Emperor, who has just conferred on him the distinction of the Order of St. Andrew, only twice conferred before.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—Immediately after the funeral of the Dowager Empress Frederick a chorus of criticism of Count von Waldersee broke out in the press. Papers of the most different shades of opinion are weary of von Waldersee's talkativeness, which is regarded as not only in bad taste, in the allusion to other nations whose "names paled in China," but also as magnifying the China campaign far beyond its actual importance.

Many papers are discussing which nation von Waldersee meant as the one whose name paled. Most agree that it could only have been Great Britain. Indeed, the reference is regarded as being so direct as to be highly impolitic. The Anglophobe papers rejoice that von Waldersee "expressed himself so frankly," but even these papers advise him to "speak briefly, or not at all."

One of the inferences drawn from von Waldersee's speeches is that he hopes to become Count von Bülow's successor as Chancellor. This is widely believed, but those who saw how bent and weary Von Waldersee looked in the funeral procession cannot credit the story.

One of the sharpest criticisms of von Waldersee comes from the Cologne Volks-Zeitung, which compares him to Dr. von Miguel, (the ex-Finance Minister,) and refers to him as "playing the rôle of a secret Gegen-Kanzler," (anti-Chancellor.) The paper asks whether von Bülow regards it as in Germany's interest that von Waldersee should make such speeches, adding:

"If things go on in this manner it will be impossible to maintain Germany's policy at all. If a zig-zag course is bad enough in internal politics, much more must many cooks spoil the broth in diplomatic affairs."

The article closes as follows:

"Either the nation will have to accept the Chancellorship of von Waldersee or he must stop talking."

The Hamburger Nachrichten (National Liberal) speaks of von Waldersee rather savagely. It says:

"His Hanover speech by no means shows his fitness for the Chancellorship. It is unstatesmanlike for him to boast of diplomatic achievements in China in a form directly wounding to other nations."

Women's Trailing Skirts Condemned.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 17.—The excitement about tuberculosis following the congress and the generally unintelligent discussion about Prof. Koch's address has led to condemnation of the trailing skirts English women still cling to, even for hill-climbing in the country. It is claimed that the bacilli of consumption in the street dust are taken by that means into houses. The Daily Telegraph to-day commends the short skirts of many of the American women now in London, and indeed finds much more to admire in those visitors, including good humor and energy.

Machinist Stoekken Not Found.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Aug. 17.—The expedition commanded by Stoekken, the father of the missing Norwegian machinist of that name, sent in search of young Stoekken and the other lost members of the Abruzzi expedition, arrived at Sandeford this morning, after having explored the south coast of Franz Josef Land. No trace of the missing men was found. The members of the expedition erected at Cape Flora the memorial stone sent by the Duke of Abruzzi.

B. Altman & Co.

UPHOLSTERY DEPT. (Third Floor.)

650 pairs RENAISSANCE SASH CURTAINS

(Net Centres) will be offered To-morrow, Monday, at ½ REGULAR PRICES, as follows:

	$1.90,	2.75,	3.75,	4.50,	7.25
Regular Prices {	$3.90	5.50, 6.50,	7.50, 8.00,	9.00, 10.50,	14.50 16.50

UMBRELLA DEPT. (First Floor.)

Monday, August 19th.

BLACK TWILLED SILK UMBRELLAS,

with English Natural Wood Handles, eight-rib frame, 26 and 28 inches, suitable for Men and Women.

Regular values $3.00 and $3.50, at $2.00

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

B. Altman & Co.

WAIST DEPARTMENT (Second Floor.)

An assortment of

Women's Corduroy Shirt Waists

for Autumn Wear, are now on display,

in Matelot Blue, Olive Green, Crimson, Beaver, and White; especially suitable for golfing and outing.

WOMEN'S COSTUME DEPT. (Second Floor.)

A number of the new

Close-fitting Dress Skirts

for Autumn Wear,

are now shown; of Cloth, Velvet and Cheviot; also the new separate skirt attachments, rendering the usual Underskirt superfluous.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

GEN. BOTHA TO SURRENDER?

Report that the Concentration of His Forces Is in Pursuance of an Understanding with Kitchener.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Sun yesterday said it heard that the concentration of Gen. Botha's forces at Hondweni, on the border of Zululand, (announced in a dispatch from Durban Friday, which also said Lord Kitchener was moving with a strong force on the place,) did not foreshadow a fight with Botha, but his surrender, in pursuance of an understanding reached between Gen. Botha and Lord Kitchener.

The Sun added that the Government was so satisfied that the war was virtually over that Lord Milner, now on his way back to South Africa, had, in his pocket the draft of a complete constitution and plans for the future government of the annexed territories.

WEST-BOUND LINERS FULL.

Hundreds of Americans Unable to Get Berths—Andrew Carnegie Coming Home in October.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—As usual, hundreds of Americans must stay in England for six or eight weeks longer than they intended because they cannot get berths on homeward-bound steamers. They fill up the hotels and all places of interest. So many Americans visit and reside in London that an American Directory is being prepared, which will include upward of 10,000 names. Wealthy Americans figure on the Scottish shooting grounds to an unusual extent.

One of the most attractive places in Scotland, for tourists, is the St. Andrew's golf links. The club has allowed visitors who are members of the better-known American clubs to play on the links.

W. J. Travis (the American amateur champion golf player) sailed for home Wednesday, leaving the impression, H. H. Hilton says, that he is a better player than the English golfers were inclined to think. "In style," Hilton says, "the American champion is essentially what might be termed a 'made' golfer, which cannot be called ornate. It is businesslike and determined."

Andrew Carnegie, who, with Mrs. Carnegie, is going home in October, is taking a great deal of interest in golf. He has given a handsome trophy to the Dornoch Club, and has also endowed an annual gold medal for the winner of the trophy.

AN AUTHORESS INJURED.

Mrs. Cummings Thrown to the Street While Stepping Off a Car—She Blames Trolley Conductors.

Mrs. Minnie L. Cummings, the authoress, is suffering from concussion of the brain at her home, 167 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, the result of an accident which befell her at Sixth Avenue and Broadway, on Friday evening. She was on a Sixth Avenue trolley car going south, and tried to alight at Thirty-fifth Street when she was injured.

When she neared Thirty-fifth Street, she states, she motioned to the conductor to stop for her. He did so. She stepped past the others who were on the seat in which she sat, and had gotten so far toward getting off as to have one foot on the car proper and the other on the board which serves as a step, when the car suddenly started, and she was thrown to the street, the back of her head striking violently. She became unconscious then, she says, and only knows that she was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where the wounds on her head were dressed, after which she was at her request driven to her home in a carriage.

Mrs. Cummings was not sufficiently well yesterday to receive visitors, but through a person whom she trusted sufficiently to convey her ideas accurately, she had something to say.

"In the first place," she stated, "I know how to get off a car—so many women do not. The trouble is, I didn't get a chance to touch the street at all until I touched it with my head first.

"The way in which persons who try to get in and off trolley cars in New York are treated is shameful. The trouble, it seems to me, is, that with the great travel here there doesn't seem to be conductors enough. More attention also seems to be paid by the conductors to collecting fares than to the safety of passengers—that seems to be a side issue.

"I have heard much also about the necessity for making schedule time. That motormen and conductors are compelled to make it at all hazards. How this can work much longer I cannot conceive. How a conductor who meets with the condition of being required to take on and leave off passengers at every corner can compete with the one who is lucky enough not to be required to stop for ten blocks at a time, I cannot comprehend."

PLAYGROUNDS FOR CHILDREN.

Two Indoor Places of Amusement Opened in a Tenement.

The opening of two indoor playgrounds for the children living in the big tenement house, at Sixty-fourth Street and First Avenue, last week, was the occasion for considerable rejoicing on the part of the juvenile element of the neighborhood. The house is one of the model tenements put up by the City and Suburban Homes Company, of which Elgin R. Gould is President.

These are said to be the first home playrooms for tenement house children ever opened in this city. The playrooms, which are in the basement on the sunny side of the house, are about thirty feet long by twenty broad. The floor is of cement, and the walls bear a bright coat of red paint. They will eventually be hung with pictures designed to appeal to youthful eyes.

There are some 200 children in the block. The rooms will be for their use exclusively. Here they will be permitted to indulge their fondness for noise to their hearts' content. A small library may be started later.

RIOT ON EXCURSION BOAT

Paterson Iron Workers in a Row on the General Slocum.

Beer Glasses and Camp Stools for Weapons—Rioters Subdued by Captain and Crew—Several Injured.

Soon after the steamer General Slocum left on her first trip for Rockaway yesterday morning, with an excursion of the Dougherty & Wadsworth Iron Workers' Association from Paterson, N. J., on board, some members of the party who were intoxicated when they came on board the boat at Jersey City started a fight, which quickly assumed the proportions of a riot.

The Paterson excursionists numbered about 800, and the General Slocum had taken on board about 120 more at her various city landings before starting down the bay. The fight started on the lower deck as the vessel was passing through the Narrows, and some of the drunken men carried it to the upper deck, where the women and children were, and began throwing glasses and bottles about with reckless aim.

The passengers fled to remote parts of the boat; many women screamed, and a number of children were upset in the rush. Capt. W. H. Van Schaick, with Mate Somerville, mustered the steamer's crew and charged the rioters, who made a furious resistance. In the general fight which ensued beer glasses, camp stools, and evrything else handy were used as missiles.

In the end discipline prevailed, and the fighters were finally driven into a cabin and subdued, though not before Mate Somerville had received a bad cut on the head from a flying bottle, and others of the crew had been hurt.

Seven of the rioters were bound with ropes and shackles and placed in the hold. As the Slocum passed into Jamaica Bay, Police Launch No. 6 came alongside in response to her whistles for assistance and removed the prisoners. The police boat then ran on ahead and summoned the reserves from the Rockaway Station to the dock. Only one gangplank was thrown out, and as the passengers came down this in single file four men who had taken an active part in the disturbance, but who had hidden themselves when they saw they were pitted against a superior force, were pointed out and also arrested.

Upon the arrival of the Slocum at Rockaway Beach Dr. H. C. Dingley of Far Rockaway was called in to attend the injured. There were fifteen persons suffering from hurts who required medical attention, including women and children.

The arrested rioters were fined $5 each. Inspector Brooks, at Police Headquarters, received word from Rockaway that there might be another outbreak on the way back, and he ordered a detail from the West Twentieth Street Station to meet the Slocum on her arrival, but the return trip was without special incident. Off the Battery the police boat Patrol, under command of Capt. Smith, went alongside the General Slocum and accompanied her to the Erie Station, in Jersey City, where the Paterson contingent was landed.

FORMING A SHOVEL TRUST.

Ames Tool Company, with $5,000,000 Capital, Incorporated—To Control American Output.

The latest combination to be launched in Wall Stret is the Shovel Trust, which was formally announced yesterday, when its incorporation papers were filed in New Jersey. The capital stock of the company is $5,000,000, and consists of $3,000,000 in preferred and $2,000,000 in common shares.

The name adopted is the Ames Shovel and Tool Company, and its incorporators are Lawrence Greer, Herbert B. Taylor, and Oliver W. Mink, of whom Mr. Greer is connected with the law department of the Union Pacific Railroad.

In fact, the legal work attendant upon the organization of the company and the drawing up of its incorporation papers was engineered by the law department of the Union Pacific.

The combination is made up of five companies, its nucleus being the Ames Shovel Works of Massachusetts, one of the largest shovel concerns in the country and the first to manufacture shovels by machinery. This company was formed by Oakes Ames, who superintended a large part of the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad.

The other companies which become constituent concerns in the combination are the Rowland Shovel Works of Philadelphia, the Wright & Alford Shovel Works of Terre Haute, the St. Louis Shovel Works, and the H. M. Meyers Shovel Works of Beaver Falls, Penn.

The Ames Works employ over 1,000 men and each of the other component companies employs several hundred men. There are about fourteen companies in the United States which are engaged in the manufacture of shovels, and the five forming the combination include the largest of these. Ten more shovel works are reported to be in process of organization, and the existing companies have figured in much legislation over the alleged infringement of patents.

The reason for the consolidation is said to be the better protection of these patents, it being stated that the combination does not expect to control the entire shovel output of the United States.

On the other hand, it is pointed out that the relative size of the constituent companies to outside concerns makes it probable that the combination must aim at controlling the bulk of the American output.

The charter of the combination authorizes it to manufacture agricultural, garden, and farming tools and shovels.

"BETTER THAN A COW"

Sweet Clover Brand Condensed Milk

Fresh from the Mohawk Meadows Daily

Children thrive splendidly upon this *ideal summer food.*

It's a safeguard to baby's precious health. It is four times richer than raw milk and is more easily digested. Sold by all grocers.

FREE—An artistic Porcelain Milk Server or a beautiful Silver-plated Milk Ladle given to all users of the superior *Sweet Clover Brand Condensed Milk*

Mohawk Condensed Milk Co.
Rochester, N.Y.
New York City,
89 Hudson Street.

Truth is Mighty and Will Prevail

A natural Whiskey, undoctored, is far more wholesome than the mongrels.

OLD CROW RYE

is the Washington of Whiskeys, honest and reliable. Thousands of people will not use any other.

Gold Medal Awarded Paris, 1900.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, New York.

Y. M. C. A. EDUCATIONAL WORK.

Great Increase in Number of Students During the Past Year—Interest in Foreign Languages.

The annual report of the Educational Department of the Young Men's Christian Association, just made public, shows that during the year ending July 1, 1901, nearly 32,000 men took advantage of its educational opportunities, and of these nearly 27,000 were in attendance only at the evening classes.

The scope of this evening work is evident when the regular occupations of the students are taken into consideration. The students were for the most part matured men who in their youth were unable to gain the learning they now seek. About twenty-three per cent. of the students were office men, 4,217 in number. The clerks numbered 4,300; mechanics, 4,127; general tradesmen, 3,983, while only 1,558 were devoting their full time to study.

The enrollment for the year just ended was exactly 31,728, this being more by 1,304 than the attendance for the previous year. Of this total, 16,917 students during the last year took instruction in commercial subjects. The difference between this instruction and that afforded by colleges may be gathered from the fact that only 2 per cent. of the students elected political subjects.

Industrial subjects took up the attention of 4,602 students; scientific, 2,595; languages, 4,000; miscellaneous, 2,467, and boys, 1,014. The average expense to each of the students was as follows: Commercial, $4.14; political, $4.65; industrial, $7.36; scientific, $6.97; languages, $4.80; miscellaneous, $4.50, and boys, $4.96. These figures are for the entire term.

Out of the 380 associations reporting to the International Committee at the close of the year, 290 had special education committees, who carried out the general ideas of the Central Executive Committee.

In 181 associations literary societies were maintained, a total of 2,298 sessions being reported. At each of these sessions there was a discussion or a debate, and in many instances special instruction was given in the art of debate and extemporaneous speaking.

Seventy-six associations reported from one to fifteen men each as being assisted into better positions as a result of the instruction they obtained during the term. Instruction was given at a number of army post associations. One of the most striking features of the report is to be found in the increased number of students taking instruction in foreign languages, especially Spanish.

LUCANIA ANNOUNCED BY WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Messages Sent from Steamship Seventy Miles Out Received at Nantucket.

Reports of the approach of the Cunard liner Lucania, which vessel reached port early yesterday morning, were received here by the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy on Friday afternoon, about 6 o'clock, while the vessel was still about seventy miles off Nantucket.

While the transmission of the wireless messages from the ship to the station on shore, at Nantucket, had been very successful, it was said on the vessel that the receiving from shore had not been so satisfactory. The operator on board the liner, while able to send the messages to land, was unable to make out the incoming messages, owing, it was said, to unfavorable atmospheric conditions.

All of the officers, as well as the passengers on the steamship, were, however, enthusiastic over the results, all expressing the opinion that it would only be a short time before the system would be in successful operation.

When the operator on the Lucania established connection on Friday with the station at Nantucket his first message to shore was one from Capt. McKay, bearing the intelligence that all was well on board the liner. After this several other messages were sent, some of them beinb from the passengers to friends or relatives on shore. Several of the persons to whom the messages were directed were at the pier yesterday when the Lucania docked, and were reported as saying that they had received the messages all right the night previous.

LUCANIA'S STORMY VOYAGE.

Had Taste of Winter Weather in Midsummer—Seaman Knocked Down by a Giant Wave and Seriously Injured.

The Cunard Line steamship Lucania arrived from Liverpool yesterday morning after an unusually rough passage for this time of the year. The weather all the way across, with the exception of the last two days out, was of the roughest. One of the passengers called it "the genuine Winter article."

Tuesday was the worst day of the trip. At about 7:30 A. M. on that day, Joseph Reilly, a seaman, went forward on the hurricane deck to strike seven bells. At the fourth ring the crest of a giant wave broke over the liner's bow, washing him from his feet, and throwing him to the main deck below. When found a few minutes later he was unconscious. Examination by the ship's surgeon showed that the man had sustained several bad fractures of the legs, besides other severe though not serious injuries. On the arrival of the Lucania in port he was transferred to St. Vincent's Hospital for treatment.

A woman in the steerage was also knocked down by a lurch of the vessel at about the same time. She escaped without serious injury, however.

The weather continued stormy until Thursday morning, when it began to improve, with the result that the remainder of the passage was a pleasant one.

The Lucania brought a large number of saloon passengers, among whom were many well known people. Capt. J. G. Beresford, a cousin of Lord Charles Beresford, was among them. He came over to see the international yacht races. Capt. Beresford will remain in this city a few days, and then go to Newport, returning to New York just before the races.

Besides Justin H. McCarthy, who will spend several weeks in New York as the guest of E. H. Sothern, there also arrived by the Lucania Louis Mann and his wife, Miss Clara Lipman. They have been in Holland, France, Germany, and England during the Summer. The new play in which they are to appear this season, of which Paul Potter is the author, has been named "Red Kloof." It is a Boer story, and deals with the Jameson raid.

Other passengers in the Lucania were the Hon. William Mulock, Postmaster General of Canada; the Rev. Franklin Babbitt, Austin Baldwin, and Dr. E. G. Janeway.

BOLD THIEF ROBBED WOMAN IN THE BRONX

Ran When Friends, Attracted by Her Screams, Came to Her Aid.

Afterward Returned, Passed His Victim's House, and Was Recognized—Caught After a Long Chase.

Within a block of her home, which is at the corner of Ogden Avenue and Devoe Street, the Bronx, Miss Mary Black, sixteen years old, last night was choked into insensibility and robbed of a necklace valued at $100, and a pocketbook containing $25. Her assailant was captured after a thrilling chase through a mile of streets, and locked up in the High Bridge Police Station. The money and necklace were found on his person, and he told the police where he had thrown the pocketbook. He gave his name as Frederick Slacker, said he was twenty years old, and that he lived at 636 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street.

Miss Black was returning home after visiting friends downtown. She left a Sixth Avenue elevated railroad train at One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, walked across the Putnam Railroad bridge, which abuts the station, and then up a path which leads to Sedgewick Avenue, which she traversed on her way home. She had got as far as Lind Avenue, but a block from her home, when a man jumped from behind a telegraph pole, and in gruff tones demanded her money.

Before she fully comprehended what the man meant he had seized her by the throat and thrown her to the sidewalk. Her piercing screams were heard by Charles R. Reid, who was entertaining friends on the stoop of his house but a short distance away, but before he reached the place she became unconscious, and the highwayman, who had snatched her pocketbook and pearl necklace, was running away.

When Mr. Reid and his friends got to the unconscious girl they paid no heed to the escaping thief, for they recognized her. They carried her to her home, where she was revived after hard work. While she was sitting on a chair on the veranda of her home an hour afterward telling the group of friends about her experience, she jumped to her feet, and exclaimed:

"There he comes now!"

Coming up the street she recognized the man who had assaulted and robbed her. Mr. Reid, who was one of the party on the veranda, waited until the approaching man was opposite the house and then he made a dash for him. The man ran, and ran fast, and there followed a chase during which a mile of street was traversed. Mr. Reid was joined by a constantly increasing crowd, which shouted "Stop thief!" At Mott Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street Policeman Carney of the High Bridge Police Station caught the man. He started to fight, but the policeman's night stick quickly quelled him.

"Let up, let up!" the prisoner exclaimed as he held his arms above his head to shield off the blows.

"Where's that pocketbook?" was the first thing Policeman Carney said to his prisoner.

"You come with me, but don't hit me, and I'll show you," was the reply.

Led by the policeman and his prisoner a party then went to the Putnam Railroad Bridge, over which Miss Black had passed, and at the foot of a flight of stairs descending from the bridge, as the prisoner indicated, was the pocketbook. He had thrown it there after extracting the money. When searched in the High Bridge Station the pearl necklace and the $25 were found in his pockets.

Miss Black's father, Frederick A. Black, is a wealthy real estate man, who has had an office for many years at 121 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

BOY OF MANY ACCIDENTS DEAD.

Most of His Twelve Years Spent with Broken Bones—Died of Appendicitis.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Word was received here to-day of the death of Morgan Ellison, a son of Thomas J. Ellison, a business man of Eighth Avenue, New York, and a resident of this place. The boy was taken to the Nassau County Hospital several days ago to be operated on for appendicitis.

Young Ellison was twelve years old, and most of his few years he was a sufferer from broken bones and other accidents. He was under a doctor's care almost constantly. He had broken both his arms and both legs. Once he fractured a rib. Later, a horse ran away with him and he was confined to his bed for a month afterward. At another time Morgan fell from a tree, and it was several weeks before he recovered.

ARMY DAY AT BUFFALO.

Gen. Miles and His Escort, the West Point Cadets, Get Much Applause.

BUFFALO, Aug. 17.—This was Army Day at the Pan-American Exposition. The West Point Cadets left their quarters in the grounds early and took special trains on the Belt Line for the Terrace Station, thence to act as an escort to Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles. Soon after their arrival at the station the General appeared with Mayor Conrad Diehl and Director General Buchanan.

At 11 o'clock the procession started for the grounds, headed by detachments of bicycle and mounted police, following whom were the cadets, in command of Col. Charles G. Treat. Two carriages, in which were seated Gen. Miles, Major Diehl, Director General Buchanan, Lieut. Col. Henry E. Whitney, the General's aide de camp, and C. O. Howard, followed. Then came a platoon of mounted police in the rear. At Niagara and Main Streets the Sixty-fifth Regiment of the State National Guard, Col. Samuel G. Welch, was drawn up.

Gen. Miles, riding hatless and bowing this way and that, received enthusiastic applause everywhere, as did the cadets, whose marching and fine military appearance were very impressive.

Later there was a military luncheon to commissioned officers under the direction of Col. Welch, followed by a reception to Gen. Miles in the Temple of Music. The General, in his uniform, shook hands with those present. The reception was purely informal, no presentations being made. At 5 o'clock the cadets gave a dress parade in the Stadium, a large crowd looking on.

The fireworks this evening were witnessed by Gen. Miles, and among the devices was his picture outlined in fire.

To-day's attendance at the Exposition was 69,440.

CHICAGO TO CONTRIBUTE.

About $2,500 a Week to Go to Molders Who Are Not Working.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Every working iron molder in the city will contribute 50 cents a day to support the men who are still on strike. This action was taken at a mass meeting held last night.

Because the strike is independent of the Executive Board of National Organization no benefits are received from the National headquarters, and any assessment which might be levied by the local men would not be binding, providing any member wished to appeal. For this reason only the men who are actually at work were allowed to vote on the question, but they were unanimous in their support of the men on strike.

The assessment will, it is thought, bring about $2,500 a week into the strike fund to aid those still out on strike.

Negro Business League's Convention.

Prof. Booker T. Washington and T. Thomas Fortune of the National Negro Business League have issued an official programme for the National convention of the league, which has been called by Prof. Washington to convene on Aug. 21, 22, and 23 in Handel Hall, in Chicago. The officers of the league are as follows: Prof. Washington, President, Tuskegee, Ala.; Giles B. Jackson, First Vice President, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Albreta M. Smith, Second Vice President, Chicago, Ill.; Edward E. Cooper, Secretary, Washington, D. C.; Gilbert C. Harris, Treasurer, Boston, Mass.

ANTI-TAMMANY DEMOCRATS.

Their Campaign to Open Earlier Because of Disclosures Affecting High Police Officials.

The Greater New York Democracy, in which John C. Sheehan and E. Ellery Anderson are the leaders, has issued to all the Democratic voters of New York County a pronunciamento that, in view of the recent developments in the police situation, the campaign for the Mayoralty election will begin a month earlier than was expected. The following is the text of the circular, which has been mailed to all enrolled voters:

> The developments of the past few days, showing conclusively the corruption of the city's police officials and bringing home to the real culprits the degrading state of affairs which have so long offended the self-respect of the Democracy, has precipitated the Mayoralty campaign fully a month earlier than is customary.
>
> The Executive Committee have therefore opened their quarters in the Twenty-seventh Assembly District at the above address. The rooms will be open hereafter every evening until election day, and every Democrat and citizen who desires to have a Government which will be the guide in place of the shame of New York City should lend his energy to this much-needed movement.
>
> It is not intended to bring forth a Mayor who will institute "Puritanical" laws, but the present system of blackmailing vice must be abolished. The main objects of the organization may be briefly stated as follows:
>
> To establish a clean and business-like City Government; to secure to all Democrats a voice in the nomination of candidates for all public offices; to destroy the "one-man" power under which our great city has been degraded, most of our public officials debased, and all our taxpayers overburdened by the reckless squandering of the public moneys.
>
> To abolish the practice now in vogue in nearly all public departments of exacting unlawful tribute from every citizen transacting business with them, and of using the powers vested in the heads of departments in furthering and influencing private instead of public interest.
>
> To prevent any connection between public officials and the criminal classes, and root out the practice of exacting tribute from evil doers.
>
> To discontinue the cruel practice of heads of city departments, who, while maintaining and even increasing the compensation of high-salaried subordinates, have the audacity to cut the city laborers to half time, thus allowing them only 50 per cent. of their comparatively small wages.
>
> To rescue the Democracy from the dishonor brought upon it by the present leadership of Tammany Hall, by forming a permanent Democratic organization, broad and liberal in its policy, that will truly represent the sentiment of all honest Democrats of this city.

THE ANTI-TAMMANY FIGHT.

Senator Platt Not Wholly Won Over to the Acceptance of a Brooklyn Republican for Mayor.

Senator Thomas C. Platt has not been entirely won over to the idea that a Brooklyn Republican should be nominated for Mayor on the anti-Tammany ticket this Fall. Gov. Odell presented to the Senator in the most favorable light his views as to why a Brooklyn Republican should be named. When seen at the Oriental Hotel last evening, Senator Platt said that he had not changed his belief that an independent Democrat should be named.

Gov. Odell said to a personal friend that during his conversations with Senator Platt at least twenty candidates had been discussed for the anti-Tammany Mayoralty candidate, and that there was no favorite in the field.

Col. George W. Dunn, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, came to New York yesterday after a tour of the State. He said that he favored the nomination of an indendent Democrat for Mayor, as he thought that thousands more votes would be attracted by such a candidate. Col. Dunn will see Senator Platt at the Oriental Hotel to-day.

OPPOSITION TO MR. HOPPER.

Fight for the Tammany Leadership in the Thirty-first.

There will be a fight for the Tammany leadership of the Thirty-first Assembly District, according to the supporters of Isaac A. Hopper, the present leader. Besides Mr. Hopper there are at present no less than three candidates in the field, ex-Judge Welde, Benjamin T. Rhodes, and Frank Gerrity. Welde and Gerrity are old political enemies, and all efforts to patch up a truce between them has proved fruitless. Welde recently called a meeting to select a candidate to run against Hopper, but the meeting was captured by the latter's followers and it broke up in disorder. Since then ex-Judge Welde has lost interest in the contest.

The Tammany Hall General Committee of the district will hold a Summernights' festival at Sulzer's Harlem River Park next Thursday, and it is said that on this occasion at least one of the opponents will announce his support of the present leader, and the event will be celebrated by a set piece of fireworks showing the two clasping hands over a picture of the Tammany tiger.

New Jersey Democratic Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 17.—The New Jersey Democratic State Committee will meet here next Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. The conference will be held at the Coleman House. The meeting is for the purpose of fixing a date for the State Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor. It is probable that the convention will be held in Taylor's Opera House, Trenton, on Wednesday, Sept. 18.

Herkimer County Republican Convention

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 17.—At to-day's meeting of the Herkimer County Republican Convention, in Herkimer, S. D. Allston of Ilion was unanimously renominated for Assembly and I. R. Devendorf of Herkimer for County Judge.

HONOR EMPEROR FRANZ JOSEF.

Austro-Hungarians Celebrate His Seventy-first Birthday.

The seventy-first anniversary of the birth of Emperor Franz Josef was celebrated last night by the patriotic Austro-Hungarians of the city with a banquet at the New York Turn-Verein Hall, Eighty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue. Covers were laid for 250 guests, but only about one-half of that number were present. The hall was decorated with the Austro-Hungarian flags, the national colors, and branches of oak. The oak is the favorite of the Emperor.

The presiding officer was Dr. Julius F. Vesteneck. The guest of honor was the Acting Consul General from Austro-Hungary, Dr. Ferdinand Freyesleben, who sat on the right of the Chairman, while on his left was seated Vice Consul Konrad de Welser. The Chairman made an address of welcome and a speech eulogizing the Emperor.

The toast "Kaiser and King Franz Josef" was responded to by Heinrich Schmidt, and upon the conclusion of his remarks the national anthem was sung. Ignatius Weltner responded to the tost "The President of the United States," which was followed by the singing by the entire company of "The Star-Spangled Banner." There were a number of impromptu talks also.

ALICE ROOSEVELT BETTER.

Vice President's Daughter Expected Soon to Leave the Hospital.

Miss Alice Roosevelt, eldest daughter of Vice President Roosevelt, who was operated on for an abscess of the jaw, on Friday, was said to be much better yesterday morning. The Vice President and Mrs. Roosevelt both remained at the bedside through the night.

Col. Roosevelt, however, left at 8:20 o'clock in the morning for Oyster Bay, saying he did not know whether he would return during the day or not. Mrs. Roosevelt, it is said, however, plans to remain with her daughter until she is in a condition to go home, which will probably be within a few days. Late last night it was said that Miss Roosevelt's condition continued favorable.

Red Bank Yachts' Cup Race.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 17.—Five boats of the Red Bank Yacht Club sailed a ten-mile race in Sandy Hook Bay this afternoon for a cup presented by John Wagner, a member of the club. The race was five miles to leeward and return, a squally south wind blowing. John Wagner's Shrewsbury won, with J. C. G. Hupfel's Trim a good second. The other starters were George Gillings's Katherine, Andrew Murray's Jessie, and John Haskins's Tramp. Time—2:45.

WALTHOUR BEAT ELKES

Southern Cyclist Won Hour Race Easily at Manhattan Beach.

WINNER BY NEARLY HALF A MILE

Big Field in Five-Mile Amateur Handicap Resulted in Spill with No Serious Result.

Robert Walthour, the Atlanta (Ga.) middle-distance cycle rider, who won such a notable victory over Harry Elkes, James Moran, and Arthur Ross at the Manhattan Beach cycle track three weeks ago, met Elkes in an hour match race on the same track yesterday afternoon in the first of a series of championship match races and proved that his feat of three weeks ago was no accident by giving the former champion the worst defeat he has ever received. Walthour won a good and cleverly contested race by almost a lap and a half, or half a mile. As Elkes was admitted to be in perfect form and had demonstrated it by a record-breaking performance at Buffalo on Wednesday, his defeat was more marked than on the previous occasion, when he had ridden a fifty-mile race on the preceding evening and was admittedly in poor condition in consequence. Walthour rode 36 miles 2¾ laps in the hour, which is more than two miles behind the record, but this was due to the strong wind, which prevented all record breaking and made the work of the riders much more difficult.

The race was the first of a series of three for the middle-distance paced championship and a purse of $3,000. The second race will be between Walthour and W. C. Stinson of Cambridge, Mass., at Manhattan Beach next Saturday, and the third race on the following Saturday will bring all three riders together.

At the start Elkes had a lead of about a length, but Walthour had the pole, and soon forged ahead, obtaining a lead of about fifteen yards at the end of the first mile. In the second lap of the second mile Elkes came up alongside of Walthour, and for two laps they raced side by side, with Elkes only about a yard in advance at the end of the second mile. In the third mile, however, Elkes managed to gain about ten yards and to take the pole. Walthour came up in the fifth mile and endeavored to pass, but was unsuccessful, and Elkes opened up a gap of twenty yards in the next mile, which he increased to thirty or forty yards in the seventh mile. Then Walthour closed up the gap to ten or twelve yards, and in the tenth mile made another unsuccessful attempt to pass. A third attempt, in the fifteenth mile, also met with failure, though the wheels were lapped for almost an entire lap.

In the twentieth mile Walthour made a fourth attempt to pass, and this time was successful, getting a lead of about a foot just at the end of the twentieth mile and passing in the first lap of the next mile.

The spectators had been in sympathy with the Southern rider from the start, applauding his every effort to obtain the lead, and when he finally succeeded, the 4,000 persons in the stands rose to their feet and cheered wildly for several minutes.

After having regained the lead, Walthour rapidly lengthened the distance between himself and Elkes, and the latter, who had changed his pace just before being passed, made haste to change back again in the hope that he might regain the lost ground. The change was of no avail, however, and the triumphant Southerner continued to make steady gains.

There were about thirty starters in the five-mile amateur handicap, and there was the usual spill in the third mile, when they were well bunched, four riders going down together, but all escaping serious injury. Marcus L. Hurley, the amateur champion at one-quarter, one-third, one-half and one mile, and Harry Welsing of the Harlem Wheelmen were on scratch and caught the long-mark men in the third mile, but neither one would set the pace, and while they were manoeuvring, the accident occurred and Forrest of the Kings County Wheelmen led out and secured such a lead that he was not overtaken, winning by 200 yards. Summary:

Half-Mile Open Amateur.—First heat won by M. L. Hurley, New York A. C.; W. Courter, Newark, N. J., second. Time—1:07 4-5. Second heat won by "Teddy" Billington, Vailsburg, N. J.; R. A. Brooks, Ianthia Wheelmen, New York City, second. Time—1:09 2-5. Third heat won by M. T. Dove, Calumet Cyclers, New York City. Time—1:12 3-5. Fourth heat won by Charles Schlee, Newark, N. J.; E. J. Merkert, Unknown Wheelmen, Brooklyn, second. Time—1:15. Race won by Hurley, Dove second, Billington third. Time—1:14 3-5.

Unlimited Pursuit Race, Professional.—Won by John Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I.; Joseph Coburn, Newark, N. J., second; William Coburn, Newark, N. J., third; James Urquhart, Boston, Mass., fourth. Time—10:43 3-5. Distance, 4 miles 1¼ laps.

Five-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by Edward Forrest, Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y., (100 yards;) Harry Welsing, Harlem Wheelmen, New York City, (scratch,) second; M. L. Hurley, New York A. C., (scratch,) third; Menus Bedell, Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y., (50 yards,) fourth. Time—11:25 2-5.

One-Hour Paced Race between Robert Walthour, Atlanta, Ga., and Harry Elkes, New York City.—Won by Walthour. Distance, 36 miles 2¾ laps. Leader and time by miles follows:

Miles. Leader.	Led By.	Record.	Time.
1..Walthour....	15 yards...	1:29-2-5	1:37
2..Elkes........	1 yard....	3:01 2-5	3:12
3..Elkes........	10 yards...	4:80 3-5	4:45 2-5
4..Elkes........	10 yards...	5:59 3-5	6:21
5..Elkes........	2 yards...	7:26	7:57 2-5
6..Elkes........	20 yards...	9:05 1-5	9:34 4-5
7..Elkes........	30 yards...	10:32 1-5	11:07 4-5
8..Elkes........	25 yards...	12:24 1-5	12:41 3-5
9..Elkes........	10 yards...	13:26 1-5	14:17 1-5
10..Elkes........	12 yards...	15:49 4-5	15:53 2-5
11..Elkes........	15 yards...	16:22 2-5	17:32 1-5
12..Elkes........	20 yards...	17:49 3-5	19:14 2-5
13..Elkes........	30 yards...	19:36 3-5	20:51 2-5
14..Elkes........	40 yards...	21:07	22:29 2-5
15..Elkes........	5 yards...	22:37 2-5	24:07 2-5
16..Elkes........	10 yards...	24:08	25:44 1-5
17..Elkes........	15 yards...	25:38	27:19 3-5
18..Elkes........	20 yards...	27:08 4-5	28:56 1-5
19..Elkes........	20 yards...	28:39	30:32 3-5
20..Walthour....	1 foot.....	30:11	32:09 4-5
21..Walthour....	50 yards...	31:40 3-5	33:43 3-5
22..Walthour....	100 yards...	33:12	35:18 1-5
23..Walthour....	200 yards...	34:41 1-5	36:54 3-5
24..Walthour....	250 yards...	36:13 1-5	38:30 4-5
25..Walthour....	½ lap......	37:44	40:07 4-5
26..Walthour....	¾ lap......	39:15 1-5	41:44 1-5
27..Walthour....	1 lap......	40:46 1-5	43:18 1-5
28..Walthour....	1 lap......	42:17	44:58 1-5
29..Walthour....	1 lap......	43:47 2-5	46:42 1-5
30..Walthour....	1 lap......	45:18 2-5	48:24 3-5
31..Walthour....	1 lap......	46:51 3-5	50:05 2-5
32..Walthour....	1 lap......	48:24	51:48 2-5
33..Walthour....	1 lap......	49:55 2-5	53:32 2-5
34..Walthour....	1⅛ laps.....	51:28 1-5	55:16 3-5
35..Walthour....	1¼ laps.....	53:00	56:52 4-5
36..Walthour....	1⅓ laps.....	54:31 2-5	58:30 3-5

CANOEISTS READY TO RACE.

Competing Crews Arrive at Canadian Camp for Coming Contests.

GANANOQUE, Ontario, Aug. 17.—With the arrival of the racing crews of the Toronto Canoe Club with their big war canoe to-day, and a number of other racing men who are expected to-morrow, matters will probably liven up at the camp of the American Canoe Association, on Mudlunta Island. The past week has been devoted to pleasure, but next week the annual regatta will be held and the annual election and business meeting of the association will take place. The Northern, or Canadian, division will also hold its election.

The racing will begin on Monday, and it is expected that it will be concluded by Wednesday, though, if the weather is unfavorable it may be necessary to postpone some of the events until Thursday. The order in which the events will be called will not be announced until the arrival of Chairman D. B. Goodsell of the Yonkers Canoe Club, to-morrow, but it is expected that the war canoe and the unlimited and trophy sailing races will be called Monday, and the paddling trophy race on Tuesday.

This afternoon the campers made a visit of inspection to Sugar Island, which was recently purchased for use as a permanent camp site, and this evening they attended the masked ball at the Gananoque Inn.

Yachtsmen Back from Long Cruise.

The schooner yacht Fleur De Lys of the New York Yacht Club, Dr. L. A. Stimson, owner, arrived yesterday from Gibraltar, via Madeira, after a fine passage of twenty-seven days. The Fleur De Lys, with her owner and a party of friends, left New York March 8 for a cruise on the Mediterranean Sea, and made the passage from land to land in twenty-four days. Heavy weather was experienced, but the yacht behaved splendidly and lost nothing except a sea anchor by the parting of its cable. Among the ports visited were Palermo, Malta, the Pireans, Corfu, Caltaro, Spalato, Venice, Naples, and Leghorn. No accidents occurred on the cruise. The Fleur De Lys will go into dock at the Morse Iron Works, South Brooklyn.

9th Half-yearly Trade Sale of
FURNITURE
SIEGEL COOPER CO
SIEGEL COOPER CO FURNITURE EVENT OF THE SEASON

Our 9th Half-Yearly Trade Sale of

Furniture and Home Furnishings

is an object lesson in economy to all shrewd, thrifty housekeepers and stewards. And economy in the purchase of the fittings of the home has much to do with the happiness and welfare of any family.

The sale is now about half over, and it will be another six months before such goods and prices will again be offered, at The Big Store. Why not take advantage of the opportunity to buy whatever is needed to complete the comfort and appearance of your home for the coming Fall and Winter seasons when you can save money by doing so? If you don't need the goods right away, we will keep them for you for 60 days, provided a reasonable deposit is made at the time you make your selection.

Remember, we make no charge whatever for packing, storing or shipping.

Here are to-morrow's special offerings—every one of them a money-saver:

Furniture.

BEDSTEADS.

77 designs of Handsome Brass Bedsteads, in all the newest and most artistic designs; some with 2-inch pillars, some with 1½-inch pillars, some with exquisitely designed scroll patterns, and others with handsome bent designs; finest lacquer, excellent make and superior finish; specially priced for to-morrow as follows:

Actual value $30.00; special for to-morrow,	18.50
Actual value $40.00; special for to-morrow,	24.50
Actual value $45.00; special for to-morrow,	32.00
Actual value $50.00; special for to-morrow.	39.00
Actual value $58.00; special for to-morrow,	45.00
Actual value $60.00; special for to-morrow,	50.00
Actual value $67.50; special for to-morrow,	55.00
Actual value $71.00; special for to-morrow,	58.00
Actual value $77.50; special for to-morrow,	65.00
Actual value $84.00; special for to-morrow,	72.00
Actual value $102.00; special for to-morrow,	85.00
Actual value $115.00: special for to-morrow,	95.00
Actual value $132.00; special for to-morrow,	110.00
Actual value $152.00; special for to-morrow,	125.00

Floor Coverings.

CARPETS.

At 1.25 instead of $1.75 per yard, 55 patterns of Bigelow Axminster Carpets, the finest and most beautiful carpet made in America if not in the world.

At 75c. instead of $1.10 per yard, 65 patterns extra quality Velvet Carpets, all the new Fall styles and colorings, handsome and durable.

At 55c. instead of 90c., 475 rolls Smith's, Sanford's and other standard makes of extra quality Tapestry Brussels Carpets, artistic color effects, selected styles and coloring.

LINOLEUMS

At one-third less than elsewhere prices.

X quality Linoleums, worth 50c. per yard, sale price,	37½
XX quality Linoleums, worth 65c. per yard, sale price,	45
XXX quality Linoleums, worth 80c. per yard, sale price,	60

OILCLOTH CARPETS.

Well-seasoned goods, in handsome styles and colorings, at a saving of one-quarter.

The 50c. per yard grade at	37½
The 40c. per yard grade at	30
The 35c. per yard grade at	25

(Third Floor, Front, 19th St. Side.)

Fine China and Bric-a-Brac

Dinner Set, French Limoges China, 100 pieces, very handsomely decorated, including 16-in. Platter and Soup Tureen; large size plates; regularly sold at $22.00; special at	16.50
Dinner Set, 112 pieces, same as above, regularly sold at $28.00; special at	19.00
Dinner Set, Austrian China, 100 pieces, very handsomely decorated, regularly sold at $20.00; special at	13.40
Dinner Set, fine thin porcelain; richly decorated, 112 pieces, regularly sold at $11.00; special at	7.50
Tea Set, Austrian China, richly decorated, regularly sold at $7.00; special at	4.75
Tea Set, thin porcelain, richly decorated, regularly sold at $6.00; special at	3.25
An assortment of the newest shapes and deecorations of our own direct importation, in a great variety of shapes and sizes, regularly sold at $1.50; special at	95
Bric-a-Brac: Large size Jugs, Vases and Centre Pieces, all very richly colored in new colors, handsomely decorated in miniature effects; regularly sold at $2.50; special at	1.75
Plaques, French Limoges China, all hand painted and coin gold edges, 10-in. size; regularly sold at $3.00; special at	1.50
14-in. size, decorated with game birds, regularly sold at $6.50; special at	4.75

(Basement.)

Sterling Silver Tableware

of a high quality, in the newest and most artistic designs, at prices that place it within the reach of all who need it—at prices that won't begin to buy it at the exclusive silversmiths'.

Sterling Silver, warranted 925-1000 fine, fancy handles, bright or French gray finish, with plain or gilt bowls:

Cream Ladles,	95c., 1.25 and 1.75
Gravy Ladles,	2.25, 2 50
Berry Spoons,	2.25, 2.50 and 3.50
Lettuce Forks,	2.75 and 2.95
Cold-Meat Forks,	1.75, 2.50, 2.75
Soup Ladles,	4.50 and 5.00
Sterling-Top Peppers and Salts, cut glass, with extra silver rim, worth 50c., on sale to-morrow at	25
Open-Top Salt Cellars, cut glass, with sterling silver rim, worth 50c., price to-morrow,	25
Rogers Nickel-Silver Tableware—Tea Spoons, per set of 6,	29
Table Spoons or Forks, per set of 6,	58

(Main Floor, Front.)

MATTRESSES.

Soft Hair Mattresses—45 lbs. in weight, made of good, clean hair, covered in A. C. A. or San Remo ticking, will hold their shape and give satisfaction; actual value $11.00; in this sale at	6.75
The same Mattress—50 lbs. in weight, made in two parts, for	7.75
Mattress of long black mixed hair, 40 lbs. in weight, covered in A. C. A. or San Remo ticking, made in one or two parts; actual value $18.00; in this sale at	9.50
Mattresses of black or gray South American hair, of an extra good quality, 40 lbs. in weight, made in one or two parts, covered with Amazon striped, A. C. A. or gold medal ticking; actual value $22.50; in this sale at	13.50

BED SPRINGS.

Forty-four different styles of Bed Springs for wooden or metal bedsteads, very heavy iron pipe frame, double woven steel wire, others with National steel linked fabric, well made and braced, and made to fit any size bed; specially priced for to-morrow as follows:

Actual value $3.00, special for to-morrow,	1.75
Actual value $4.00, special for to-morrow,	2.50
Actual value $5.00, special for to-morrow,	3.50
Actual value $5.50, special for to-morrow,	4.00
Actual value $5.75, special for to-morrow,	4.25
Actual value $6.00, special for to-morrow,	4.75
Actual value $6.50, special for to-morrow,	5.25
Actual value $7.00, special for to-morrow,	5.75
Actual value $8.00, special for to-morrow,	6.75
Actual value $8.75, special for to-morrow,	7.25

(Third Floor.)

Housefurnishings.

Wash Tubs, galvanized iron, large size, at	55
Galvanized Ash Cans, full barrel size, at	1.10
Clothes Lines, good cotton, 90 ft., at	10
Clothes Line Pulleys, at	5
Ammonia, good quality, at	3
Wash Boiler, No. 7 size, copper finish bottom, at	50
Toilet Paper, finest quality tissue, large rolls, at	3
Parlor Broom, three-sewed, at	18
Curtain Stretchers, 7x14, worth $1.25, at	75
Step Ladders, 6-ft., without shelf, at	49
Ready Mixed Paints, per ½ pint, at	10
Scales, 20 lbs., with large tin plate, at	12
Clothes Horse or Driers,	10
Pastry Boards, 18x36, at	25
Clothes Baskets, large size, at	25
Tea Kettle, size No. 7, of gray steel enamel ware, no seconds, at	40
Tea or Coffee Pot, 2-quart size, gray steel enamel ware, no seconds, at	22
Feather Dusters, large size, at	10
Bread Boxes, of heavy japanned tin, good size, at	22

STOVES.

Our Edna Coal Cooking Range, made of extra heavy castings, 5 large cooking holes on top, extra large oven, patent dumping or shaking grate; guaranteed a good baker and cooker, complete with pipes, elbow and damper, and set up in your home; No. 7 size, special, at	8.75

(Basement.)

New Wall Papers.

Three advance offerings in the newest and prettiest of the Fall and Winter styles, at not more than half their actual values:

Wall Papers for Bedrooms, in dainty, dressy effects; per roll,	9
Wall Papers for Halls and Dining-Rooms, rich colorings and handsome designs that denote style and character, artistically perfect and worth twice what we ask for them, which is but, per roll,	14
Wall Papers for various rooms, in pretty and serviceable patterns, per roll, only,	3

(Third Floor, Front.)

$3.50 Framed Pictures for $2.00.

100 Handsome Colored Pastels of landscapes, fitted with mats in elaborate gilt frames, with matched corners, size 20x24 inches, at the very special price of 2.00

Visit our Gallery of Paintings on the third floor. It contains a lot of new pictures by well-known American and European artists that are well worth seeing—well worth buying, too, they're so moderately priced.

(Third Floor, Centre.)

Continuation of the Sale of

The Dover Mills Sheets,

Plain and Hemstitched,

At 59c., 49c., 39c. and 29c. Each.

This sale started just a week ago with 48,000 pieces, and so successful has it been that all the pillow cases in the purchase have been sold and only 18,000 sheets remain unsold. There are sheets for single beds, for twin beds, for medium size beds, for extra size beds, for extra large beds, with plain hems or hemstitched, as preferred.

As the prices are so ridiculously low, housekeepers, stewards and others should stock up liberally.

(Main Floor, near Centre.)

BEDSTEADS.

186 different styles of Enamelled Bedsteads, in white, black and all the most beautiful colorings, Nile green, dark red, light blue, pink, dark green and numerous other hues. These bedsteads are of new and beautiful designs. Some have heavy brass scroll pattern trimmings. Specially priced for to-morrow as follows:

Actual value $4.25, special for to-morrow,	2.95
Actual value $6.50, special for to-morrow,	4.25
Actual value $8.50, special for to-morrow,	5.00
Actual value $9.50, special for to-morrow,	6.50
Actual value $11.00, special for to-morrow,	7.50
Actual value $13.50, special for to-morrow,	8.75
Actual value $15.00, special for to-morrow,	9.50
Actual value $15.50, special for to-morrow,	10.75
Actual value $16.25, special for to-morrow,	12.00
Actual value $19.00, special for to-morrow,	15.00
Actual value $22.00, special for to-morrow,	17.75
Actual value $24.75, special for to-morrow,	19.50
Actual value $27.00, special for to-morrow,	22.50
Actual value $29.75, special for to-morrow,	25.00
Actual value $33.00, special for to-morrow,	27.50

Upholsteries.

LACE CURTAINS.

A few of the many, remarkably low priced:

Real Arabian Curtains, $40.00 quality, per pair,	24.50
Real Arabian Curtains, $20.00 quality, per pair,	12.50
Renaissance Curtains, $25.00 quality, per pair,	15.00
Renaissance Curtains, $15.00 quality, per pair,	10.75
Irish Point Curtains, $12.50 quality, per pair,	8.50
Irish Point Curtains, $9.00 quality, per pair,	5.85
Scotch Lace Curtains, $5.50 quality, per pair,	3.90
Fine Nottingham Curtains, $4.50 quality, per pair,	2.80
Nottingham Curtains, $2.75 quality, per pair,	1.65

PORTIERES

in scores of new, novel aud remarkably beautiful designs and colors. Many of the present prices are wonderfully low:

Armure and Oriental Striped Portieres, reversible and fringed top and bottom, $3.50 quality, per pair,	2.45
Tapestry Portieres—300 pairs in nine different styles and thirty colorings; not a pair worth less than $5.00, many worth $7.00; at, per pair,	3.85
Tapestry Portieres, in the new border effects—Beauvais Tapestries, fine Mercerized Tapestries, Frou-Frou Tapestries, etc.; value $8.00 to $12.50; per pair,	6.85
French Silk Damask Portieres—some $18.00 all-silk goods with heavy fringes, some $20.00 Brocaded Damasks with satin borders and silk rope edges; many others; values up to $30,00; at, per pair,	13.50

WONDERFUL TAPESTRY VALUES BRIEFLY TOLD.

Basket Weave Tapestry, 50 in., value 59c.: per yard,	35
Petit Point Tapestry, $1.50 quality; per yard,	75
Satin Damasks, $2.00 quality; per yard,	1.10
Satin Damasks, $3.50 quality; per yard,	1.95

(Third Floor, 18th St. Side)

Blankets and Comforters.

Some extra good values offered in connection with the big half-yearly trade sale of furniture and other homefurnishings:

Bed Pillows for which others ask 55c., on sale here at	39
Silkoline Comforters for which others ask $1.25, on sale here at	75
Ruffled Baby Comforters for which others ask 75c., on sale here at	39
11-4 Blankets for which others ask $2.00 a pair, on sale here at	1.50
California Blankets, extra fine, sold elsewhere at $8.00; our price only	5.00
Bed Spreads for which others ask $1.00, on sale here at	69

And many other equally great bargains.

(Third Floor, Front.)

Good Trunks for Women

are one of the specialties of our Trunk Department. The latest and best creations of the leading trunk manufacturers are always to be had here and at prices that are invariably lower than those of the regular trunk stores. Just note these sample offerings:

Women's Skirt or Dress Trunks, canvas covered, sole leather bound, leather centre band, protected with hickory slats, brassed malleable iron clamps, corners and side bolts riveted throughout; linen lined, brass Excelsior lock, heavy dowels on front and ends; two 1½-inch sole-leather straps that go around the body; four trays, one with hat box and shirtwaist compartment, the other for dresses or skirts; sizes and prices as follows:

36	38	40	42	and	44 inches
11.50	12.25	13.00	13.75	and	14.50

We are closing out about 60 sample trunks in different sizes and styles at one-third (1-3) off regular prices. Come and see them.

(Second Floor, Rear.)

Westchester Team Won Polo Cups.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 17.—The polo finals for the Newport Cups were played this afternoon at the Westchester Polo Club grounds by the Point Judith and Country Club of Westchester teams, and just as in the finals for the Rhode Island Cups at Narragansett Pier, the latter won out at the end by one goal after very hard play. The score was 9¾ to 8¾ goals. Point Judith allowed three goals, which, in view of the fast play of Havemeyer and Blair was more than they could make up. The Country Club led by a quarter of a goal when the last period began, but by strong defense and fast advance work they clearly outplayed their opponents and won handily.

Brother Killed, Sister Seriously Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., Aug. 17.—Edgar Rosenthal and his sister, Pauline, both of New York, were knocked from the Water Gap Bridge by a train to-day. Edgar was fatally injured. They fell a distance of twenty feet, holding each other's hands in descending. Rosenthal's skull was fractured, his arm and leg were broken, and he died in a few minutes. Miss Rosenthal's arm was broken and her head badly cut.

Sister of Charity Killed in Runaway.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Sister of Charity Benedict Joseph of Plattsburg died in the City Hospital to-day from a fractured skull, received in a runaway accident last night. Before taking the veil she was Mary Benoit of Ottawa, Ontario. Three other occupants of the carriage were severely injured in the runaway.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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DISCLAIMING RESPONSIBILITY.

The most incendiary declaration yet made in connection with the steel strike is the disclaimer of Mr. SHAFFER of responsibility for consequences if the strikers resort to violence. It is all the worse because couched in language affecting concern for the evils which must inevitably result from any breach of the peace. To unfurl the red flag of anarchy and call upon his followers to burn, destroy, and kill, would have subjected him to unpleasant attentions from the police. It is much safer to imitate the historic example of Mark Antony beside the bier of Caesar, and incite to riot while apparently pleading with the people for self-restraint. Hence Mr. SHAFFER clothes his mischievous advice in the following words:

> Any breach of the peace that has thus far taken place since this strike began has not come from the side of the strikers, but from the other side. We have obeyed all laws, counseled peaceful means to conduct the strike, sent circulars and letters, and personally advised our people to keep wholly within the laws of the community in which they live and of the Commonwealth. If the trust continues to openly transgress the law and defy the authorities, as at Monessen, and continues to show the same disregard for the rights of citizens we cannot be held responsible for the consequences.

This expedient not only lacks the quality of originality, but it deceives nobody. Furthermore, the disclaimer will in no sense absolve Mr. SHAFFER from whatever responsibility attaches to him as the leader of the strike movement in the interests of which such acts of violence as he professes to fear are imminent may be committed. In every instance in which disappointed strikers have perpetrated crimes against persons and property, the strike leaders have made haste to deprecate violence and lawbreaking, and have "disclaimed responsibility" for acts to which their own inflammatory proclamations had incited their followers.

In looking at this matter let us dispense with all sentimentality. It needs very little of such talk as Mr. SHAFFER is giving the Amalgamated strikers to incite them to riot. He knows this perfectly well, and can have no other purpose in view than to imitate the incendiary who lays his plans in advance to establish an alibi if suspected of kindling the fire from which he profits. No one is misled by such a transparent and cowardly subterfuge. What Mr. SHAFFER means is, that in the towns in which the authorities intend to afford to non-union workmen and to the plants in which they are employed the protection they are entitled to claim, the strikers are expected to look after their own interests by any means they see fit to employ. What he is saying is a direct and deliberate invitation to violence. His suppression by legal and proper means would be of immense advantage to the Amalgamated Association. To follow his extremely bad counsel, even to the extent of one step in the direction in which it points, would do the cause of organized labor lasting injury.

"FORCED LABOR" IN SOUTH AFRICA.

There cannot be much dispute, we think, in view of recent events, that the Right Hon. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, M. P., has done the British Empire more harm than any other man who was born into it during the nineteenth century. The helplessness of the Parliamentary Opposition does not seem to denote that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is politically strong so much as that his opponents are politically weak. It is now plain to everybody inside and outside of Great Britain not only that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's policy of "brusquing things" was the proximate cause of a war which, given some statesmanship on the stronger side, was by no means inevitable, but also that the war has been a huge, incalculable calamity to the British Empire. It is the worst, as things stand now, that that empire has suffered since the success of the American Revolution. But that war was forced on Parliament and on a reluctant Ministry by the personal pressure of a pig-headed monarch. This one has been apparently, though only apparently, embarked upon with the assent of the nation after due Parliamentary discussion. We cannot blame the British people for preferring to trust Lord SALISBURY and the "Hotel Cecil" rather than their wrangling and irreconcilable opponents. But yet it is true that by the urgency of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and the apathy of his nominal chief Great Britain has been committed to a most unfortunate war, a war, as Mr. FREDERIC HARRISON, quoting LUCAN, pointed out, and Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT followed him in pointing out, "could have no triumphs"—

Bella geri placuit nullos habitura triumphos,

But if the disorganized opposition is incompetent to administer, it is abundantly competent to criticise, and it is exhibiting this competency more and more. In the House of Commons on the 6th inst. there was a very interesting and illuminating debate on the situation in South Africa. It was brought up by the request of the Government for a grant of six and a half millions (sterling) "in aid of the revenues of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colonies." It appeared, under the searching of the Liberals, led by Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT, that the money was mainly to be spent upon a constabulary force. And it further appeared that this constabulary force was to be largely employed in keeping the Kafirs quiet and regulating the labor of the gold mines. Sir WILLIAM had dug up the disclosures of the old investigations into the question of "forced labor" in the Transvaal, made long before the war broke out. With great skill and malignity he made it to appear that the mine-owners of the Rand had been trying to reduce the "natives," by the aid of the Boer Government, to a condition of "forced labor," not to be distinguished with ease from that "involuntary servitude" which is slavery. We have not space in which to follow the details of his demonstration. But it is interesting to remark that the "Chairman of the Association of Mines," in the ante-bellum days, pleaded with the Boer Government to put pressure upon the Kafirs to work in the gold mines, at low wages. He declared, did this interesting official, that "the native, at the present moment, receives a wage far in excess of the exigencies of his existence." A thrifty native, still according to this authority, could save $100 a year, and that amount would release him from the necessity of working any longer in the mines. Cut down his wages until he could not possibly save more than $25 a year, force him to work by arresting and harassing him whenever he was caught idling, and then, observed this humanitarian, you had him, and you had labor that would turn out gold at not too great or prohibitive a labor cost.

This looks sufficiently cold-blooded, but it is all there, in black and white, in the official reports which Sir WILLIAM had exhumed. Even the ingenious and pugnacious Mr. CHAMBERLAIN appeared very lamely in his attempt to break the force of the awful showing. For it appeared that the old Boer Government (all this was in 1896) had rejected these cold-blooded propositions upon grounds of humanity, and that, as a matter of fact, it had been found necessary to import "coolie," meaning forced, labor from elsewhere.

What makes this exposition more awful is that one of "the grievances of the Outlanders" which led Mr. CHAMBERLAIN to plunge the British Empire into a war "which could have no triumphs," was the allegation that the Boers were treating the natives with intolerable inhumanity. The maxim of equity that no man can take advantage of his own asking is very conspicuously pertinent to the case of the gold miners of the Rand, if not of the diamond miners of Kimberley.

It is really not good, and particularly not good for us in this country, that the leader of the modern world, as Great Britain so clearly in all political ways has been and is, should so shear herself as she has been doing in this business, of all the moral prestige which was the chief element in her equipment for the primacy of the human race. But we of British blood or British sympathies on this side of the ocean can do nothing about it. We have to leave it to the inhabitants of the British Islands to find a way out of their predicament which shall allow them at least a chance of regaining their leadership of the human race.

A TUNNEL IMPROVEMENT GUESS.

The Railroad Gazette hazards a guess at the nature and details of certain plans for the improvement of the tunnel train service now under consideration by the engineering force of the New York Central Railroad. Although these plans must pass the perilous "scrutiny of the higher officers of the company," it is pleasant to consider them and indulge in the possibly not illusory hope that they may sometime be adopted. We give our readers the benefit of the "guess" of The Railroad Gazette:

> We guess that it will not be a ventilation plan at all, but a plan which will get rid of possibly 80 per cent. of the products of combustion; possibly of all of them. The suburban zone will be electrified. All local trains, serving that zone, will be replaced by electric trains. Each of these latter will be a motor car and a trailer in the middle of the day, and longer trains will be built up by multiples of these, for the busy hours. Such trains might consist of ten or twelve cars, or even more if needed, for each added unit brings its own motor. These trains would be run with no schedule so far as the public is concerned. The intervals would be so short that the suburban passenger would go to the station whenever he got ready; just as one now goes to the stations of the elevated roads. * * * The great frequency of the movement, which is a vital part of the plan, would alone require a special set of tracks. Further, the complication of conductors (third rail or overhead wires) would be intolerable in a big yard. It follows that at some point the suburban tracks will probably be dropped under the yard, and a loop will be made around which the suburban trains will run without switching. The development of this plan opens up great possibilities for the accommodation of the public at the New York terminus.
>
> By the plan outlined the engine movement would be reduced to that which has to do with the through trains—now a very small proportion of the whole. But even this could be cut in half. Taking the local trains out of the yard would leave room to care for the through cars there instead of hauling them back to Mott Haven, and so the engine movement through the tunnel would be reduced to such proportion that perhaps no further means for clearing the air would be necessary.
>
> But if it should still be found that the tunnels were disagreeable, it would have become possible to consider the use of a fireless locomotive of some kind. It is now said that it is impracticable to change engines during the run because of the loss of time, among other reasons. While that objection is powerful as applied to local trains, it is not important as applied to through trains. Five minutes is a serious percentage of a thirty-minute run; it is a negligible part of a twelve-hour run.

All this would have been accomplished by accepting the offer of the Rapid Transit Commission. But it is never too late to wake up, even though midday be past. We shall continue to hope that the guess of our technical contemporary is enlightened and based on information. When we ventured to say some months ago that the officers of the New York Central had under consideration plans of this general nature for saving the lives and feelings of their passengers, the officers to our deep discouragement met us with a protesting and indignant denial. But the Legislature meets next January. It will have facilities for stimulating in a wonderful manner the minds of the officers of the Central.

THE RETURN OF WALDERSEE.

The news that the German Emperor has appointed his sister MARGARET, married to Prince FREDERICK KARL of Hesse, to the Colonelcy of a regiment of fusiliers may surprise people who happen to be unaware of this fashion among crowned heads. The regiment has been commanded hitherto by his mother, the late Dowager Empress FREDERICK. Regiments are supposed to hail with vast delight the appointment of a Queen or Princess as their Colonel, and it is certain that the higher officers of the regiment receive on account of such appointments invitations to Court functions which otherwise might be sighed for in vain.

In America we can scarcely imagine a female Colonel riding at the head of her regiment, although nowhere in the world, not even in horse-loving Albion, could one find more women who would acquit themselves in such a situation with grace and wit. In Germany the fashion seems peculiarly out of place, because the Germans have impressed the world with a very different sort of woman as their chosen ideal. She should hardly be able to ride a horse and would as soon summon up the courage to give commands to soldiers as to fly. As seen in literature, art, and the columns of the press, her figure is ever accompanied by a bundle of keys, signs of her thorough housewifery and economy. Like little children, she may be seen but not overmuch heard. Her two spheres are the kitchen and the kaffee-klatsch; in the one she is watching over the creature comforts of her spouse, and in the other she is sitting in judgment on the neighbors who are not so economical and house-broken as she.

Just now the German papers are concerned with the phenomenon presented by Count VON WALDERSEE. He has returned from a campaign in China, where he came too late for such little fighting as there was, and where his part consisted in trying to keep a lot of soldiers of different nations from quarreling. Yet WALDERSEE talks about the China expedition as MOLTKE would never have talked about Sadowa and Sedan. Before he left for China irreverent papers like Jugend made allusions to this warrior that constructively might be pushed to the verge of insult to the monarch; and ever since the Bavarian wits have used WALDERSEE's asbestos house, which burned up, by the way; his camp furniture, and other conveniences as staples for jokes. But now the serious papers, which would not understand a joke if they stumbled into one, are anxious lest WALDERSEE's laudation of the Emperor, the army, and the navy should rouse the inextinguishable laughter of gods and men. The Berlin National points to the discrepancy between the achievements in China and those in real wars. The Munich Universal Times tells him he is bombastic, and the German Daily Journal of Berlin begs him earnestly to cut his speeches short. But what is the poor man to do when not only German cities and German Princes, but the Czar of Russia himself is telling him what a great person he is?

WALDERSEE is the incarnation of Prussian military methods since the death of MOLTKE, BLUMENTHAL, and others of the old guard. The system of appointing high ladies as Colonels has had its effect on him; das Ewigweibliche has been putting in some fine work. Hence his care to take a house along with him to China—it is the Hausfrau introduced into the German Army by these female commissions who shows her thrifty influence. Hence his bathtub, concerning which the comic journals indulge in so much sport; hence his tendency to that garrulousness which accompanies the kaffee-klatsch. Women and the clergy are notoriously ruthless in military matters; hence the bloodthirsty expressions that accompanied the departure of the German troops from home and the slaughter that marked the useless raids WALDERSEE sent out from Peking. Hence the success that attended WALDERSEE as a peacemaker among jarring foreigners, the high social qualities he exhibited in dealing with our rough-and-ready CHAFFEE, the ease with which he outdid in courtesy the French Generals and diplomats. Since the good old days before the French Revolution, the Germans have not been represented by a warrior so ladylike, a knight whose foot was as ready on the carpet as in the stirrup, a General whom the rude Russ so much admires for his courtly ways and in whose presence the Briton had to veil his awful stare—softened, even he, by the witchery of WALDERSEE! Truly, the Germans are a great people. Between the wit and bonhommie of VON BUELOW, the Chancellor, and the feminine flow of speech of WALDERSEE, there is no knowing to what heights of diplomacy the Fatherland may not aspire.

AN INTERNATIONAL NEED.

It is impossible under ordinary conditions to write to any foreign country and inclose a stamp for a reply. A man may have a foreign stamp or two which he may send to his foreign correspondent, but he cannot supply such needs in any convenient manner. It is of course equally true that he cannot make any of the many small remittances which are ordinarily made in stamps as a convenient substitute for cash. Hence those wishing foreign manufacturers' catalogues, or periodicals, or small articles of merchandise are precluded from supplying themselves through the mails. To the individual this may or may not be important. In the aggregate its importance may be gauged by imagining the withdrawal of such privileges from domestic correspondents. The country would not stand it. We suggest that it would be well that those interested should not rest content with routine official declarations that it is impossible to supply an international stamp.

There are difficulties, of course, and Mr. HENNIKER HEATON, who efficiently supervises the English Post Office administration from the outside of successive Ministries, suggests what some of them are. We cannot go into the mysteries of the par of exchange between the currencies of all countries, nor is it necessary. It is a simple proposition that an international stamp should have one and the same value and price throughout the world, independent of all the vagaries of the relative values of gold, silver, and paper moneys. It would never do to permit buyers of postage to supply their needs in the cheapest market. If this were permissible dealers would sell in London or New York what they had bought under price elsewhere, and all postal business would be done at bargain prices. This is not theory, because the game is workable and worked even now. In London £1 buys 96 foreign postage stamps. In Seoul, the capital of Korea, the same English money is exchangeable for Japanese money which will buy 100 stamps which will carry a letter over the same route in the reverse direction. But if the Japanese money be exchanged for Korean money it will buy 120 to 140 stamps having the same postal value. Stamps are sometimes bought in Seoul in quantities of 40,000 to 50,000 for export. Occasionally the entire stock is exhausted by a single order, and the stamps are delivered as they come from the printing press, being made to order, so to speak. This is doubtless an extreme example, but others are available in more civilized countries. From Greece, for instance, 133 letters can be sent to England for £1, although the same money will send only 96 in the reverse direction. The English pound buys in London 96 foreign service stamps, which cost in the United States $4.80. But in gold the pound is worth $4.87. The terms of the equation being unequal, the proposition is commercially impossible.

Mr. HEATON suggests that each country should sell the other's stamps. These would not be good in the mails of the selling country, just as they are not honored now. But they could be inclosed in letters, and being sent to the country of origin would bring letters to the country where they were sold—which is the point aimed at. It would also seem feasible to issue stamps surcharged or overprinted with the name of the country to which it might be desired to send them, and which should honor them by virtue of receipt of their value from the country issuing them, which, of course, recoups itself from the buyer. Neither idea is perfect, but either is an advance of a practical sort toward a postal Utopia. It is irritating to be told that a mere question of international accounts cannot be managed when it is so well worth while to take the trouble. With the rates of postage between England and her colonies and between the United States and its colonies it is apparent that the cost of carrying the mails is no tenable objection. If the United States can exchange mails with Canada, Mexico, and the Philippines at domestic rates it can well afford to stimulate correspondence with the north and south poles at more than double domestic rates, without fearing loss, or caring whether loss is involved, since it cannot be proportionate to advantages. We wish there were a Mr. Heaton in the United States. If perchance there be one within the Post Office Department itself, as some recent events might be taken to indicate, we would respectfully refer this subject to his consideration.

GENERAL NOTES.

The police of Washington have but just now begun the practice of photographing the unidentified dead and filing the portraits away with the official records of the case.

* * *

Mr. Barna Haskell and wife of Oshkosh, Wis., celebrated a few days ago the sixty-seventh anniversary of their wedding. They were married in Whitingham, Vt., Aug. 13, 1834. Mr. Haskell is ninety-three years old, his wife eighty-three.

* * *

Bequests amounting to $9,500, which the late John A. Wolfe of Pittsburg, Penn., made from his estate of $79,000, to various charitable and religious associations, have failed because his will was not signed thirty days before the date of his death.

* * *

It will be a long way 'round to carry the Liberty Bell from Philadelphia to Waco, Texas, on its journey to the exposition in Charleston, S. C., but Mayor Ashbridge of Waco has asked that it be taken there, saying that no State and no people would appreciate a visit of the Liberty Bell more than would his.

* * *

Missouri has gone over into Wisconsin for a State geologist, the man selected being Prof. E. B. Buckley, who was Assistant Superintendent of the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Society and instructor of commercial geography in the University of Wisconsin. Gov. Dockery is reported as saying that there was nobody in Missouri available for the position.

* * *

John B. French has been re-elected at the age of eighty years to the office of City Clerk of Galena, Ill., which he has held for forty years. His father was the City Clerk for four years before him, and died while in office. For twenty years the City Council chose him. Then a new city charter made the office an elective one, and the people have since elected him at every election, usually without opposition. He is a Democrat.

* * *

Superintendent of Police Sylvester of Washington asks $806,825 for the maintenance of the police force of the National capital city for the ensuing year. Major Sylvester says there has been within the past few years a great improvement in the force, yet there remains much to be done before the department will be improved to such extent as will make it what it should be at the capital of the United States—the model for all others.

* * *

Father J. J. Keane, a Catholic priest of Minneapolis, Minn., who has lately returned from Rome, thus speaks of the Pope: "One thing I noticed in particular. When anything interests him he straightens up and seems to throw his eyes out of his head toward whomever he is talking with. I would not describe it as a look, for the eyes, with all the animation of a whole body, actually stand out from the face like lenses, piercing, it seems, almost through one; yet, behind it all, there is in the depth of those wonderful orbs a kindly look."

* * *

The students at the University of California at Berkeley have revolted against the local expressmen who have raised the price for carrying trunks to 50 cents each, and have formed their own express company. They will charge union rates to outsiders, but for students will ask only what the returning ones can stand. At present the company has but one horse and wagon, but when the 2,000 students swarm back at the beginning of the Fall term, they will supplement this with wheelbarrows and hand-drawn vehicles of all kinds, propelled by students. Meanwhile the local expressmen are not happy.

THE QUESTION OF PURE MILK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may seem trite to offer another contribution on the much-discussed subject of a pure milk supply for New York City, yet to me the problem of providing clean milk to millions of people is of perennial and never fading interest. Repeatedly has it been affirmed that the burden of supplying uncontaminated milk rests upon the owner of the dairy. With a view to determining to what extent the average Delaware County farmer is doing his duty in this matter, I made it my object to examine the conditions in some of the dairies in this part of the State.

I shall describe my impressions and experiences when I visited, not long ago, the so-called "dairy" of a farmer who boasted of his fine cows and of the purity of their milk.

Upon entering what it would be dignified to call a barn, the sight was enough to sicken the heart of even the least enthusiastic friend of public health. The floor was carpeted with straw, and the manure of horses, cows, and fowl. The stalls wherein were being milked a score or more cows were certainly no cleaner than the rest of the barn. The atmosphere was most trying to the nostrils. None of the usual measures that are prescribed by authorities on dairying had been observed by the farmer or his assistants. The cows' udders had not been carefully cleansed, the hands of the milkers had not been washed, and their clothes, in lieu of the immaculate white uniform which my imagination had pictured as appropriate for dairymen, were dirty, and suggested the odors of the pig-pen.

Thinking that this was a good occasion for a little missionary work in the service of public health, I entered into a discourse with the farmer upon the subject. With open-mouthed wonder he listened to my description of germ-life, and was startled to learn that the air of his dairy contained probably millions of germs, many of which were at that moment settling down upon the milk in the pails, there to begin their prolific multiplication. I told him that to prevent this contamination it was necessary for him to have his dairy scrupulously clean. For this purpose his dairy must be exclusively used for milking purposes, and must not serve the needs of a stable or chicken coop. Having concluded my sermon the farmer continued his milking with these words:

"Well, I don't fer the life of me see there can be any 'peisen' in this milk. Those cows are the healthiest cows in this country, and they feed on the best grass on my farm. I have lived on this milk all my life, and there has been no disease in my family, and they have been drinking this milk all along."

The best solution of the problem to my mind is this: The State should appoint a Board of Dairy Inspectors, whose duty should be to make periodical inspections of all the dairies in the State, and issue licenses to their owners; they should issue licenses to only those dairies where cleanliness and good methods are to be found. Only when this has been done shall we be able to say that the responsibility for pure milk does not rest with the farmer.

ALEXANDER SPURGAM, M. D.
Dunraven, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1901.

VICTIMS OF THE TROLLEY CAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the death of F. A. Mollenhauer one more victim has been added to the age of rush and the cheapness of human life. How long is the slaughter to continue? Is all human ingenuity exhausted in its attempt to protect the sacredness of human life?

Why is it that motormen only find out they have run over some one when the victim's bones are crunching under the wheels and his body bumping the car up and down? Is their vision defective? Has a motorman no lungs as well as no eyes? Could he not shout "Hie! Hie!" The pedestrian is always expected to be on the alert and get out of the way, but the motorman must bide his time for heavy trucks.

Are there not rules for clanging the gong? If so, why are they not carried out? The public is largely to blame for its want of public spirit and interest, not only in the matter of car service, but everything else. What is everybody's business is nobody's business.

There are certain places which may be called public crossings. Cortlandt Street is essentially one, and every car approaching such places should be compelled to loudly sound the gong and slow up. But they don't; they shoot along at lightning speed more often than not in silence. But with a child's life for a dollar in Jersey City, what can you expect? How many will take the trouble to write upon this subject? Very few.

It would seem life to-day in another form is as cheap as it was in the middle ages. Surely such conditions should not only call for reflection, but for action, in a Christian age and Nation, if only for appearance's sake. Could not the dear clerics do something to awaken the public conscience? So far the ingenious trolley and the wonderful cable have proved veritable juggernauts. Let each ask himself how he would feel if his father, or brother, or mother, or sister were ground up like the man carried back and forth to Coney Island or poor, unfortunate Mollenhauer. The American people are too selfish to be worthy of the name of a Christian people. Is it not time we reflected? Life and future responsibility are something more than dollars, which we must inevitably find in our accounting in the great future. Slowly move the wheels of Christian progress, and little is each willing to do for all irrespective of reward.

WILLIAM SAUL.
Jersey City, N. J., Aug. 14, 1901.

POSTPONEMENTS OF MR. SCANNELL'S TRIAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit one of New York's sorely afflicted citizens to express commendation for your very excellent editorial concerning the present "intolerable police situation."

Your characterization of the Commissioner is plain and truthful. His imbecility and obvious unfitness for the position are indisputable, but Mayor Van Wyck's abject subserviency to Tammany dictation has inflicted this and other evils upon the community. Another department is under the ban, and it would be as well to hold it up for public view, for, owing to the recent disclosures respecting the police it may possibly escape attention. I refer to the indictment found so promptly and courageously against so prominent an official as Fire Commissioner Scannell.

The proceedings in this case are of interest. When called upon to plead thirty days' time was asked for by defendant's counsel on the plea that sufficient time had not been afforded for examination of indictment. Recorder Goff gave an extension of ten days. At the expiration of that time the matter comes up in another form, and a request is made for a transfer to another court, to be convened in September. Judge McAdam was accommodating enough to grant transfer, but the vigilance of our worthy District Attorney prevented so great a delay, and it was ordered that the case be considered before Judge Gildersleeve. It was brought up on the 12th inst., and notwithstanding the just opposition of the District Attorney, a still further delay (two weeks,) was obtained by defendant, who, feeling assured of more favoritism, was not present. Our citizens have reason to be justly indignant at the manner in which this important matter is being treated by our Judiciary. It is high time that a halt be called.

JUSTICE.
New York, Aug. 13, 1901.

THE MAYORALTY.

To the Editor of The New York Times.

What is needed as a Mayoralty candidate is not an old political hack, but a strong, honorable man, who has the welfare and interests of the city at heart, and who could mold and give it a clean government. How would the name of Alexander E. Orr do for Chief Magistrate of this great city? He has all the needed qualifications to fill the office with honor to himself and credit to the citizens.

He has been schooled as a business man in one of the great commercial houses of this city. He is ex-President of the Chamber of Commerce, and President of the Rapid Transit Commission. He is a Director in many of the leading banking and other financial institutions, and is thoroughly familiar with the needs of this city. He masters all he undertakes, is a ready and forcible speaker, able to clearly and fearlessly express his views, either on the stump or with the pen, and is still vigorous and capable of hard work.

A Tilden Democrat, with these qualifications, he would be his own master, and would give the city a clean, honest government, which it is sadly in need of at present. I therefore suggest his name to the United Citizens' Committee.

GEORGE S. SCOTT.
New York, Aug. 16, 1901.

TROLLEY LINE ALONG THE HUDSON

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The unabated zeal and public spirit of THE TIMES in demanding a reform of conditions in the Park Avenue tunnel emboldens me to suggest one other avenue of escape from a state of affairs which has, long ago, passed the limit of forbearance.

I am not so optimistic as to hope or believe that the tunnel nuisance is to be abaated by any voluntary act of the New York Central Railroad Company. It is highly probable that the astute managers of that corporation will be able to evade or defy both the presentment made by the last Grand Jury and any indictment which the District Attorney has said might be found against them in the future.

The only weapon with which to fight this leviathan is competition, and this alone will be effectual in arousing the high officials at Forty-escond Street to a sense of their obligations to the traveling public. Let the residents and property owners along the Hudson River encourage the establishment of an electric railway from the New York City line to Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, and Tarrytown, to compete for traffic with the steam railroads, and the latter would be seen to hasten with all possible speed to cater to that public whose demands they now can afford to ignore or despise.

It is almost inexplicable that this territory has not been invaded by the enterprising trolley people. No doubt the New York Central has done what it could to obstruct a move of this kind, and it is more than probable that they inspired a bill passed by the Legislature forbidding an electric railway on any part of Broadway in Westchester County. It is also quite likely that wealthy land owners through this district have assisted as much as they could in excluding the electric cars from highways where they could be profitably operated.

To the exclusive sense of many people in this part of our country the trolley is still an object of aversion and alarm. Many of our smartest folk will go to Newport and other fine towns and enjoy a trolley ride, but such a thing at home along the banks of the incomparable Hudson becomes a desecration. Very likely, though, this portion of our community are not patrons of the tunnel in Summer, and, therefore, would have very little fault to find with the New York Central monopoly.

It is impossible to say how long the people along the Hudson will hypnotize themselves into the belief that electric railways are inimical to the well being of this community. At all events they may rest assured that they will continue to roast and stifle in the Park Avenue tunnel until they can find some other means of transportation to New York City than over "America's greatest railroad." The time is ripe for an electric road through this country that will connect with the Rapid Transit Subway at King's Bridge.

"PROPERTY OWNER."
Irvington, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1901.

CANADIAN PROVINCIALISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day you bestow some deserved criticism upon The Toronto Mail and Empire's foolish claim that Americans do not like Rudyard Kipling's recent writings because he brought a lawsuit against an American publisher and has also been an ardent advocate of the Boer war. The Mail and Empire seems to be wholly ignorant that the condemnation of Mr. Kipling's work has been quite as severe in England as in this country.

But I wish to call to your attention the fact that few Americans are aware of the extraordinary things continually published in the Canadian press about this country and its people. Last week a writer, signing the initials "M. J. G., contributed to The Montreal Gazette a four-column review of Worthington Ford's "Life of Washington," in which the wonderful "M. J. G." overturned the conception of Washington universally accepted in this country and Great Britain. After working various other assaults upon his character, he asserts that Washington executed André in order to bind his Generals and himself together by the common tie of murder so that no other would dare to desert as Arnold did. "M. J. G." asserts that the rebellion then seemed to be at its last gasp, and Washington took this desperate means of compromising his Generals in order that the British Government would not receive and forgive any more of them as it did Arnold. "M. J. G." defends Arnold's action as right on the ground that, after a period of darkness and error, he was but returning to the King what was the King's own.

I read in another Canadian paper an urgent request that the Canadians save every relic of the coming visit of the Duke and Duchess of York to Canada. The writer, after speaking of other articles, named the bridles and gear to be worn by the horses drawing the carriage of the royal pair. These, he said, could be cut in pieces and distributed among many persons, and the children and grandchildren of the recipients, long years afterward, could proudly show these memorable souvenirs of the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York. All this was published gravely.

You have no idea of the narrowness and provincialism of life in Canada and the prevalence of prejudice and flunkeyism. This is why Canadian young men are so eager to leave their native land, and it is why so large and magnificent a country as Canada shows a scant five millions of population by its new census, an increase of less than a million in twenty years.

C. L. ANDRUS.
New York City, Aug. 16, 1901.

SUNFLOWERS AND MOSQUITOS.

The recent thinking that there is intimate relation of malarial diseases to the existence of certain varieties of mosquitoes and the statement by a newspaper correspondent that mosquitoes avoid the neighborhood of the plant named Ricinus corumunis, and from whose seeds the "castor oil" is derived, lead to my saying that another plant—the sunflower—has long been reputed as being a protector from both malaria and mosquitoes, and that its antimalarial virtues may be because of its avoidance by mosquitoes.

When some of my forbears were pioneers in the settlement of what is now within Madison County, N. Y., they planted (as I was told) sunflowers upon the embankments of earth which were about their log houses, because of the current belief in their efficacy as preventive of "fever and ague." Shortly after the civil war of 1861-5, an officer of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, (a Colonel, as I remember,) told me that, while he had been encamped upon the lowland south of the City of Washington, he had surrounded his tent with concentric rows of sunflowers, and that, although there were many cases of "chills and fever" among others of the same encampment, neither he nor any of those who were "tented" with him had "chills and fever," or so much discomfort from mosquitoes as others, who had no such plantation of sunflowers.

He and my ancestors were mostly impressed by the reputed usefulness of sunflowers as preventives of malaria, and their infliction by mosquitoes was of such constant endurance, and this lack of appreciation and knowledge of conditions so primitive, as to suggest no connection between flies, flowers, and fevers.

With these I will also mention frogs, because of their serviceability through their eating of the "wigglers" that might otherwise hatch out as winged and aerial mosquitoes. Now that I recognize the relation of one to the other and remember the myriads of "wigglers" seen in boyhood, when I looked into the hogshead that stored some of the rainwater, shed from the roof of the "back wing," and I remember how mosquitoes did then bite, and that I didn't have "chills and fever," I am sensible of having "escaped a great mercy."

F. A. CASTLE.
New York, Aug. 16, 1901.

MEMORIALS IN TRINITY CHURCH, NEWPORT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of late years, one after the other, four stained-glass windows have been put into Trinity Church, Newport, as memorials, in the place of the original small-paned windows of clear glass. Many complaints and objections have been made by those interested in preserving this historical building intact. At last the corporators are to be given an opportunity to decide by ballot as to whether more stained glass shall be put in or not.

Will you kindly insert a plea for the original windows that are left to remain unchanged? The church was built in 1698-1702, at a time when our Protestant forefathers in the Church were getting rid of stained-glass windows and rich ecclesiastical decorations of all kinds. It is a memorial of those colonists who preferred hardship and independence to the good things of life if a condition of submission to tyranny; an age of austere simplicity and self-denial, which is expressed in every line of the plain, square wooden building, the straight-backed pews, the white paint, and the clear-glass windows, which were to let in sunlight and fresh air with no stint.

The church is a perfect specimen of the architecture of those years, and, with its fine spire, is a conspicuous ornament to the town. Is it not a shame to mar its harmony with heavy, dark-colored windows suitable to a stone church of the Gothic style? Is it not a shame that one of the very few old buildings of our country should be changed and redecorated and modernized out of all recognition?

NEWPORT SUBSCRIBER.
Newport, R. I., Aug. 15, 1901.

Woman's Position in Europe.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to supplement my recent communication anent the position of women in Continental Europe by quoting an item from the Vienna Extrablatt:

"Among the prisoners brought before the bar at the Josephstadt District Court was a Miss Amalia L., a professional musician and member of a ladies' orchestra, who was charged with 'forbidden return.' She had been banished from Vienna for a term of ten years, but had returned, had found a position, and had herself recorded among the arrivals as Miss Anna Weber. Professional jealousy induced one of her colleagues to inform a patrolman on the street that Miss L., who was just then returning from a performance, had been banished, and her immediate arrest followed.

"Judge—You know that you are not allowed to return to Vienna?

"Prisoner (weeping)—I was compelled, your Honor. My calling is that of musician, and in the provinces there are no lady orchestras.

"Judge—Then you ought to have looked for another means of support.

Prisoner—Oh, your Honor, I have tried to. Hunger forced me to seek employment as a menial, but I lacked the necessary servants' pass book and testimonials, and failed. I could find no work, and it came to such a pass with me that I was on the point of giving myself up to a life of shame, in the City of Brünn. Twice I attempted suicide, and was rescued. Then I walked on foot from Brünn to Vienna, and found my present position, when I was betrayed by another young lady of our orchestra.

"The Judge sentenced the prisoner to ten days' of stringent arrest, and cautioned her not to return to Vienna before the expiration of ten years."

O. DRESCHER.
Hohlebora, Germany, Aug. 2, 1901.

Silk Factories and Strikes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"M. T. R." writes in to-day's TIMES, suggesting the removal of silk mills from Paterson to smaller towns, to avoid strikes. A great many plants have already removed from Paterson, but the labor unions organized these outside mills, and have declared strikes just the same as in the City of Paterson.

I would remind "M. T. R." that when a silk plant removes from the Lyons of America it detaches itself immediately from dyers, throwsters, finishers, reelers, and an almost unlimited supply of experienced weavers, warpers, beamers, pickers, twisters, winders, quillers, designers, card-cutters, loom-fixers, and hard and soft silk workers on all clases of work.

Successful plants are now in full operation outside of Paterson, but it takes years to educate the help up to a satisfactory standard.

F. P. T.
New York, Aug. 15, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Firmly United.

"Is she well married?"

"I should say so. She's been trying for years to get a divorce, and can't.—Baltimore Jewish Comment.

Plenty of It.

"He seems rather proud of his ignorance."

"Yes; well, he's got a good big lot of it."—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Secret.

Ella—Bella told me that you told her that secret I told you not to tell her.

Stella—She's a mean thing—I told her not to tell you I told her.

Ella—Well! I told her I wouldn't tell you she told me—so don't tell her I did.—Brooklyn Life.

Plain People.

"The payple Oi lived wid before," said the new cook, "wor very plain, ma'am."

"Well, are we not plain here?" asked the lady.

"Troth, ye are so, ma'am, but in a different way. The others wor plain in their way o' livin', not 'n their looks, ma'am."—Philadelphia Press.

WHEN LOVE PASSED BY.

Solomon Solis-Cohen in St. Louis Mirror.

I was busy with my plowing
  When Love passed by.
"Come," she cried, "forsake thy drudging;
Life's delights are few and grudging;
What hath man of all his striving,
All his planning and contriving,
  Here beneath the sky?
When the grave opes to receive him
  Wealth and wit and honors leave him—
  Love endures for aye!"
But I answered: "I am plowing.
  When with straight and even furrow
  All the field is covered thorough,
I will follow."
  Love passed by.

I was busy with my sowing,
  When Love passed by.
"Come," she cried, "give o'er thy toiling;
For thy moil thou hast but moiling—
  Follow me, where meadows fertile
  Bloom unsown with rose and myrtle,
  Laughing to the sky;
Laugh for joy the thousand flowers,
Birds and brooks—the laughing hours
  All unnoted fly."
But I answered: "I am sowing.
  When my acres all are planted,
  Gladly to thy realm enchanted
I will follow."
  Love passed by.

I was busy with my reaping
  When Love passed by.
"Come," she cried, "thou planted'st grieving,
Ripened sorrows art thou sheaving;
If the heart lie fallow, vain is
Garnered store. Thy wealth of grain is
  Less than Love's least sigh.
Haste thee—for the hours fast dwindle
Ere the pyre of Hope shall kindle
  In life's western sky."
But I answered: "I am reaping.
  When with song of youth and maiden,
  Home the hock-cart comes, full-laden,
I will follow."
  Love passed by.

I had gathered in my harvest
  When Love passed by.
"Stay," I called—to her, swift speeding,
Turning not, my cry unheeding—
"Stay, O Love, I fain would follow,
Stay thy flight, oh, fleet-winged swallow
  Cleaving twilight sky!
I am old and worn and weary,
Void my fields and heart—and dreary,
  With thee would I fly.
Garnered woe is all my harvest,
  Sad ghosts of my dead hopes haunt me,
  Fierce regrets, like demons, taunt me—
Stay!—I follow!"
  Love passed by.

Letters from Readers on Various Timely Topics

HOW TO PREVENT STRIKES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am one of those who believe the labor problem can never be solved by strikes, and therefore take somewhat the same ground as does THE TIMES in its leader of Aug. 16. The fact that the Social Labor Party condemns strikes shows how many of the wage earners view the matter.

Mr. Douglas of Brockton, the shoemaking magnate, and all his employes hold that strikes are unnecessary, and when in the Senate he was able to get a bill passed calling for a State Board of Arbitration. In his factories women receive equal pay with men for equal work, and if an employe invents an improved machine he is paid for it. Dust blowers keep the atmosphere of the factory pure, and the services of a doctor, who calls every day at noon, are free to all. This sort of prosperity sharing is the best preventive of strikes and discontent.

Mr. C. D. Borden, mill owner, of Fall River, also strongly condemns strikes, also all schemes for reducing wages for the purpose of precipitating a strike, just to help the mill owners to reduce their output. This worthy capitalist has often been the peacemaker when an industrial war seemed inevitable, and when, in 1898, even labor leaders advised a 5 per cent. decrease in wages he posted in his mills a notice of 10 per cent. increase, thus obliging all the other manufacturers to follow his example. Thus came peace and prosperity instead of strikes and poverty.

M. Arthur Fontaine, director of the Statistical Department of the Ministry of Commerce in France, in his last report says there were in 1900 902 strikes, as against 740 for the year 1899, which was a record year, and he emphasizes strongly the fact that by going on strike the workmen, on the whole, lose more than they gain. In 1899 24 per cent. of the strikes were successful, and in 1900 this proportion fell to 22.73 per cent., while in 37 per cent. of the strikes the strikers' demands ended in an out-and-out failure, while if any compromises were reached it was after a long struggle, at the end of which the wage earners were much poorer than when they began the strike. Here we note the tragic element for the wage earner. Capital won't starve. Labor may. And now our giant combines have taken another step in the great conflict, and will proceed to remove many plants from trades union controlled districts, and in so doing wipe out so many successful and once happy villages. Alas, what ruin this all means to thousands of humble homes!

"Such heroic measures" (says THE TIMES of Aug. 16) "for protection and reprisal would have been impossible under any but exceptional conditions, prior to the era of industrial consolidation." And it is a question whether now such operations do not savor too much of monarchism in industry and do make our people feel they have maximized the corporation to the detriment of their own and the country's best interests.

Seeing the giant strides of these billion-dollar combines, one is led to think the present economic system is transitional and must lead either to public ownership or to complete economic oligarchy. James B. Dill, the famous legal authority on trusts, thus speaks of their future:

"The same movement which leads to the concentration under one control of the factories of eighteen different States will in due time lead us to a centralization of power to create, maintain, and regulate such companies in the hands of a power higher than is paramount in any single one of the eighteen States in which the corporation may choose to do business."

National, not State, control and regulation. Yes, that naturally must be the outcome if we would safeguard this giant Capital from his own greed and rapacity. We must humanize and naturalize him—in fact, make monopoly the creature not of greed, but of the people.

JOSIAH C. PUMPELLY.
New York, Aug. 16, 1901.

SYMPATHY FOR STRIKERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being a laborer for many a year, I never joined a strike and was the only "scab" at one time in Twenty-seventh Street, near Seventh Avenue, years ago, when I thought that my fellow-workmen were wrong, nor did I ever join any union or lodge with the single exception of the church.

I never could sign an agreement not to join a union of workingmen, however, because I maintain liberty of soul, and I am astonished that our steel strikers have laid so little stress on the fact that the trust exacting such a pledge committed a willful transgression upon our rights as men. Could they not just as reasonably make us sign a pact not to join the Odd Fellows, the Masons, or a church? I am certain that the laws of liberty throughout the land would, and should, protect the toiler against such a rule over his manhood by the trust, and if I understand the reason for the steel workers' strike at all, it centres in this citadel of human liberty, that capital must give up this hold on the souls of men.

I have no right to sell my liberty of choice; I have no right to promise not to join a union, a society, or a church, and workingmen would be unworthy of their name if they silently see their brethren sell their very souls. No wonder that trusts don't care to arbitrate! Possibly it was exaggeration to affirm that the trust was ready to crush that strike if it were to cost $200,000,000. As a mere fraction of their recent dividends, they could afford to pay several thousand dollars to every refractory workingman, over and over again, if that matter might thus be settled now, once and forever. But not every man has such a price, and all our Mammon of unrighteousness never will buy all the liberty of the land, will not buy up all the souls of men.

DR. FAUST.
Astoria, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1901.

APPEAL TO WORKINGMEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that it is high time for the workingmen of Greater New York to seriously consider the matters involved in the coming municipal election next November. The writer of this has lived some thirty-five years in New York and Brooklyn. Tammany Hall is an enemy of everything decent and respectable. In every election district are policy shops galore, doing a flourishing and profitable business. These dens of infamy are patronized by men, women, and even children. One well-known policy backer, whose residence is in a fashionable section of Brooklyn, has fifty policy shops, principally on the east side of New York City. Frankfort Street, between William and Park Row, is blocked every day in the week by crap players, so that pedestrians have to take to the street; also, the City Hall Park.

These same conditions obtain all over our city. Hoodlums are allowed to roam our streets, throwing stones at pedestrians and with no attempt to stop them. It is utterly impossible to exaggerate the license which is allowed all forms of vice. Complaints made to the various station houses are unheeded.

The workingmen of Greater New York are honest and hardworking. A majority of them have families, whom they desire to see become good men and women. Every man and woman of average intelligence knows that Tammany Hall is rotten and vicious. Many—the most—of its leaders are men without character. New York City is to-day at the mercy of a band of unscrupulous bandits, whose chief is spending his ill-gotten gains in England. If any one is anxious to know the class of people feeding at the public crib, let him visit the many public departments and carefully scrutinize the features of the army of public beneficiaries—faces bloated and utterly devoid of intelligence. There was a time in the history of New York when intelligent persons could be seen in the city departments.

In voting to continue Tammany Hall in power the workingman is voting to license vice, to foster corruption, to keep in power the Murphys, Deverys, the Carrolls, the Van Wycks, and a host of other equally disreputable men. To the workingman one word more: Do you want your children deprived of a full day's school attendance? Do you want policy shops in the blocks where you live?

A. M. E.
Brooklyn, Aug. 13, 1901.

SURFACE TRANSIT IN NEW YORK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that Mr. L. J. Callanan is wrong in nearly every one of his contentions. Rightly viewed, the present plan of running the Sixth and Eighth Avenue cars on streets parallel with Broadway is in every way an improvement over the old method. Broadway is more than crowded as it is, and as Mr. Callanan does not object to walking "three or four blocks," why not walk to the Sixth and Eighth Avenue cars? Instead of the traffic from the west side being diverted to Broadway by the existing arrangement, relief is afforded to Broadway by the electric cars on West Broadway, Hudson, and other streets, not forgetting to take into account the through cars that touch Broadway at Canal Street.

Regarding length of cars, it will be a benefit to all concerned when every car run in the streets of New York is at least thirty-eight feet in length, which is the length of the longest cars now run by the Metropolitan Company. Even this is less than the length of many of the cars in New Jersey, Massachusetts, and other States. The interests of pedestrians, teamsters, and wheelmen are all conserved by long cars. If in one case fifty persons are carried on a car at a time and in another case only twenty-five persons are so carried, it is self-evident that, equal numbers being carried in a day by the two lines, pedestrians and teamsters have to look out for only half as many cars on the line that has fifty-passenger cars as they have to on the line that carries only twenty-five persons to the car. With the shorter cars also the number of stops to take on and let off passengers is greatly increased, thus still more congesting the streets and interrupting other traffic, besides reducing the average speed of travel, which is now altogether too slow. What is needed on all cars is a safety power brake. With this addition to equipment, it would be of great advantage to have fifty-foot cars, for the cogent reasons already stated.

Mr. Callanan appears to look back longingly to the old horse cars on the avenues. Well, New York has the shame of having more horse car mileage than any other Northern city—perhaps it would be more accurate to say than all other Northern cities. Horse cars are a relic of barbarism. When one takes into account the sufferings of the poor horses and the sufferings of poor humanity because of the filthy dust created by the horses, one wonders why New Yorkers have endured the nuisance for so long. It was done away with almost ages ago—ages ago measured by the speed of our mechanical advancement—in the small cities and towns of the country, and now is a thing of the past even in Boston and Philadelphia.

Mr. Callanan is grieved because he cannot get an electric car to stop unless he is on the side of the street where the car is, while the driver of the horse car in the fine old days would stop when Mr. Callanan was on the opposite side of the street. I am reminded that a good many years ago I found a steam railroad running from Rogers to Bentonville, in the wilds of Benton County, Ark., which was very accommodating to its rural passengers. The engineer would stop at a cross roads or in the middle of a farm to take on a passenger with a basket of eggs or a roll of butter. That was all right, perhaps, although somewhat annoying to a passenger who was in a hurry, but the rule hardly would be applicable to the Northwestern or the New Haven Road. The Arkansas stub bore about the same relation to these lines that the antiquated horse car does to the electric car.

CLOSE OBSERVER.
New York, Aug. 12, 1901.

THE SERVANT GIRL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have waited, hoping that some one with fuller information and a freer pen would take up the question so modestly introduced by E. T. Stedman, from the quaint seclusion of Middletown, Conn., in Monday's paper. His advice on "How to keep a servant" must have touched to the very depths the understanding of those unfortunates who are called upon to wrestle with this problem in a metropolitan community. And yet, not a soul has hearkened back a response.

I suppose it is because "everybody is out of town," as your grocer and butcher will tell you; pardon me, I mean as your "tradesmen" will say. As the army of the discontented increases the leaders naturally grow bolder in their demands, and a reform may then be said to be well on the way. That's how it is—I mean how it will be—in a great democratic republic—when we have it. So the advent of Mr. Stedman to the ranks of the despairing brings us a step nearer our rights, and if we do not get our rights, he can at least feel he has done a man's part in behalf of his suffering fellows.

Mr. Stedman evidently already has his rights, he discusses the subject with so much calmness, and it can therefore have for him no more than an academic interest. He says that "servants' rights" interest him—much in that tone of wise solemnity assumed by Oscar Wilde, whose announcement, upon arriving for the first time in America, that the Atlantic Ocean "disappointed" him, caused such a goodly number of us to smile. "Mistress and maid," he says, "should consider each other as human beings." This certainly is a deep thought and worthy of the great Sheldon himself, whose method in this line is as sweeping and unconventional as ever Coxey's was in his.

What kind of beings, I wonder, have "mistress and maid" been in the habit hitherto of regarding each other? "Their motto should be, 'Bear and forbear,'" according to Mr. Stedman. Now, according to me, nobody but the veriest churl will find fault with this. It is a brilliant and well-balanced proposition which, for example, a sleeping car porter, a janitor, or an elevator man could very well indeed afford to take to heart. Conductors on electric cars as well. "Bear and forbear." Indeed, yes, Mr. Editor; they ought to be appealed to to do both—every one of them—and thus leave the poor, common, work-a-day man free to that extent to pursue his humble career unhindered and as best he may. Living, in the absence of these troubles, is so hard anyhow—not to speak at all of the superimposed weight of the servant girl and her "claims"!

"We cannot do without a kitchen stove, still it is not to be placed with the piano in the parlor," Mr. Stedman exclaims. But the Rev. Mr. Sheldon maintains that the dining room is the place for it. Here we have what Lord Bacon would call an "incongruous confluence of commodities"—yes, and of testimony also, let me add. In the face of this, how can ordinary people be supposed to decide? A stove in the dining room would be as much behind the horizon as Sampson was at the battle of Santiago. But with Susan behind the stove in the dining room, we come at once upon an equitable adjustment of things. The author of "In His Steps" was willing that Susan should be there; but according to the dispatches from Kansas a few weeks back, Mrs. Sheldon was opposed to the idea, and now comes Mr. Stedman lining up on the same side, as you might say—for only querulous people can see a difference between dining room and parlor, where it is a question of the location of Susan and the kitchen stove.

The mistress should remember, according to your correspondent, that "familiarity breeds contempt." It is good of you to open your columns to these things. This recommendation becomes more and more important the closer it is examined. We want leaders who can talk just like that. It is a profound idea. Had I not seen it in THE TIMES I should scarcely have conceived it possible that one man alone could have thought it out. It must have been "got up in convention," as the late J. W. Kelly would say.

"If the mistress knows how the work should be done, the servant will respect that knowledge," your correspondent avers. This is kind on the part of the servant. But will she? See how near to a solution this brings the question—in Connecticut. The idea in New York has been that if the mistress is endowed with this information she should keep it to herself—mind her own business, in fact. They are obdurate, however, mistresses are, and cannot be prevailed upon to keep quiet, and as the poor servants know their rights—cooks especially—who can blame them if at times, in the midst of dinner, let us say, they demand their wages, and there and then walk out into the cold and cheerless world, ready once more to wrestle with the strenuous life? Who, I repeat, can blame them? "Be pitiful; be courteous," says Mr. Stedman, and then, like a gallant warrior, lays down his pen. Mistresses always are pitiful in a trying crisis such as that—pitiful of their own sad selves. And as for "courtesy," enough said. If courtesy be not shown at that supreme moment, aye, in chunks so gigantic that you would almost mistake it for humility, there is crockery and china and glassware in plenty, and well does Susan know that a confluence of commodities such as these, when forced into violent collision, will cause a tuneful jangling that will drown the barrel organ of the Italian, and make the roar of the trolley and the "L" seem a heavenly harmony.

I have a notion. It is "un-American," I admit, and the answer to anything "un-American" by those who boast that this is the "greatest country on the surface of the globe" usually is, "Why don't you go to Europe and stay there"? Still, people will persist in having opinions, and will even brave adverse criticism in expressing them. My notion is that the average servant, or maid, or domestic, or help, or whatever is thought to be the most democratic and least "un-American" way of describing them, is a favored child of fortune in this good city. She has a good home, good food, good wages—extraordinarily good wages—and little responsibility. Mistresses are here to be exploited by her, and she exploits them. She knows her power and she uses it. She wields the lash. Mistresses may make an outcry, it is true, but woe be to the one who is caught in the act! You cannot attach the average servant to your household as in Europe. Oh, that horrid Europe! The more kindness you show her the more she wants.

The more wages you give her, the more she wants. She may not have read "Oliver Twist," but she has Oliver's "give me more" off by heart, nevertheless. Servants make their own terms. They make their own hours. They make their own rules. "Servants" indeed. "Servant" presupposes servitude. Where, then, is the servitude? I see now they have their own club and their own bridge whist in Newport, and they are even mistaken at times for their own "masters" and "mistresses." Goodness knows, they have advocates in plenty in the press, these poor, persecuted, down-trodden people; in fact, they may be said to have the press itself. I haven't heard it stated that they have as yet a lobby at Albany. But Rome wasn't built in a day! When one thinks of the average household girl, strong, plumpy, and buoyant, with no rent to pay, and no tencent restaurant to patronize, and then of the poor, patient, overworked girl behind the counter, on $5, $6, or $7 a week, and everything to pay out of it; and when one thinks further that for every word spoken for her in the newspapers there are a thousand spoken for the other girl, it must appear unfair, to say the least.

Doubtless all this will amaze and stupefy our friend from Middletown, who must see that his quaint receipts for a general settlement, while good in the abstract, touch merely the fringe of a question more complex and curious than Tammany Hall. On the other hand, there are many readers of THE TIMES who will think I have said nothing that they themselves would not say if they took the trouble to say anything. We cannot all live in Connecticut.

New York, Aug. 9, 1901. J. M. WALL.

THE BLUE ANCHOR SOCIETY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The attention of one of the officers of the "Blue Anchor Society" has been called to several articles recently published relative to the disposal of the steamship collections for philanthropic purposes, and the proportion allotted to our "Blue Anchor Society," whose object is the furnishing of clothing, food, and other necessaries to the shipwrecked, through supplies constantly sent on requisition from the Government agent in Washington, D. C., to the 269 life saving stations on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts and the lakes. It would be most unjust to allow this opportunity to pass without making a distinction between the companies which have, and those which have in a limited degree, or not at all, aided a society whose benefits are extended to all travelers of all nations—a society which, with Government sanction and co-operation, has been the sole resource of the rescued by the brave life savers of our United States Life Service for twenty-one years past.

In the present communication the writer desires to specially mention two of the companies which have been the main dependence of our society—the International Navigation Company and the Hamburg-American Lines. It is our intention, in the near future, to submit this question of the disposition of funds collected on board ship for charitable purposes to the representatives of the different lines, and to publish the result in the interests of the "Blue Anchor Society," it being a known fact that many of our friends have been surprised to learn that, of the money contributed by them to entertainments on board ship, under the impression that our society shared in the distribution, we have not received and do not receive a cent from some of the largest passenger-carrying steamers. Americans form so large a proportion of the traveling community, and give so generously, that it is well they should be informed officially on this subject, and our society gladly takes advantage of the recent indorsement of our claims, through the valued letters of Mr. Albert Crane, to urge our fellow-countrymen specially, and also our foreign visitors, to interest themselves in our effort to secure the co-operation of those who have hitherto disregarded our object. As soon as the replies are received from the companies we shall publish their tenor, or, if too long delayed, the success of our application will be published from time to time.

It is important to state that, with the exception of rent for office rooms (which are utilized also for storage and packing our cases for shipment) and expenditures for stationery, postage, and incidental expenses, every dollar given is aplied to the object for which the association was created, there being no salaried official or employe.

Mrs. MARY GRAHAM YOUNG,
Treasurer.
Stapleton, S. I., Aug. 14, 1901.

MINISTERS' VACATIONS.

SUMMER CHURCH ATTENDANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After considerable debating in my mind I venture to write you because I see THE NEW YORK TIMES publishes letters from all classes of society. THE TIMES is very fair and impartial, as a rule, in its editorials. Our religious weeklies do not seem to be as broad and liberal with the people. Often it is some minister who has missed his "calling" who has finally squatted in an editor's chair, narrow, contracted, and very pliant to the religious professional. The layman and the public at large are lost sight of, and are not very welcome guests in his sanctum. Therefore I think your paper is really more truly religious than many of these so-called religious weeklies.

I have read with considerable interest five letters in THE TIMES referring to church attendance in the Summer in New York City. I desire to say a word from the standpoint of a layman, and one who is deeply interested in the churches here, as to what in my humble opinion is the primary cause of empty churches and closed ones in the hot weather. We must all admit that our Protestant churches, in brief, are governed by the elders, deacons, and Trustees. It is they who have the say as to the pastor, the music, the sexton, and, in fact, the running of the whole organization.

If these officials were a body of men who were truly regenerated, the spirit and methods of Wall Street would have nothing to do as regards securing money to run the churches, and having music especially attractive to draw and fascinate those who have money. Different standards would also govern the selection of the man in the desk, and the points regarding his appearance and gestures, and the nice things said, and about not being too severe to arouse consciences, so that the truth might disturb their peace of mind and make them ill at ease. Would that we had a revival of true religion among the officers of all our churches. If the Holy Spirit came with such power upon these men as to impress their hearts, then I feel assured we should see a Pentecostal time among the ministers of our churches, and living waters would flow from lips heretofore sealed, now broken by the power of the Holy Ghost.

We would soon see a quickening along the whole line of church work and perceive very distinctly a body of regenerated believers in the Lord Jesus Christ. As a grand result of it all there would be no closed churches in Summer, as these kind of people are Winter and Summer Christians.

I fear that the chief reason for so many of our churches being closed in the Summer is the result of years of the quiet sowing of this secular seed, things diametrically opposed to the spiritual life. These things have filtered in subtly among all the church services, until the spirit of this worldly life is the dominant principle, eating up the very vitals of the church, until, I am very sorry to admit it, the man or woman who is in earnest and who wants to grow into a more perfect character in the Christian life is set down as a crank and a fanatic, not by outsiders, but by what we call to-day church people.

I know of a case not a thousand miles from where I am, where the officials came to the pastor and told him he must not preach so much on the Holy Spirit. The poor man trembled and gave way, and, like Samson, lost his power and resigned. I have seen as many as 600 persons in that church on a regular prayer meeting night. Never since the above incident I refer to, though.

Many of the readers of THE TIMES as well as myself heard the late Dr. A. J. Gordon of Boston relate the crucial experience he underwent in changing the music in his church—how the officers rebelled, afraid they would lose the wealthy families if they made a change to congregational singing. How well I remember the sainted Gordon tell us of the fine musicians they had in their church—of course, high-priced ones, and good singers—who, when he came to preaching the sermon would leave the gallery and go into a saloon near by to get their beer and be back again before the sermon was over. After one Sunday he started to see one of the Deacons of his church and told him all about it, and the conclusion he had come to, "that the devil's children could not sing praises to God." The poor Deacon said all the wealthy families would leave if the singing was changed. However, the singing was changed, and, though many of the wealthy left them, when missionary Sunday came around, that "poor" congregation raised $30,000 in money, and the fragrance of Christ is felt in the foreign fields as never before. Be obedient to the voice of the spirit.

I. D. T.
New York, Aug. 16, 1901.

AS TO CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am very pleased to answer the query of your correspondent, Mr. C. M. Lindsay, in this morning's issue as to seeing Catholic churches closed. I can bear willing testimony that I never saw one closed on Sunday, either in the United States, or, having been at sea the most of my life, in any Continental country. I have also noticed that the doors are open every weekday for private devotion and meditation, and must confess it has been a source of pain to me on going into a Protestant church with empty pews to see the adjacent Catholic one crowded. Being shipmate for a number of years with Catholic crews, I have seen their efforts to go to mass under difficulties which have deterred others from going to church.

In reply to his other question, I would say that the Episcopalians do not close altogether; but I think most of them only have a morning service and that greatly abbreviated. In One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Convent Avenue we have Baptist and Reformed Churches pooled. Between Lexington and Madison Avenues on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street four are pooled. Bloomingdale and Seventy-third Street are pooled. Last year Eighty-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue was pooled with three others; I think it is closed this year, the pastor being in Europe, sick. I could give you a score of others.

It is a well-known fact that out of the millions of souls in New York it is only the wealthy and those comfortably placed who go away for the Summer. The rest of us have to "grin and bear it." Does it not force itself upon us that the paying members being absent, there is no desire to carry out the Master's example and preach the Gospel to the poor? Surely the season which tries us all so severely in our health is the time we must need the consolations of the Church; but, as poor Tom Hood sang on another subject,

Oh! it was pitiful,
So near a whole city full,
Home she had none.

How many church homes are closed during the Summer time? Let their pastors say when they give an account of their stewardship.

HENRY BUNTING.
New York, Aug. 13, 1901.

A DEFENSE OF MINISTERS' VACATIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some of the clergymen of this city have been criticised because they take a vacation. Let us be fair. If they take two months during the Summer, it is but a few days more than fifty-two, which but makes up to them for the Sundays of the year, which are never days of rest to them, as they are to most men. The minister's is practically the only profession called upon to perform its most exacting duties on the Sabbath.

Nor is a minister's only work that of writing and delivering sermons. He is constantly on the go from morning till night, investigating and relieving cases of need which have come under his notice or have been brought to his attention, be they in or out of his own church. He never turns a deaf ear to the tales of distress which are daily and hourly poured into his ears; he must breathe hope to the dying, administer comfort and consolation to the bereaved, visit the sick, act as adviser to the young, companion for the middle-aged, and staff for the aged.

These and many more things which are not dreamed of by the laity a good minister does. That the work is congenial to them does not make it the less fatiguing, nor their need of rest for body and mind less urgent. We will not, I know, when we have looked upon their labor in this truer light, begrudge them the time they reluctantly take for recuperation of their energy, which is spent so largely in the service of humanity. It is with gratitude to God for the service of His ministers that this defense of them is written.

EVA COOMBS.
New York City, Aug. 13, 1901.

A Question for Ministers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think that the "New York Physician" makes timely protest when he speaks on the subject of "non-attendance in our churches." Ezekiel says: "And they were scattered because there is no Shepherd." The thirty-fourth chapter explains the matter fully. When sentinels abandon their outposts the enemy will invade. Why are the clergy of to-day so feeble as to necessitate the annual European tours? Brokers, physicians, reporters, merchants, all brain toilers, are so chained to their business oars as to make such absence an impossibility. One can sympathize with the old-time clergyman with his "firstly to fourteenthly" and the somersaults of the hour glass, but, like Casablanca, he stood to his post in his leisure, filling barrels with sermons in lieu of climbing the Rigi!

OLD TIMER.
New York, Aug. 12, 1901.

CHRIST AND THE CHURCH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although being aware that "no good thing can come out of"—Newark, the writer was simply disgusted with the criticism and perversion of Dr. Morgan's sermon, which was made by a Newarker in a letter to THE TIMES of Aug. 14. In the first place, I do not suppose that Dr. Morgan thought for an instant that there was one in his large audience who would not understand his point, which was very clear, but it is evident there was just one.

As I also heard the same sermon, I desire to state as my opinion and impression that Dr. Morgan had in mind no idea of casting a slur upon or depreciating the value of the Church. He said—after most impressively setting forth the beauty of Christ's invitation to come upon Him—that he was glad Christ did not say come into the Church, but come unto Me, not intending to make of small account the Church, not even hinting that it is of no importance, but rather bringing out the idea that Christ is before the Church—that by coming into the Church we do not find rest and peace only as we first come to Christ.

I most emphatically contradict the critic from Newark when he says that "the whole inference was that the Church was in the way, &c." The weakness of the criticism is apparent in the admission by the writer of it when he says "the speaker may not have meant quite as much as this." Of course he did not, nor any of it.

A DEFENDER OF THE FAITH.
New York, Aug. 16, 1901.

THE OELRICHS' "CIRCUS"

Printed Programme One of the Striking Features at Newport Fete.

The "Wild" Animals—Pigs—Either Died or Disappeared En Route to the Menagerie.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 17.—The garden party given by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs this afternoon was one of the most elaborate affairs of the season. It was primarily a children's party, and the "circus" part was an afterthought, at the suggestion of Harry Symes Lehr. A number of children were invited, and two or three others of more mature years were later summoned to see the fun, and so much had been said about the affair that expectations ran high.

Those who expected sensational features were disappointed. It was not an amateur circus in any sense. There were no amateur performers in the "ring," but a number of vaudeville professionals, gathered from New York and Boston, and specialties such as one may see in any outdoor vaudeville show.

The affair was held on the lawn in the rear of Rosecliff, overlooking the ocean. There was one large tent of red and a smaller one of the same color, both open at the sides. In these the various performances took place. Scattered about the lawn were games such as one is likely to see at country fairs, a ring toss, an artful dodger, a wheel of fortune, and various tests of strength.

The tents were pretty, decorated with garlands of yellow flowers along the side and on the poles. The broad piazza overlooking the scene had its pillars banked high with red flowers. The refreshment table had large centrepieces of pink hollyhocks. The programme for the afternoon was as follows, according to that document's own description:

"Opening performance with Prof. Walberti's great melange act, the only act of its kind in America.

"A high-class European novelty, introducing the celebrated milk-white horse, Dahl.

"Bareback riding, high-class trotting exhibition, &c.

"Louis A. Leslie, the equilibrist king, and foot juggler of America, in marvelous feats, presenting an artistic and finished performance with the dancing barrel and table.

"Darmody and Corono, comedy, Indian club, juggling, gun and hoop manipulators without equal.

"Prof. Burke and the World's Greatest Novelty Musical Dogs. These dogs play genuine music in perfect time and tune on the sleigh bells and introduce somersaulting, skirt dancing, and clown dog comicalities.

"Fritz, Eddie, and Leslie, the original comedy pantomimists, in their novelty pantomime act, 'The Enchanted House,' performing all sorts of acrobatic, grotesque, and gymnastic evolutions.

"Special: At the conclusion of the above act, don't fail to witness the grand concert in the big circus ring, for which the tickets are now on sale for the small sum of 10 cents for the best front seats. Hear the famous 'Magnolia Blossom' troupe of jubilee singers in their plantation pastimes. Nothing like it ever heard under canvas."

The "house" bill, which included the programme, contained more of a sensational character than there was in the performance. It read as follows:

> Coming for One Day Only.
> WATCH THE DATE!
> Newport, R. I., Aug. 17, 1901!
> Will Exhibit on the Oelrichs Circus Lot,
> Oelrichs Avenue, off Bellevue Avenue.
> The Great and Only
> 3-PAWS' AND 4-PAWS' ALLIED SHOWS.
> (Not 4-Paws', which is forced by competition out of this territory.)
> Presenting:
> A Vast Array of Arenic Talent.
> Immense Spread of Canvas Tents.
> Side Show of Living Curiosities.
> Mammoth Menagerie of Wild Beasts from All Parts of the World.
> Watch for the Grand Street Parade!
> Our Prices Never Change.
>
> General Admission to Circus and Menagerie, 50c.; Children under 12 years, ½ price.
>
> Notice! Don't fail to remain and witness the grand concert in the big circus ring after the performance. Tickets for best front seats, 10c. None reserved. First come, first served.
>
> During the performance the gentlemanly ushers will pass around in the audience for the sale of tickets.
> Attention is called to the Grand Gilmoore's 150th Regiment Brass Band Concerts in front of the main entrance ½ hour before each performance.
>
> Ringmaster and Director,
> BENEDICT LEHR.
>
> Remember the prices! 50 cents General Admission to the Circus and Menagerie; Reserved Seats 25 cents extra; Children under 12 years of age, ½ price; 10 cents for the Grand Concert after the performance.
>
> C. H. Smith, General Contracting and Advertising Agent and Master of Transportation.

Harry Lehr, who appears on the bill as ringmaster and director, was present, but not in an official character, driving there with his wife and leaving while the performance was still in full swing. Mullaly's orchestra was stationed on the lawn near the tents and played during the afternoon. The floral decorations were by Hodgson.

One feature of the entertainment was the so-called menagerie of wild animals. There were animals in boxes, but they were not wild in any sense except one, that is, running wild somewhere in the vicinity of Bellevue Avenue. It was an ordinary black pig, which was to have been a part of the menagerie.

A farmer from Portsmouth had been engaged to furnish a pig from his sty, and brought one in a bag five miles to town, but on arrival at Rosecliff it was discovered that the pig had died on the way. The farmer started for home to secure another pig, and this one he put in a box with slats for the better keeping of his pigship. But this one, too, had resented his transfer, and on the way down Bellevue Avenue had broken off one or two of the slats and got out first into the wagon and then into the street.

The farmer proceeded on his way, ignorant of his second loss, and was surprised upon his arrival at the Oelrichs place to find that the second pig had escaped. He returned up the avenue, but could not find the animal, and the menagerie was lacking in that important feature.

The guests at the party included Mr. and Mrs. Harry Symes Lehr, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Miss Lilly Oelrichs, Peter D. Marié, Charles A. Childs, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. John R. Drexel, the Misses Blight, Count Sternberg, Gerald Lowther, Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Mrs. J. Clinch Smith, Marquis de la Gandara, Miss Marion Fish, Frank J. Otis, Miss Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Miss Swann, Miss Greta Pomeroy, Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Miss Kathleen Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, the Misses Burden, Miss Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Thompson, Mrs. S. D. Schenck, the Misses Schenck, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., H. F. Eldridge, Center Hitchcock, E. H. Bulkley, Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Mrs. W. E. Glyn, Reginald Brooks, Miss Phyllis Langhorne, Mrs. Augustus Jay, Augustus Jay, Jr., Mrs. Sallie Hargous Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Carter, Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. De Rham, Mr and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. W. Denison Hatch, Miss Hatch, Henry Walters, Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, W. Rogers Morgan, the Misses Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Sands, and Miss Anna Sands.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 17.—To-day's tennis games were over in time to allow the people to have their luncheons before the hour for Mrs. Oelrichs's garden party and circus. Later in the afternoon there were polo matches and more luncheons, and in the evening numerous dinners.

Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor's dinner on the steam yacht Nourmahal was given to seventy guests. The yacht was very prettily decorated with floral designs and brilliantly illuminated with electric lights. This was the first entertainment given during the present season by Col. and Mrs. Astor. The guests included all the young people prominent in society.

A clambake was given on Easton's Point this afternoon, and among the luncheons were those of Mrs. J. Clinch Smith, Mrs. Clement C. Moore, and Mrs. A. E. Tower, the last being on the steam yacht E. D. King.

Dinners were given to-night by Prof. Alexander Agassiz, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Mrs. W. F. Whitehouse, Mrs. George B. de Forest, Miss May Van Alen, Gordon Mackay, Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, and Francis J. Otis.

Col. Dyer and Capt. Benkard of the Twelfth Regiment, New York National Guard, are guests of H. Roger Winthrop.

Miss Marie Winthrop has returned from a visit to Bar Harbor.

George V. L. Meyer, United States Ambassador to Italy, is visiting A. Cass Canfield at the Pinard cottages.

Mrs. John Carter Brown has Col. William Goddard of Providence as her guest.

The second rental for the Summer of 1902 was made to-day, that of the Lyman cottage on Leroy Avenue to Robert Sedgwick of New York, who has occupied the cottage for two years.

Robert D. Wrenn, Benjamin Nicoll, R. J. F. Collier, and Capt. Theodore F. Jewell are registered at the Casino.

There was another runaway early this afternoon on Bellevue Avenue. A horse attached to a buggy owned by Col. Augustus Joy, and driven by a coachman, became frightened by an automobile and ran into the ruins of the Ocean House, throwing the driver from the carriage with such force that two of his ribs were broken and wrecking the carriage. The horse cleared itself and ran along the sidewalk up the avenue as far as the Bennett villa, where it crossed the avenue and dashed into the crowd in front of the Casino. There it was caught. The injured driver was taken in an ambulance to the hospital.

TUXEDO COTTAGERS RETURN.

House Parties, Luncheons, and Entertainments Precede the Full Season in September.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, Aug. 17.—This week many of the Tuxedo cottagers returned, and by the 1st of September Tuxedo will be again in full sway.

Many of the cottagers have been entertaining throughout the week, giving house parties and luncheons. The Roscoe Mathews, who occupy the George L. Rives cottage, have entertained numerous guests through the week to meet Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Thomas, Jr., of Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler N. Warren gave a dinner on Tuesday evening at the Chester Davis cottage, on Tower Hill, at which were present many of the Tuxedo set. Also Mr. and Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson, who occupy the John M. Glover cottage, gave a dinner on Saturday evening in honor of their daughter, Miss Marie Louise Gibson.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert McM. Gillespie entertained at dinner Friday evening at their cottage, on West Lake Road, at which were present Mr. and Mrs. William R. Garrison, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Vatable, Mr. Louis Preston, and others.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Cooper have moved into their new cottage on Tower Hill. Mrs. George R. Preston has returned from Newport, and now occupies, with Miss Preston, the Halliday cottage. Mr. and Mrs. William Lord Sexton have returned from Canada and are now at the Ballard Smith cottage, on Tuxedo Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen returned to their Tuxedo cottage this week and gave a large dinner on Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, who are Summering at Bellport, L. I., will return to Tuxedo about the 1st of September; also Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer from Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Amory S. Carhart have arrived from Europe and are now at the Winter Club with Mrs. Brookman.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Page, who occupy the small Juilliard cottage, have gone to Kineo, Me., for two weeks' visit.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Van Vechten Olcott are spending the week at Saratoga and Boston. They will return to Tuxedo at The Breezes next week.

Mr. and Mrs. James Converse of New York are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. V. Hoffman in the Stokes cottage, on Weewah Lake. Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane had gone to Newport for a few weeks, at Bateman's Point.

Those who will return to Tuxedo next week are Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradly, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Dinsmore, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Richard Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. J. Nelson Borland, Mr. and Mrs. Fuller Cutting, and others.

Mr. W. E. D. Stokes spent Saturday and Sunday at the club and as guest of Col. Thomas Stokes.

Miss McAnerney passed Saturday and Sunday at Monmouth Beach, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Knox Bell are at Ridgefield, Conn., for a few weeks' visit.

Miss Clarisse Coudert, who has just returned from abroad, passed the week with her sister, Mrs. William R. Garrison.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Keech are at York Harbor, Me.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Blair Macdonald, who occupy the large Yznaga cottage, are summering at Garden City.

Mrs. Edward Le Roy King will occupy her new cottage on Tower Hill this Autumn, having passed the Summer at Newport.

John Wallace of New York passed the week at the club as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Maturin L. Delafield, Jr.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Albert Nelson Cheney.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Albert Nelson Cheney, State Fish Culturist, died suddenly at his home here this morning of heart disease. He is survived by one daughter, four sisters, and three brothers. His wife died from the effects of the explosion of a naphtha lamp two years ago.

Mr. Cheney was recognized as one of the highest authorities on fish culture, to which he had devoted a life of study and about which he probably knew as much as any other man living.

Born in Glens Falls some fifty years ago, the son of a farmer, Mr. Cheney received a commission as Captain in the Thirty-first New York Regiment when still under age. He began the study of pisciculture in 1870 and later became a contributor to various publications devoted to that topic as well as to the prominent sporting magazines here and in England. He also wrote several books, among them "Food Fish and Fish Food." He was commissioned to select waters and streams for stocking by the United States Fish Commission, and in 1895 was appointed State Fish Culturist. In 1894, when it was proposed to make the State Fish Commission a single-headed body, a plan which was not carried out, Mr. Cheney was talked of as the most available candidate.

Mr. Cheney was identified with many organizations. He was chosen a member of the World's Fisheries Congress, a member of the American Fisheries Society, President of the Mohican Rod and Gun Club of Glens Falls, Secretary of the Eastern New York Fish and Game Protective Association, associate member of the New York Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, honorary member of the Fly Fishers' Club of London, the Anglers' Association of the St. Lawrence River, the Vermont Fish and Game League, and the Northern New York Association for the Protection of Fish and Game.

Dr. James A. Williams.

Dr. James A. Williams, for more than thirty-five years a practicing physician in this city, died on Thursday at Armonk, Westchester County. He had been in failing health for more than a year, but hemorrhage of the brain brought the end suddenly. He had lived for many years in West Thirty-fourth Street, moving three years ago to West End Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street. He maintained his office in the Astor Court Building. Dr. Williams was born in Sinking Springs, Ohio, sixty-one years ago. He was graduated from the Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., in 1861, and from Bellevue two years later. He became a Major Surgeon during the war, and afterward practiced for a short time in Mattoon, Ill. From there he came to New York. Dr. Williams left a widow and daughter. Funeral services will be held to-day in Greenville, Greene County, N. Y.

William Franklin Coston.

William Franklin Coston of West New Brighton, Richmond Borough, the maker of the famous Coston signals, died in the S. R. Smith Infirmary at New Brighton yesterday morning. His death was due to cerebral meningitis, resulting from a blow from a falling timber when the frame building in which he was manufacturing signals was blown up on Aug. 7. He was recovering from the effects of the burns, and his death was unexpected. Mr. Coston was born fifty-six years ago, in Washington, D. C. He was graduated from Georgetown College, and afterward studied abroad. He traveled extensively, and was in France and in Germany during the Franco-Prussian war. He was the son of Benjamin Franklin Coston, who invented the original machine that bore his name. The son perfected the father's invention, making various improvements. He furnished all the signals used by the United States Government as well as those used by many other Governments throughout the world. He leaves a widow, three sons, and two daughters.

Obituary Notes.

Sister MARY ANITA, who for thirty-five years had been in the female department of the New York Catholic Protectory, at Westchester, and for the last ten years Superioress of that department, died on Wednesday. She had been ill several days. Sister Anita was sixty-five years old. Requiem mass over her body was celebrated on Friday in the Protectory chapel by Father McKenna of St. Raymond's Church, at Westchester.

FRED A. FOSTER died suddenly of heart trouble yesterday in his apartments, at the Curtis Hotel, Lenox, Mass. He was seventy-three years old and had been going to Lenox regularly for the past ten years, his Winter residence being in Pasadena, Cal. When in New York he lived at the Hotel Buckingham. His niece, Miss Carrie L. Dows of New York, was with him at the time of his death. Mr. Foster was a widower.

CHARLES HENRY ROSS, a member of the Eighth Regiment and also of Lafayette Lodge, F. and A. M., died yesterday at the Hotel St. Remo, where he lived with his family. He was thirty-three years old. Funeral services will be held Tuesday afternoon at the Broadway Tabernacle, Sixth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street.

ELISHA J. MORRISON of Eatontown, N. J., died there yesterday, aged ninety years. He at one time was one of the largest peach growers of Monmouth County, that State. He died worth $40,000. He was not married.

Dr. B. H. KETTRELL of Winona, Miss., died yesterday at Fourth Lake, this State. He had charge of the hospital at San Juan Hill during the Santiago campaign.

Aid for the Rinke Family.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is in receipt of checks for $3 from "Paul and Edmund" and $5 from "L. C.," for the relief of the Rinke family of 611 Spring Street, Hoboken. The money has been forwarded. There has also been received $4 from "E. L. R." and a check for $5 from "Chicago."

Business Notices.

E. & W. Tiona. E. & W.
A New Collar.

MARRIED.

AMBLER—HASKELL.—On Wednesday evening, Aug. 14, 1901, by Rev. S. S. Seward, John Edgar Ambler of New York City to Loana Augusta Haskell, daughter of the late Israel Haskell of Durham, Me.

DIED.

CHARLOCK.—Aug. 16, at Northampton, Mass., Marie Louise Charlock, widow of the late Miles Schofield Charlock.
Funeral private.

KOPPEL.—On Friday, Aug. 16, in his 40th year, George Koppel, only brother of Harriet Bial and Flora Wollheim.
Funeral Monday, Aug. 19, at 9:30 A. M., from his late residence, 134 West 48th St.

LUKE.—at Coscob, Conn., Aug. 17, 1901, Walter Luke.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence on Tuesday at 12:30. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Station at 11:02 A. M. Interment private.

ROSS.—Suddenly, on the 17th inst., Charles Henry, son of Henry C. and Jessie A. Ross, at the San Remo Hotel, aged 33 years.
Relatives and members of the Eighth Regiment, National Guard of the State of New York, also Lafayette Lodge, No. 64, F. and A. M., and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Broadway Tabernacle, 34th St. and 6th Av., Tuesday afternoon, 2 o'clock. Please omit flowers. Interment at Woodlawn.

WHITENACK.—At Ems, Germany, July 28, 1901, Cora, eldest daughter of John H. Whitenack.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Monday, Aug. 19, at 10:30 A. M., at the First Presbyterian Church, 5th Av. and 12th St.

CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY.
From Brooklyn ferries by electric or elevated railroad. New York office, 1 Madison Avenue.

DEATHS REPORTED AUG. 17.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Aug.
ARLIUS, Owen A., 408 E. 20th St....	15	15
BARRY, Philip, 67 Madison St........	1	16
BERKLEY, Robert, 243 E. 33d St....	1	16
BROWN, Ellen, 189 Greenwich St....	60	15
BURRIECI, V., 22 Stanton St........	1	16
BECHTOLD, Henry, 10th Av. and 42d	48	16
BOWLER, Lizzie, 21 Lawrence St..	22	16
BLANKE, Marie, 129 E. 50th St.....	58	17
BEROSEY, Max, 79 Chrystie St......	42	17
CONWAY, Frances, 322 E. 60th St...	1	16
COSTELLO, James 25 Oak St.........	30	15
COURTNEY, Isabella, 105 Bedford St.	65	16
CAPPOLA, Anna, 125 Mulberry St....	1	15
COONS, Edna, N. Y. Infant Asylum..	1	16
CARRAHER, Patrick, 710 11th Av...	12	17
CLEMENS, Amelia, 13 Stanton St....	1	17
DONOGHUE, Margt., 1,464 Amst. Av.	1	16
DALY, Mary J., 120 E. 119th St.....	47	15
DAVIDSON, Flora, 14 Delancey St...	45	16
DINA, Nurzia, 434 E. 11th St.......	22	17
DENATELLI, S., 2,500 Amst'dam Av.	1	17
ELLSWORTH, Robert, 601 1st Av....	66	15
FORRISI, Gaetano, 335 E. 117th St...	8	16
FOLEY, Dennis, 16 Watts St.........	1	16
FERRO, Generoso, 213 Mott St......	40	16
FUREY, Bernard, 346 E. 118th St....	53	14
FRANK, John, 120 E. 4th St.........	26	16
GONGAMI, John, 405 E. 29th St.....	1	15
GUNIONO, Stefano, 251 Elizabeth St.	1	17
GEILER, Joseph, 356 E. 53d St......	1	16
HIXON, James B., 24 E. 128th St....	69	14
HIELMAN, Carmen, 104 W. 24th St..	2	16
HURLEY, Mary, 215 E. 59th St......	67	16
HEIMBUCH, Margaret L., 87 East End Av........................	45	14
HENNESSY, Bridget, 1,831 3d Av....	27	15
HOUGAN, Martin, 15 Washington St.	45	15
HAYES, William, 414 E. 86th St.....	6	16
HEARTY, Thomas, 224 E. 78th St...	47	15
HILDEBRANDT, Wilhelmina, 857 9th Av.	49	15
HYMAN, Lena, 160 Orchard St.......	1	17
HANLON, William F., 310 E. 44th...	1	15
JONES, George W., 216 W. 62d St....	51	15
JOHNSON, Ferdinand, 543 W. 50th St.	1	16
KIDNEY, James, 514 W. 49th St....	29	16
KELLY, Daniel, 169 Perry St........	27	16
KENNY, Margaret G., 219 E. 21st St..	1	16
LANDES, Freda, 1,315 Avenue A.....	5	16
LEVI, Margaret, 215 Thompson St...	54	16
LEHMAN, Sarah, 252 W. 39th St....	17	16
LEDERER, Mary, 317 W. 119th St..	44	16
LEVY, Harry E., 953 Columbus Av...	1	16
LEDENBERG, Charles, 514 E. 15th..	40	15
LAZARUS, Fred, 443 W. 52d St.......	1	15
LUPRISEK, Henry, 1,376 Avenue A..	1	16
LEPOLD, Louis, 200 W. 46th St......	68	17
MORAN, Edward, 175th St. & B'way.	17	15
MADIGAN, Marg., 208 E. 38th St....	1	16
MANNIN, Louis, 249 W. 26th St.....	23	15
MONTICELLI, Frances, 171 W. H'ston	40	15
MOSSA, Hortense, 312 E. 114th St....	1	17
MOONEY, Julia, 725 10th Av.........	35	16
MURPHY, Annie, 518 W. 50th St....	1	16
MAHON, William J., 244 W 18th St..	43	15
McMAHON, Ann, 454 W. 28th St.....	82	15
McGOVERN, James S., 111 E. 75th St.	53	16
McLARON, Rosa A., 512 E. 14th St..	56	16
NORMAN, Ellen M., 2,791 8th Av....	1	16
OELKERS, Minnie, 1,287 Col'bus Av.	34	16
PALITO, Angelina, 46 Mulberry St..	1	17
PHILIPS, Ann M., 113 W. 46th St...	68	15
PEASE, Clara, 137 E. 34th St......	54	15
PRECHTEL, Margaret, 504 10th Av..	1	17
PLAZZOTO, Augusta, 530 W. 47th St.	65	16
RAHN, Agnes, 313 E. 101st St......	1	15
STAFFORD, Ellen, 408 W. 17th St...	79	15
SCHREIER, Charles, 112 E. 4th St..	2	16
SCHWARZMANN, Helen, 445 W. 41st	1	16
SULLIVAN, John, Almshouse Hosp..	81	15
SHORT, Dora, 507 W. 42d St........	82	16
SPICER, Harry, 115 E. 127th St.....	48	16
SING, Ching Ling, 12½ Pell St......	38	15
SEITER, Katherine, Isabella Home..	79	15
SMITH, Lavina, 448 W. 34th St......	1	17
STEINER, ——, 238 South St......	1	16
UNKNOWN MAN, Riverside Drive and 118th St.	45	14
UNKNOWN CHILD, Bellevue Hosp..	1	12
VICK, Alexander W., 200 E. 27th St..	66	16
WATERS, Dominick, 116 E. 3d St...	39	16
WILLIAMSON, Thomas, 305 E. 84th.	76	15
WHALEN, John, 332 E. 23d St......	44	16
WALLACH, George, 12½ Washington.	1	16
WITHOWSKI, ——, 21 West St.......	1	16
WELLS, James, 53 Leroy St.........	1	16
WALSH, Mary, 285 Bleecker St......	49	15
ZABALA, Martin, 530 E. 12th St....	1	17
ZABALA, Verona, 530 E. 12th St.....	1	17
ZACARSHUR, Frank, 264 Elizabeth..	3	15

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Aug.
AUSTIN, Bernard, 497 St. Mark's Av.	1	16
BREDE, Sarah, 190 5th Av..........	80	15
BRADY, Anne, 505 Court St........	1	15
BROPHY, Ann, St. Peter's Hospital..	40	14
BOYCK, Marcus N., 296 Jay St.....	22	14
CAULFIELD, Joseph R., 115 3d Place	27	15
CASTILLO, Mary, 139 Jefferson Av..	38	15
CASSIDY, Mary J., 629 Greene Av...	59	14
COOK, Elizabeth M., 757A Union St..	76	14
DRUKER, Mark, 99 Cook St.........	2	15
DAILEY, Patrick J., Hunterfly Road and Sutter Av................	1	13
DALTON, Patrick, 243 Bond St......	49	15
EGAN, Ellen, 21 Hunterfly Place....	63	15
FERGUSON Eva M., 1,707 Atlantic Av	1	15
FINDLAY, Patrick, 269 Hamilton Av	1	17
GRANGER, Anne F., 1,868 Atlantic Av	1	16
HARTMANN, Philip, St. Mary's Hosp	42	14
HARTT, Elizabeth C., E. 3d St., Coney Island	1	16
HOFFMANN, Nicholas, St. Catharine's Hospital	51	15
KIERNAN, Margaret M., 277 Graham Av	1	16
KELLY, Philip, St. Peter's Hospital..	56	16
LUICK, Mary, 248 Marshall Av......	41	16
MESSENGER, Martha, 28 Fleet St...	76	14
MORAN, Bridget, Home for Aged....	68	15
MULDOON, Daniel, 585 Flushing Av.	1	16
McCOY, Mary, Brooklyn Hospital....	30	15
McPARTLAND, Mary C., 301 Sackett	1	16
OAKES, Charlotte L., 460 Franklin Av	39	16
OAKES, William, 199 Hoyt St.......	1	16
PILGER, Louis, 199 15th St..........	52	14
RIKER, Elizabeth A., 127 Lafayette Av	70	16
SCHMIDT, Philip, 20 Humboldt St...	29	15
SAER, Tony, 60th St., and 12th Av...	1	16
STEINLEIN, Elizabeth, 281 Patchen.	1	15
SCHWING, Helene, 69 Melrose Av...	1	16
SHEERIN, Thomas L., 83 Hopkins St	1	16
SMITH, Georgia L., 348 Lafayette Av.	43	15
STUMPER, August H., 93 Duffield St	1	17
TALBOT, Florence, 305 Stockton St.	3	17
WICHERT, Fred, 137 Georgia Av....	1	16
WALSH, Margaret, 545 Myrtle Av....	70	15
WUCIKE, Margaret, 161 Dupont St.	1	16

PACER'S NEW RACE RECORD

Anaconda, in Winning Free-for-All, Cuts Down World's Mark.

BRIGHTON BEACH TROTS END

Four Events of Closing Day Are Won in Straight Heats in the Presence of a Large Crowd.

A new world's race record for pacing geldings, hard earned after the most sensational heat of the meeting, with the swift Anaconda the winner of that heat and the free-for-all pacing race in 2:01¾, made a glorious ending to the inaugural harness races of the New York Trotting Association at the Brighton Beach track yesterday. Straight through the last day, the races went with a rush, and the programme was finished so early that the large crowd in attendance found the greatest surprise of the afternoon in the early arrival of the time for homegoing.

Interest centred in the championship free-for-all pace, the last event of the meeting, and the race fully justified the anticipations of the crowd. Only two horses started, but the two were the best and fastest pacers that are now campaigning, Prince Alert, (2:02,) holder up to yesterday of the race record for pacing geldings, and the sensational Anaconda, (2:02½,) the conqueror of the old champion, Joe Patchen, on the opening day of the meeting.

The victories of Anaconda earlier in the Grand Circuit season of this year naturally made that horse the favorite, but Prince Alert did not want for supporters, and at the prevailing odds, the Prince was heavily backed, the average of the auction pools being $100 for Anaconda and $50 for Prince Alert. J. C. Curry, the driver of Prince Alert, had thorough confidence in his horse, and, as Prince Alert performed this confidence did not seem misplaced, though an error in the driver's estimate of the situation cost him the victory. This error was in Curry's judgment of the powers of horses in other races, for anticipating a division of the heats in at least one of the earlier races, he took his time in warming up Prince Alert, and when every event before the free-for-all was decided in straight heats, Prince Alert was caught, just before the call to the post, unprepared for his own struggle, Curry not having completed his warming up.

As it was, he asked for more time, but John Trout, owner and driver of Anaconda, having in the meantime made ready for the contest, would not consent to this and, driving on the track, announced himself as prepared, and determined to make the most of the advantage his promptitude had gained for him. Curry went into argument, but Trout remained firm, and as the position taken by Anaconda's driver was in accordance with the rules, the judges could not avoid deciding in Trout's favor. Curry then refused to race unless some concession was made, and asked that the distance be waived, to which Trout finally consented. With this agreement the horses went out for the race.

Trout had the pole position, and at the word went on with Anaconda, who, hanging close on the rail, slipped away to the lead, and going with steady swift strides had the heat safe all the way, Curry with Prince Alert driving the heat simply as a warming-up mile, with nothing to fear from the red flag of the distance judge. Anaconda finished the first quarter in 0:30½ and the half in 1:01, and then was taken up and jogged home, reaching the three-quarters in 1:33¾, and doing the mile in 2:05½. Prince Alert, gaining on sufferance in the last half mile, finished in 2:07½.

The first heat thus was a gift practically to Anaconda, but it served the purpose that Curry meant it should, and Prince Alert then was ready to go on and race, and race he did when they went away for the second heat. Anaconda, with his advantage of the pole position, went out with a rush, but this time he did not slip away from Prince Alert. On the contrary he was busy as busy could be to keep Prince Alert from taking the pole from him and going away on his own account. Both horses were at top speed when the word was given and shot past nose and nose, in a terrific struggle for the advantage of place, Prince Alert going so fast that Anaconda, even with the shorter way around the first turn, just held level with his rival, and did not gain an inch until they were half way around the turn.

There his shorter course let him go to the front gradually, the quarter being passed in 0.30, the time when hung out drawing a cheer from the spectators. Through the back stretch there was no gain or loss by either horse, the half mile being done in a minute flat, at which there was another outburst of cheering. On the far turn Prince Alert made another desperate effort and even with the disadvantage of the outside, closed on the favorite, the two passing the three-quarters at the same even rate of speed, 30 seconds to the quarter, the time then being 1:30. It was too fast to last, however, and though neither of the champions showed any inclination to leave his feet, both plainly were tiring.

Game to the core, Prince Alert made another effort to wrest the lead from Anaconda as they swung around the turn into the straight, and there drove Trout, behind Anaconda, to the last resort, the whip dangling over the favorite from that point, while Curry went to work with voice and lash on the Prince at the same moment. Down the straight they flew, holding the same relative positions, though in the middle furlong of the stretch Prince Alert seemed to gain slightly. Twenty yards from the wire Prince Alert had his head at Anaconda's shoulders, but there he hung, while the crowd roared frantic encouragement to both drivers, and both horses, tired to the point of dropping, stoutly fought on.

The drivers simultaneously made the final move, and, lifting, leaning, yelling, and whipping, tried to push forward for the last inch of advantage. And still the same distance apart, the horses shot past the judges, a scant three-quarters of a length separating them, with Anaconda winner of the heat and the race in 2:01¾, the fastest heat that has ever been paced in a race by a gelding. Prince Alert timed separately finished the mile in 2:02. He then had just come to his best, and might have beaten Anaconda back in another heat, but the race was won in three heats, and was ended.

The first race, the unfinished 2:08 pace, which went over from Friday, was won in easy style by Dan Patch, who, having won a heat Friday, took the purse in two more heats. Waubun, a strong favorite for the 2:16 trot, had an easy time of it, and won in straight heats. Beauseant was the favorite for the 2:15 pace, but in the first heat Beauseant went away tangled up, and, never settling into his stride, was shut out by Onoto, who, taking the next two heats, captured the race. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—2:08 class, pacing; purse $1,500; mile heats, three in five; race carried over from Friday, when two heats were paced.

M. E. McHenry's Dan Patch, b. s., by Joe Patchen-Zelica, by Wilksberry, (M. E. McMenry)....4 1 1 1
Kelly & McDowell's Martha Marshall, b. m., by Grand Marshall-Abdallah, Clay m., (A. McDowell)....1 3 4 2
R. McMahon's Major Muscovite, b. s., by Billy Wilkes-Benny Snyder, by Mambrino Abdallah, (McMahon)......3 4 2 *
J. B. McKenny's George, br. g., by Scarlet Wilkes-Pet, by Rattling Jim, (McKenny)....7 2 3 *
R. D. Berry's The Bishop, b. g., by Argot Wilkes, (Berry)....5 5 5 *
W. F. Steele's Paul Revere, rn. g., by Brandon, (McDonald)....6 6 †
Fulmer & Hoag's Patsy K., b. g., by Billy Sherman, (Sweeten)....2 ‡
Time—2:09; 2:04½; 2:07¼; 2:05¾.
*Ruled off. †Withdrawn. ‡Distance.

Pools—Dan Patch, $1,300; The Bishop, $1,000; George, Martha Marshall, and Major Muscovite, $100 each; field, $15.

SECOND RACE.—2:16 class; trotting; purse $1,500; mile heats, three in five.

Richard Curtis's Waubun, gr. g., by Pilot Medium-Althea, by Abdalbrino, (R. Curtis)....1 1 1
Theodore T. Maxfield's Beldia, b. m., by Jack Dawson-Florine, by Florida, (T. T. Maxfield)....3 2 2
Lewis Streuber's Eula Mac, blk. m., by McKinney-Balance All, by Brigadier, (M. Sanders)....2 3 4
John E. Turner's Ben Hal, b. g., by Tom L.-Blue Bell, by Blue Bull, (F. Turner).4 4 3
George Cole's Quarter Staff, br. s., by Quartermaster-Jessie, by Vernol's Black Hawk, (J. Yereance)....5 5 dr
Time—2:12¼; 2:12½; 2:13¼.

Pools—Waubun, $100; field, $80.

THIRD RACE.—2:15 class; pacing; purse $1,500; mile heats; three in five.

Samuel M. Millan's Onota, b. m., by Online-Sallie Clinker, by Clinker, (Curry)..1 1 1
P. McCabe's The Hero, b. s., by Barado-Gambetta Wilkes, mare, (R. D. Berry)..7 2 2
W. P. Biggs's Belle Cannon, b. m., by Cannon Ball-Marguerite, by Echo, (Biggs)....2 3 3
W. F. Erwin's Captain Potter, gr. g., by Arlie Latham, untraced mare, (Erwin)..6 4 4
W. K. Smith's Rosetta, ch. m., by Red Wing, (Smith)....3 5 dr
A. B. Hutchings's Agnes Le May, b. m., by Ashland Wilkes, (Hutchings)....4 6 dr
S. E. Hubinger's Baron D., br. s., by Baron Wilkes, (W. O. Foote)....5 dis
The Terrace Farm's Beauseant, b. s., by Bon Bells, (L. A. Schaffer)....dis
Theodore Pope's Mark Hendricks, b. g., by Ethan K., (Pope)....dis

S. R. Clark's Ondray, b. g., by Pedlar, (Clark)....dis
Time—2:10¼; 2:10¼; 2:10½.

Pools.—Beauseant, $85; field, $125. Second heat—Onota, $100; field, $50.

FOURTH RACE.—Champion free all, pacing; purse, $3,000; mile heats, two in three.

John Trout, Boston, owner; Anaconda, (2:02¼,) b. g., by Knight-Haggin, mare by Algona, (Trout)....1 1
Mart Demarest, New York, owner; Prince Alert, (2:02,) b. g., by Crown Prince-Till, untraced, (J. C. Curry)....2 2
Withdrawn—East View Farm's Hetty G.

Time.	Quarter.	Half.	Three-q'rs.	Mile.
First heat	0:30	1:01	1:33¾	2:05¾
Second heat	0:30	1:00	1:30	2:01¾

Pools.—First Heat—Anaconda, $100; Prince Alert, $50. Second Heat—Anaconda, $100; Prince Alert, $20.

BELMONT'S HORSE WON.

Masterman Captured the Rich United States Hotel Stakes on Saratoga's Track.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 17.—August Belmont's Masterman won the $10,000 United States Hotel Stakes this afternoon in easy fashion, he being four lengths in front of Dixieline, who beat Caughnawaga a length for third money. Saturday, who was equal favorite with King Hanover in the betting, was crowded into the fence, on the far turn, McCue, his rider, being thrown off, L. Smith, who was on Queen's Messenger, also being thrown off. Smith was uninjured, but McCue was badly cut about the left leg.

The Delaware Handicap at a mile and a sixteenth went to Blues, who assumed the lead at flag fall and was never headed, his winning margin being two lengths. Blues was at 3 to 1 in the betting, while Rockton, the top weight, who finished second a head in front of Kinnikinic, was favorite at 11 to 5.

The race for gentlemen riders proved an easy thing for the 9 to 20 favorite Carbuncle, who was ridden by Sidney Paget.

It was a selling race, and Paul Miles, the owner of Cogswell, which finished second, bid Carbuncle up from $1,500 to $4,500. Carbuncle ran in the name and colors of William C. Whitney, who leased him for the race from Tom Healey, paying $1,000 for the use of the horse, and also agreeing to protect him in case he was bid up. So it cost Mr. Whitney $4,000 to win a race of the value of $470.

The track was in fair shape, the weather warm and muggy. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs; handicap for all ages. Chuctanunda, 113 pounds, (Turner,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; Specific, 108, (T. Burns,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 2, second; Demurrer, 115, (Garrigan,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:27 1-5. John Ruskin, Caviar, Colonel Ballantine, and Rowdy also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and seventy yards, selling, for gentlemen riders. Carbuncle, 158 pounds, (Mr. Paget,) 9 to 20 and out, won; Cogswell, 132, (Mr. Devereaux,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 2, second; Dogtown, 149, (Mr. Mabee,) 40 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:51 1-5. Oliver Mc., Crimson Rambler, and Sam Devere also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; the United States Hotel Stakes, for two-year-olds. Masterman, 110 pounds, (Bullman,) 16 to 5 and 6 to 5, won; Dixieline, 117, (Beauchamp,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, second; Caughnawaga, 113, (Turner,) 30 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:08. Jim Tully, Lux Casta, King Hanover, Baron, Golden Cottage, Saturday, and Queen's Messenger also ran. The last two horses lost their riders.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Blues, 112 pounds, (Shaw,) 3 to 1 and even, won; Rockton, 124, (Turner,) 11 to 5 and even, second; Kinnikinic, 100, (Michaels,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:47 3-5. First Whip, Black Fox, Bellario, and Baron Pepper also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward; the long course, about two miles and a half. Bacchanal, 133 pounds, (Dayton,) 5 to 2 and 1 to 2, won; Mr. Stoffel, 130, (Owens,) 12 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Bullingdon, 155, (G. Green,) 3 to 5 and 1 to 4, third. Time—6:42 2-5. Gov. Budd also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a furlong, for three-year-olds and upward, selling. Nitrate, 89, (H. Michaels,) 13 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; Dolando, 104, (Shaw,) 3 to 5 and out, second; Little Daisy, 90, (Mulholland,) 5 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:56 3-5. Blueaway also ran.

ELKS' FAIR AND RACES ENDED.

Crowd of Ten Thousand Enjoyed Sport at Lexington Grounds.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 17.—This was the last day of the Elks' fair and races. Ten thousand people witnessed the racing to-day, of which but two were harness events, while the horse show was another feature. Breeders of thoroughbred horses entered largely in the show ring. Milton Young of McGrathiana Farm took four firsts, landing the prizes for the finest stallion and mare with First Mate and Hare Belle, respectively. Col. W. S. Barnes was another of the winners. Premiums were awarded as follows:

Colt, One Year Old.—Won by Milton Young's ch. c., by Cayuga-Julia May; W. S. Barne's br. c., by Prince of Monaca, second.

Filly, One Year Old.—Won by W. S. Barnes's br. f., by Handspring-Minta Custer; S. K. Hughes's ch. f., by Deceiver, second.

Colt Foaled in 1901.—Won by Milton Young's b. c., by Requital-Juditha; Milton Young's b. c., by Onondaga, second.

Filly Foaled in 1901.—Won by E. H. Seller's br. f., by Tammany-Molly Pitcher; Milton Young's ch. f., by Cayuga, second.

Results of harness races:

First Race.—2:20 class. Pacing.
Dandy, b. g., by Monte Christo, dam by Young Jim....1 1 1
Lady of Quality, b. m....2 2 3
Brown mare, unnamed....5 5 2
Billy Gaylor, b. g....3 3 4
Oom Paul, br. g....4 4 5
Time—2:27; 2:23¼; 2:22¼.

Second Race.—For two-year-olds. Trotting.
Grace Elred, b. f., by Cecillian-Elred....1 1 1
Peter B., gr. h....2 2 2
Lee Mask, br. g....3
Time—2:29¼; 2:24¼.

Trotters in Six-Heat Race.

MARLBOROUGH, Mass., Aug. 17.—Six heats were necessary in the 2:26 trot at the Driving Park to-day. Jack Splan, Jr., captured the first, and Eager Bird took the next two. Ramsden was then put up behind Traber and succeeded in winning the race. The results:

2:25 Pace.—Purse $300. Won by Ed Wilkes, b. g., (Davis;) Bob Fitz, b. g., (Holmes,) second. Best time—2:21¼.

2:26 Trot.—Purse $600. Won by Traber, gr. g., (Quinn-Ramsden;) Eager Bird, b. m., (Gardner-Pone,) second; Jack Splan, Jr., b. h., (Churchill,) third. Best time (by Jack Splan, Jr.)—2:25.

GOLF AT FREEPORT.

The New Clubhouse Opened with Special Entertainments.

There was a gala time at the Freeport Golf Club yesterday to celebrate the opening of the new clubhouse. The course, which was laid out two seasons ago, has the following playing distances: 256, 403, 187, 316, 160, 315, 180, 205, and 200 yards. It was crowded with players yesterday, for a series of contests kept the players busy from morning till late in the afternoon. After the playing an American flag, the gift of Mrs. George William Foster, and the club colors, presented by the women members, were run up on the flag staff and refreshments were served in the clubhouse. The prizes were then presented by John C. Kelley, the President of the club, to the successful players.

The prize for putting between the twelve contestants was won by Miss C. A. Kelley after a tie with Miss E. O'Shea, and the men's driving contest was captured by H. G. King from nine competitors. The scores in the regular handicaps follow:

VISITORS' HANDICAP—NINE HOLES.

	Gross.	H'cp.	Net.
Bigelow	45	6	39
Johnson	60	17	43
White	64	20	44
Barber	65	19	46
Miss Bigelow	70	23	47
Newell	59	5	54
Ripson	75	21	54

MEMBERS' HANDICAP FOR FOSTER CUP.

	Gross.	H'cp.	Net
Thomas Johnson	112	28	84
G. B. Smith	124	39	85
A. R. Whittaker	109	21	88
R. S. Kelley	101	12	89
Charles Mackay	110	19	91
Dr. Carman	133	42	91
T. B. Ryder	113	21	92
Miss Royce	140	46	94
D. S. Mahay	130	35	95
Woodruff Leeming	128	32	96
T. W. Jackson	111	14	97
D. F. Burtis	143	43	100
H. W. Ormsby	122	21	101
H. F. Gunnison	124	20	104
F. R. Vernon	142	35	107
A. R. Boerum	137	28	109
Mr. Storey	155	44	111

CUP GOLF AT PLAINFIELD.

Results of Weekly Matches at Hillside and Park Clubs.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 17.—Notwithstanding the warm weather, there was a good attendance at the links of the Hillside Golf Club to-day. In the contest for the Mellick Cup, played this morning, Miss Maude Van Boskerck carried off the honors, the scores being: Miss Maude Van Boskerek, 116, 12—104; Miss Herwerden, 110, 4—106; Miss May Holly, 137, 30—107; Miss May Wharton, 150, 35—115; Miss Louise Holly, 172, 35—137.

In the play for the Golf Committee Cup on the Hillside links, T. R. Van Boskerck led W. L. Glenny by three points. The scores were: T. R. Van Boskerck, 92, 12—80; W. L. Glenny, 83, 6—83; Walter Petersen, 99, 15—84; W. C. Faber, 111, 27—84; C. W. Abbott, 94, 8—86; C. A. Stevenson, 116, 24—92; C. C. Burke, Jr., 111, 19—92; E. W. Hedges, 115, 22—93; J. W. Sandford, 107, 13—94; E. W. Newkirk, 122, 27—95; H. C. Tracey, 123, 27—96; L. H. Van Buren, 113, 15—98; J. R. Blake, 118, 18—100; H. C. Munger, 114, 12—102; R. Rushmore, 127, 20—107.

There was a comparatively small field in the weekly competition for the President's Cup at the Park Golf Club, and first and second honors went to Joseph L. Myers and Charles L. Nichols, respectively, who are newcomers in the race, while Charles B. Morse took third place. Senator Charles A. Reed still leads for the trophy. The score cards better than 100 were: Joseph L. Myers, 117, 30—87; Charles L. Nichols, 119, 30—89; Charles B. Morse, 107, 15—92; William R. Faber, 113, 21—97; H. G. Phillips, 124, 25—99; Henry C. Wells, 118, 19—99.

GOLF AT BAR HARBOR.

H. Emmons First and Grenville Kane Second in Weekly Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 17.—H. Emmons of New York won the regular weekly handicap golf tournament of the Kebo Valley Club, with Grenville Kane of New York second. The summary follows:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
H. Y. Emmons	85	3	82
Grenville Kane	90	6	84
Paul Dana	95	10	85
Percy Pine	85	0	85
J. De K. Bowen	109	24	85
Dr. Collins	94	8	86
N. B. Burr	95	8	87
G. Robbins	98	10	88
Arden Robbins	89	0	89
L. Gourlie	95	4	91
H. Thatcher	94	3	91
W. R. Thurston	95	3	92
J. L. Tappin	103	8	95
C. Brigham	112	16	96
A. G. Hodges	104	8	96
T. G. Condon	103	6	97
W. S. Burrill	110	10	100
W. A. Taylor	108	8	100
J. Cleaves	108	8	100
J. H. Auchincloss	124	10	114
Dr. Amory	142	27	115
Dr. Abbe	150	27	123

On Innis Arden's Links.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 17.—The first of the series of the qualifying round for the J. Kennedy Tod Golf Cup was played today on the links of the Innis Arden Golf Club, at Sound Beach. Twenty-two participated. The scores made were as follows:

	Gross.	H'cp.	Net.
G. Laughlin, Jr.	91	8	83
H. M. Nichols	104	16	88
J. D. Topping	108	20	88
L. Daniels	99	8	91
Dr. Schavoir	103	10	93
H. Wallace	104	10	94
F. K. Ruprecht	113	18	95
E. A. Bibby	111	16	95
R. R. Mamlok	120	22	98
C. W. Washburn	106	8	98
E. J. Lucas	117	18	99
J. H. Cooke	115	16	99
F. A. Ridabock	119	20	99
H. G. Lohman	126	20	106
P. D. Adams	127	20	107
C. Lutkins	125	18	107
H. K. McHarge	130	18	112
C. W. Wood	125	12	113
West Pollock	141	24	117
C. F. Dean	134	16	118
F. R. Sparks	147	24	123
Dr. Lewis	167	24	143

In addition to the Tod Cup in this contest, a cup will be awarded to the competitor making the best gross score, a cup to the competitor with the best net score, and a third cup to the runner up in the finals.

Golf on Saratoga Links.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 17.—The sixth qualifying round for the President's Cup was played on the links of the Saratoga Golf Club this afternoon. A. L. Story's 80, with 13 handicap, was the lowest score, but as he had already qualified he was out of the competition. A. J. McClure made the next lowest net score, and accordingly qualified for the finals. The scores follow:

	Gross.	H'cp.	Net.
McClure	91	10	81
Ide	94	10	84
Butler	94	9	85
Rhinelander	102	17	85
Potter	103	18	85
Hasell	113	28	85
Cochran	101	15	86
W. C. Story	105	19	86
Rutter	104	16	88
Meehan	104	16	88
Robinson	104	16	88
Mitchell	98	8	90
Barton	103	13	90
Burd	109	19	90
Cluett	105	14	91
Clatworthy	112	20	92
Shoemaker	105	10	95
Minor	136	27	109

On Crescent A. C. Links.

In the Crescent Athletic Club's general golf handicap yesterday, the winning card was the following, returned by James Rhett:

Out ....6 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 5—40
In ....6 5 4 4 5 4 5 4 4—41 81 9 72

The full summary follows:

	Gross.	Hcp.	Net.
James Rhett	81	9	72
E. B. Knowlton	92	16	76
H. S. Bowns	84	8	76
C. C. Mason	90	11	79
C. A. Sykes	93	15	78
G. W. Beckel	92	14	78
C. B. Van Brunt	90	10	80
G. S. O'Flyn	90	10	80
H. G. Plimpton	98	15	83

E. L. Maltby, G. S. Stebbins, H. Kryn, J. A. McKelvey, C. E. McMahon, J. Smith, George W. Titcomb, and C. T. Hamilton did not return cards.

Colonia Golf Team Beats Metuchen.

At the Colonia Country Club, at Rahway, yesterday the home team defeated the Metuchen Golf Club team by 19 up. The links last month were tendered to the Cotton Exchange Golf Club for its annual handicap, and in acknowledgment the brokers gave the Colonia Club a fine cup as a prize in a members' handicap. The handicap was played yesterday, W. S. Riley winning with the net score of 95. The team scores were:

COLONIA.		METUCHEN.	
C. D. Ward	0	R. E. Corbin	5
A. B. Maurice	7	A. T. Strong	0
A. E. Smith	0	J. P. Waite	7
E. S. Savage	3	T. Tait	0
W. S. Riley	10	G. M. Breck	0
Fred Coles	11	C. Tetson	0
F. C. Wheeler	0	W. Wilson	3
M. D. Valentine	3	L. Peck	0
Total	34	Total	15

Wylie Wins at Seabright.

Play for the Clinton Gilbert Cub in a bogey handicap was the feature yesterday at the Seabright Golf Club. The results were:

	Score.	Hcp.	Down.
W. G. Wylie	82	2	2
A. T. Dwight	82	0	4
E. G. Ayres	83	2	4
J. W. Spaulding	90	2	5
A. Symington	94	4	5
M. Dargen	96	4	5
R. Havemeyer	99	7	9
F. W. Sanger	94	5	9
A. H. Porter	95	3	9

Golf at South Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, Aug. 17.—At the links of the South Orange Field Club to-day the contest for the August cup offered by the club resulted as follows: Class A.—Jeralemon, G. Lethbridge, Stone, and Hutchinson won from their opponents by default. Class B.—Brainard won by default; Newall beat Farrington, 4 up; Palen beat Williams, 2 up; Hutchinson beat Young, 1 up.

Handicap Golf on Ross Hall Links.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 17.—The scores of the monthly handicap of the New Brunswick Golf Club at the Ross Hall links this afternoon were as follows: Class A.—Asher Atkinson, 94, 7—87; T. L. Smith, 89, 2—87. Class B.—C. Deshler, 103, 16—87; L. Meeks, 109, 20—89; H. G. Parker, 111, 20—91.

Golf Handicap at Baltusrol.

In the golf handicap for the monthly cup at the Baltusrol Golf Club yesterday threre were a dozen starters, but on account of the hot wave only a few returned cards. The point winners were Lionel H. Graham, 91, 6—85, and Adolph de Bary, 106, 12-94. Special work will begin on the Baltusrol greens to-morrow to get them into the best possible condition for the women's championship in October.

Golf Matches Canceled.

Quite a number of the Metropolitan golfing fixtures failed to fill yesterday on account of the heat. The Baltusrol team did not play at Englewood and there was also a postponement of the Englewood handicaps. The Apawamis Club could not get its team together and called off its visit to Hillandale for the scheduled match.

Miss Anthony a Golf Champion.

HIGHLAND PARK, Ill., Aug. 17.—Playing golf that would have been a credit to many men, the Western woman champion, Miss Bessie Anthony of Evanston, Ill., today, on the links of the Exmoor Country Club, defeated Miss "Johnny" Carpenter in the finals of the Exmoor Cup competition by the decisive score of 6 up and 5 to go.

REGATTA AT BAY SHORE.

Annual Races of Penataquit Corinthian Y. C. on Great South Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

BAY SHORE, L. I., Aug. 17.—The feature of the fifth annual open regatta of the Penataquit Corinthian Yacht Club, which was sailed on the Great South Bay off the clubhouse at Penataquit Point this afternoon, was the defeat of Regis H. Post's Constance by D. Hart Brower's new racer, Wynnabust in the race for the Queen of the Bay Cup, which was won last year by the Constance. The Wynnabust also won the prize offered by Rear Commodore Schieren. The Commodore's Cup, presented by Commodore J. Adolph Mollenhauer, was won by J. Campbell Smith's Amy Foster; the Vice Commodore's Cup, offered by Vice Commodore R. H Post, was won by Allan Pinkerton's Pinkie, and the prize offered by Richard Hyde for Class T catboats was won by E. F. and F. C. Southard's Dorothy.

The course for the larger yachts was twelve miles, but the smaller ones in Classes V and W sailed only eight miles. The wind was from the southeast, and was steady. The annual ball was held in the clubhouse in the evening. Summary:

CLASS M—SLOOPS—36 FEET RACING LENGTH.
Start, 11:05 A. M.

Boat and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Alcatorda, (yawl,) Eugene Lentilhon	2:08:46	3:03:46
Quo Vadis, J. A. Hutchison	2:20:48	3:17:48

CLASS N—SLOOPS—30 FEET RACING LENGTH.
Start, 11:10.

Amy Foster, J. Campbell Smith	2:04:57	3:06:57
Pinkie, Allan Pinkerton	2:07:01	3:07:01
Gayety, Richard Hyde	2:09:23	3:09:23
Grotona, H. H. Hollister	2:13:21	3:12:21
Wanda, J. R. Suydam	2:23:23	3:23:23

CLASS Q—SLOOPS.
Start, 11:15.

Wynnabust, J. De Hart Brower	2:08:04	3:07:04
Constance, Regs H. Post	2:18:39	3:03:39
Microbe, F. T. Mitchell	2:28:39	3:13:39

CLASS S, CATBOATS. Start, 11:20.

Jupiter, Richard Brower	2:17:45	3:03:45
Uncle Van, George Cabble	2:27:33	3:13:33

CLASS T, CATBOATS. Start, 11:25 A. M.

Dorothy, E. F. and F. C. Southard	2:07:51	3:18:51
Ellen, F. K. Walsh	2:23:10	3:38:10

CLASS V, CATBOATS. Start, 11:30 A. M.

Mollie, Joseph W. Lawrence	1:46:45	2:04:45
Toddie, F. T. Peters	1:33:30	2:03:30
Little Doctor, Dr. W. Carmen	1:43:03	2:13:03

CLASS W, CATBOATS. Start, 11:30 A. M.

Kinkie, C. Coddington	2:21:25	2:09:25
Defiance, W. Ketcham	2:28:20	2:18:30

The winners were as follows: Class M—Alcatorda; Class N—Amy Foster; Class Q—Wynnabust; Class S—Jupiter; Class T—Dorothy; Class V—Toddie; Class W—Kinkie.

Ulster Yacht Club Secretary Weds.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 17.—Hugh C. Kelly, Secretary of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, and Miss Ethel Forwood, daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir Arthur B. Forwood, Bart., were married to-day here, and started for America on their honeymoon. They will witness the races for the America's Cup.

Firefly Led Knockabouts.

Special to The New York Times.

BAYSIDE, L. I., Aug. 17.—In the race for the Manhassett Bay knockabouts at the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club to-day, Guy Standing's Firefly won by 1 minutes 35 seconds. Philips & Morgan's Bab was second, G. A. Corry's Arizona third, S. W. Roach's Lambkin fourth, and A. K. Alker's Mist fifth. The wind was fresh and from the southwest.

Nonpareil R. C. Regatta.

The Nonpareil Rowing Club held its annual club regatta over a half-mile course on the Harlem River with a finish in front of the boat house at the foot of West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street yesterday afternoon. The races were well contested, with the exception of the senior double gig race in which a foul occurred, and which it was decided to row again tomorrow. Summary:

Single Gigs, Novice.—Won by G. Hahner, F. Loeser second, H. Shoemaker third. Time—2:15.

Junior Single Gigs.—Won by J. M. Eagan, H. Bartlett second; H. Lindau, third. Time—2:17.

Junior Double Gigs.—Won by No. 2 crew—bow, G. Pearse; stroke, G. Hahner. No. 3 crew second—bow, H. Bartlett; stroke, F. Loeser. No. 1 crew third—bow, L. Lindau; stroke, J. M. Eagan. Time—2:11.

Four-Oared Gigs—Won by No. 2 crew—bow, A. Crawford; 2, A. Kroll; 3, F. Dernbecker; stroke, H. Bartlett; coxswain, G. Bates. No. 3 crew second—bow, C. Hoffman; 2, H. Maurus; 3, E. Simpson; stroke, C. Arendt; coxswain, P. Roselle. No. 1 crew third—bow, F. Gaisel; 2, G. Pearse; 3, S. Lindau; coxswain, A. Dunn. Time—2:21.

Eight-Oared Shells.—Won by No. 3 crew—bow, C. Hoffman; 2, H. Maurus; 3, E. Nicola; 4, R. W. Weed, Jr.; 5, E. Simpson; 6, C. Arendt; 7, J. Pettit; stroke, J. Kraft; coxswain, F. Haight. No. 2 crew second—bow, A. Crawford; 2, A. Kroll; 3, F. Dernbecker; 4, H. Bartlett; 5, E. Loeser; 6, J. Nash; 7, R. Hunken; stroke, J. Murtagh; coxswain, P. Roselle. No. 1 crew third—bow, F. Gaisel; 2, G. Pearse; 3, S. Lindau; 4, G. Phildius; 5, J. M. Eagan; 6, J. T. Murphy; 7, G. Schneider; stroke, W. Tierney; coxswain, G. Bates. Time—2:24.

LAST OF BUFFALO CYCLE RACES.

Brown of Pittsburg Won Amateur Event by One Point.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The National Cycle Association bicycle meet at the Pan-American Exposition closed to-day with the largest attendance of the meet. The day was sultry, with no wind—an ideal one for the sport. The two-mile lap race for amateurs was a close fight between P. W. Brown of Pittsburg and E. C. Beam of Buffalo, the former winning by one point.

The final of the ten-mile championship was one of the best races of the week. Iver Lawson of Buffalo won by a half wheel, with Taylor a similar distance before Kramer. The two special prizes for leading at five miles and leading the greatest number of laps were won by Fenn. The five-mile team amateur pursuit race between teams composed of Lace Downing, San José, Cal., and P. W. Brown, Pittsburg, and Warren Zurbrick and F. M. Dahlke, Buffalo, was won by the Buffalo team. Summary:

Two-Mile Lap Race, Amateur.—Won by P. W. Brown, Pittsburg, Penn., (21 points;) E. C. Beam, Buffalo, (20 points,) second; Lace Downing, San José, Cal., (16 points,) third. Time—4:24 4-5.

Ten-Mile National Championship, Professional.—Won by Iver Lawson, Buffalo; "Major" Taylor, Worcester, second; Frank Kramer, East Orange, N. J., (Pierce team,) third. Time—23:17. Winner of laps and leader at five miles—W. S. Fenn, Bristol, Conn.; laps, 15; time, 11:10.

Five-Mile Team Pursuit Race, Amateur.—Won by Fred. A. Dahlke, B. W. C., and Warren Zurbrick, K. A. C., Buffalo; Lace Downing, San Jose, Cal., and P. W. Brown, Pittsburg, Penn., second. Time—11:05 2-5.

Exhibition record ride on a motor bicycle by George M. Butler, Buffalo. Time for five miles—1 mile, 1:22 1-5; 2, 2:48 2-5; 3, 4:15 3-5; 4, 5:40 2-5; 5, 7:05 4-5. This breaks Holley's record for one mile of 1:23 1-5 and for five miles of 7:10 1-5.

Final of One-Mile Handicap, Professional—Won by J. A. Newhouse, Buffalo, (50 yards;) James B. Bowler, Chicago, (70 yards,) second; Frank Kramer, East Orange, N. J., (scratch,) third; J. T. Fisher, Chicago, (20 yards,) fourth. Time—1:59 2-5.

Kramer Leads Cyclists.

A recapitulation of the points won by the racing cyclists in the National Cycling Association Grand Circuit races since July 8 shows Frank L. Kramer of East Orange, N. J., to have a commanding lead. Nevertheless, it is not at all certain that he will win the championship, for not less than fourteen championship races are yet to be contested, and in consequence "Major" Taylor, John T. Fisher, Tom Cooper, W. S. Fenn, and Iver Lawson are yet in the competition. The score to date is as follows:

Rider.	Firsts.	Seconds.	Thirds.	Points.
Frank Kramer	7	3	6	40
"Major" Taylor	4	2	3	23
"Tom" Cooper	1	2	6	14
W. S. Fenn	1	3	3	13
Iver Lawson	2	1	2	12
John Fisher	2	1	2	12
Lester Wilson	1	1	4	10
T. J. Gascoyne	1	0	1	5
F. A. McFarland	0	1	3	5
George H. Collett	0	2	0	4
H. B. Freeman	0	1	2	4
Owen Kimble	0	0	3	3
E. C. Hausman	0	0	1	1
"Tom" Butler	0	0	1	1
Al. Newhouse	0	0	1	1

FRENCH CYCLE ROAD RACE.

Charles Miller Far Behind Lesna in Paris-Brest Contest.

BREST, Aug. 17.—Charles Miller of Chicago, the American rider in the six-day bicycle races, was the seventh of the contestants in the international bicycle race from Paris to Brest and return, a distance of twelve hundred kilometers, about 746 miles, to reach this city. He arrived at 6:37 this morning, fagged out. He started on the return journey after a short rest. Lesna passed Rennes on his return journey at 3:30 P. M., and at 8:35 passed Mayenne.

Between Broons and Rennes, Lesna, yielding to sleepiness, fell from his bicycle and was severely hurt. In spite of the objections of the pacemakers, however, he insisted on continuing the contest, Aucouturier following him closely, with Garin next 200 meters behind. Miller was last reported at Guingamp, going fifth, four hours and fifteen minutes behind Lesna.

Irish Athletic Champion Here.

Peter O'Connor of Wicklow, Ireland, champion running broad jumper of the world, arrived here yesterday on the steamer Lucania. He will represent the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association in the world's championship athletic events to be held in Buffalo on Sept. 6 and 7. His first appearance on this side of the Atlantic will be at Celtic Park, Long Island City, on Labor Day, Sept. 2. He will train on these grounds, in company with John Flanagan, the world's champion hammer thrower, who recently resigned from the New York Athletic Club to represent the Irish Athletic Association in all future contests. O'Connor's best jumps were made in Dublin on Aug. 5, when he cleared 24 feet 11¾ inches from a board take-off and 23 feet 10¼ inches from a grass take-off, both of which are world's records. On July 8, at Maryborough, Ireland, O'Connor cleared 25 feet ½ inch, but as there was a slight decline where he jumped his effort was not allowed as a record.

George Arnold's $5,000 Handicap.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—George Arnold was the medium of a successful plunge in the rich Harlem Handicap, valued at $5,000, at one and one-eighth miles, this afternoon, through the masterly ride of Jockey Winkfield. Pink Coat, indifferently handled by Dupee, was beaten a nose, with Vesuvian third, while Advance Guard was outside the money because of a bungling ride by Tommy Knight. The light-weighted Vesuvian showed the way into the stretch, followed by George Arnold and Pink Coat. For the last sixteenth of a mile the race was a fight between the three, decided through superior jockeyship. In the race at a mile, The Pride won after a ding-dong finish from Federal by a nose, in 1:39 3-5. The largest crowd of the year at Harlem saw the sport

LEFT FIANCE FOR ANOTHER.

Jersey City Young Woman's Marriage Occasioned Some Surprises.

The friends of Miss Gussie Johnson, eighteen years old, of 278 Second Street, Jersey City, were surprised yesterday by the announcement that she and Henry E. Kleinhaus of Brooklyn were married on Wednesday at the Fourth Street Methodist Church, New York, and that they had gone to King's Park, L. I., to live.

The surprise was due to the fact that Miss Johnson was engaged to Ernest Clough of Hoboken, and the marriage was set for an early day in September, though the invitations had not yet been sent out. Mrs. Johnson, the bride's mother, who was as greatly surprised by the announcement as the girl's friends, said she would never forgive her daughter.

"Mr. Clough is an estimable young man," she said, "and had a nice home all ready for her. All arrangements had been made for the ceremony, and we were looking forward to the wedding with great pleasure. I have no objection to Mr. Kleinhaus personally, but I am greatly displeased at the manner in which my daughter treated Mr. Clough. Mr. Kleinhaus was attentive to my daughter at one time, but I had no idea that they thought of marriage. He enlisted in the Navy, and the last heard of him he was in China. I did not even know he had returned until my daughter sent me word that they were married."

Mrs. Kleinhaus's girl friends say that Kleinhaus enlisted because of a "lover's quarrel" with Miss Johnson, and that after he returned they speedily became reconciled notwithstanding the fact that she had in the mean time become engaged to Clough.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

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"Good, not only in appearance, but in reality."

QUALITY and low prices, combined with fair and liberal treatment of our patrons, have made this store grow. There are three millions of people within easy shopping distance of our store, and it takes a long time for them all to learn that there are honest reasons why we can offer greater inducements than others.

First—We are the largest manufacturers of high grade pianos in America, which enables us to produce the best possible qualities at the lowest possible cost.

Second—We are located in Brooklyn. That means economy in business expenses. Here store rent is about one-half what New York merchants pay. Other expenses extremely low, and all to your advantage.

But Where in New York Will You Find a Store Like This?

A store containing 250 new Upright and Grand Pianos which come direct from our own factories and are sold to you for a small profit, and a guarantee which not only protects you, but insures perfect satisfaction. We have a reputation built upon a record of 41 years in piano manufacture, and a guarantee from us should mean something.

It Is a Reliable Store,

Selling only honest pianos at fair prices, without misrepresentation of any sort. Every piano is marked in plain figures.

30 Upright Pianos,

Including a large variety of sample Pianos, which have been on exhibition in our different factory show rooms. They have been exhibited as samples to wholesale buyers, and it is needless to say that they represent the sterling merits of STERLING Pianos. They have stood the test of the most critical buyers in the United States, and we recommend them to any one seeking a good piano at a medium price. You will find them distributed on our third and fourth floors, tagged at tempting prices.

Taken in Exchange.

In the course of each year we take more than 400 second hand Pianos in exchange as part payment for our own make. We reconstruct and refinish then in our Brooklyn repair department and offer them at what we consider very low prices. We guarantee them for 5 years with privilege of exchange for a STERLING and allow full amount paid........ $85 $100 $125 $150

STERLING PIANO CO.

MANUFACTURERS, Wholesale and Retail Warerooms
(Entire building, four floors),
536 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN,
Opposite Montauk Theatre. Open Monday Evenings.
Look for the name STERLING.

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MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.
Examinations and Estimates Free.
References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.
JOHN WHITLEY.
"Chimney Expert,"
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 1613 Main.
This advertisement appears Sundays only.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

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Furniture and Carpets

The Opportunity of the Year.

Following the liberal policy of this establishment the very best lines will be handled at PRICES ABSOLUTELY THE LOWEST.

WE PRESENT A FEW OF OUR OPENING VALUES

Five Piece Parlor Suites.
1 Sofa, 2 Arm Chairs, 2 Parlor Chairs, Best Upholstering, Silk Tapestry, Piano Finish Frames. Call and Make Your Own Selection of Covers, $35.00

Reception Chair.
Bird's-Eye Maple, mahogany finish, seat upholstered in choice velour, 1.98

All Hair Couch.
Covered in Velour or Tapestry of your own selection, spring edge, tufted seat and head heavily fringed, $7.00

Our Comfort Rocker.
Bird's-Eye Maple, mahogany finish, seats upholstered in choice velour, 1.98

Mantel Cabinets.
10 styles, choice selection, Bevel French Plate Mirrors, finished to match house trimming, without extra charge, $7 to $25
Gold Pier and Mantel Mirrors, $65 to $90

Desks.
Choice Selection—all woods and finishes, $3.00 to $15.00

Desk Chairs.
20 Patterns—all finishes, $2.25 to $10.00
Every One a Beauty.

Book Cases.
Revolving, $6.50 to $14.00
Combination, $9.50 to $20.00
Sectional, $15.00 to $25.00
Sliding Door, $10.00 to $20.00
Secretary, with Desk, $15.00

Dressers and Chiffoniers.
50 Latest Patterns, Odd Shapes, French Bevel Mirrors, Cast Brass Trimmings, Swell and Straight Fronts, Piano Finish.
SOLID QUARTERED OAK, SOLID MAHOGANY, CURLY BIRCH, BIRD'S-EYE MAPLE, BLACK WALNUT, WHITE ENAMELLED, MAHOGANY FINISH, 8.00 to 50.00
COSTUMERS, [illegible] 55c. to 3.00

Carpets and Rugs.
Special Inducements for Our Inaugural Sale.
BRUSSELS CARPETS—Hall, Stair and Parlor Patterns, 39c
EMPIRE VELVETS—(Heavy Pile.) Newest styles, 89c
AXMINSTER CARPETS, with Borders. All new and desirable patterns, 98c

RUGS.
AXMINSTER RUGS, 9 ft. by 12 ft. Seamless. 19.98
NAVAJO INDIAN RUGS, 9 ft. by 12 ft., something new, 23.75
CALCUTTA RUGS, 9 ft. by 12 ft., Neat and Durable, 9.98

OILCLOTHS AND LINOLEUMS.
OILCLOTHS—Good Bright Patterns; specials, 19c
LINOLEUMS—Tile Effects; special, 39c
Selections May Be Made for Future Delivery.

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avs., Brooklyn.

LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES

The New Yorks Lose Two Games to the Brooklyns.

PHILADELPHIA WON TWO GAMES

Kitson and Newton Enigmas to New York Batsmen, Who Obtained but Thirteen Hits in All.

The New Yorks varied the monotony somewhat yesterday by losing two games in one afternoon, the Brooklyns winning each contest rather easily. The first game was much the better contest, and was marked by good pitching on the part of Kitson and Denzer, Kitson especially doing good work in the box, holding the weak-hitting home aggregation down to the usual number of hits they have been averaging lately, six to a game. The second game was more or less of a farce after the fifth inning, Brooklyn at that time having a decisive lead. Leitner pitched his second game for the New Yorks. On his League début he made a creditable showing, but yesterday the Brooklyns had little trouble in batting the ball, thirteen hits being made off his delivery. Newton had no trouble whatever in disposing of the New York batsmen, who went to the plate in the same demoralized way that they have for a month past.

Keeler was the first man up in the second game, and he singled to right. Sheckard forced him. Dolan singled, and then Sheckard stole third, Dolan attempting to pilfer second at the same time. The New Yorks started to run him down, while Sheckard started for home. Bowerman's throw to head him off was low, and both men were safe. Kelley also singled, Daly flied to Van Haltren, and Dahlen hit to Strang, the latter letting the ball get away from him. With the bases full, however, he threw Irwin out at first. Newton's double and Sheckard's single scored another run for Brooklyn in the second inning.

In the fifth inning the Brooklyns scored four runs on singles by Daly, Farrell, and Newton, a base on balls to Irwin, and a three-base hit by Keeler. New York's solitary run was made in the eighth inning. Hickman singled and Strang advanced him with another single. Bowerman's hit forced Strang, and Hickman scored when Ganzel forced Bowerman. Warner, to keep up the good work, forced Ganzel. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V'Haltren, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	Keeler, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Davis, ss.	0	1	3	6	0	Sheckard, lf.	1	3	1	0	0
McBride, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	Doland, cf.	0	0	4	0	0
Hickman, lf.	0	0	4	0	0	Kelley, 1b.	0	0	7	0	0
Strang, 3b.	1	0	0	4	0	Daly, 2b.	1	2	0	8	0
Bow'rm'n, 2b.	1	2	1	3	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	0	7	2	1
Ganzel, 1b.	0	1	12	0	0	Irwin, 3b.	1	2	2	1	0
Warner, c.	0	0	3	1	0	McGuire, c.	0	0	4	1	0
Denzer, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Kitson, p.	1	2	0	1	0
Total	2	6	*26	15	0	Total	4	10	27	13	1

*Kitson hit by batted ball.

New York ......0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—2
Brooklyn ......0 0 3 1 0 0 0 0 0—4

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 4. First base by errors—New York, 1. Left on bases—New York, 7; Brooklyn, 4. Bases on balls—By Kitson, 2. Struck out—By Denzer, 1; by Kitson, 4. Home run—Sheckard. Two base hits—Bowerman, Daly. Sacrifice hits—Bowerman, Dahlen. Stolen bases—Daly, Irwin. Double play—Daly, Dahlen, and Kelley. Wild pitch—Kitson. Time of game—1 hour and 50 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	0	1	3	0	0	Keeler, rf.	0	3	0	0	0
Davis, ss.	0	0	2	2	0	Sheck'rd, lf.	1	1	4	0	0
McBride, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	Dolan, cf.	0	1	4	0	0
Hickman, lf.	1	3	3	0	0	Kelley, 1b.	0	2	6	0	0
Strang, 3b.	0	1	1	5	2	McCr'ry, 1b.	0	0	1	0	0
Bow'n, 2b.	0	0	4	7	0	Daly, 2b.	0	2	4	3	0
Ganzel, 1b.	0	1	13	0	0	Dahlen, ss.	1	2	2	3	0
Warner, c.	0	1	0	1	0	Irwin, 3b.	1	0	2	4	0
Leitner, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Farrell, c.	1	0	4	0	0
						Newton, p.	2	3	0	1	0
Total	1	7	27	16	2	Total	6	14	27	11	0

New York ......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1
Brooklyn ......1 1 0 0 4 0 0 0 0—6

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—New York, 10; Brooklyn, 11. Bases on balls—By Leitner, 2; by Newton, 4. Struck out—By Newton, 4. Three-base hit—Keeler. Two-base hits—Sheckard, Newton. Stolen bases—Sheckard, 2. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer. Time—1:57.

At St. Louis.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartzel, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	Burkett, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Green, cf.	1	3	4	0	0	Heidrick, cf.	0	2	2	0	0
Dexter, rf.	0	1	2	0	0	Donovan, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Doyle, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0	Wallace, ss.	0	0	1	3	0
Raymer, 3b.	1	0	3	1	1	Kruger, 3b.	1	1	3	4	1
Childs, 2b.	2	0	1	2	0	Padden, 2b.	0	0	1	0	0
McCor'k, ss.	0	1	2	1	0	McGann, 1b.	1	1	12	2	0
Kahoe, c.	0	0	5	1	0	Schriver, c.	1	1	4	0	1
Waddell, p.	1	1	0	6	0	Sudhoff, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Total	6	8	27	11	1	Total	3	6	27	12	2

Chicago ......0 0 2 2 0 0 0 2 0—6
St. Louis ......0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3

Earned runs—Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 2. Two-base hits—Schriver, Kruger, McCormick. Three-base hits—Green, (2,) McGann. Home run—Waddell. Double play—McGann and Kruger. Sacrifice hit—Padden. Stolen base—Raymer. First base on balls—Off Waddell, 1; off Sudhoff, 4. Struck out—By Waddell, 4; by Sudhoff, 4. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Chicago, 6. Time of game—1 hour and 35 minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

At Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf.	0	0	3	0	0	Dobbs, cf.	0	2	1	0	0
Beaum't, cf.	0	1	1	0	0	Harley, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Davis, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	Beckley, 1b.	0	1	12	0	0
Wagner, ss.	1	1	4	4	0	Crawford, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Bransf'd, 1b.	1	2	13	0	0	Magoon, ss.	0	1	1	1	0
Ritchey, 2b.	0	0	2	5	0	Steinf't, 3b.	0	0	2	3	1
Leach, 3b.	2	2	1	3	0	Fox, 2b.	0	1	0	1	1
Zimmer, c.	0	0	2	0	0	Peitz, c.	0	0	4	0	0
Chesbro, p.	0	1	0	1	0	Hahn, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Total	5	8	27	13	0	Total	0	5	24	8	2

Pittsburg ......0 1 0 0 1 0 1 2 ..—5
Cincinnati ......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2. Two-base hits—Leach and Fox. Three-base hits—Bransfield. Home run—Wagner. Sacrifice hit—Zimmer. Stolen bases—Leach and Dobbs. First base on balls—Off Chesbro, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Hahn. Struck out—By Chesbro, 1; by Hahn, 4. Wild pitch—Hahn. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Colgan.

At Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf.	1	1	2	0	0	Slagle, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Wolvert'n, 3b.	0	3	1	2	0	Tenney, 1b.	0	0	7	2	0
Flick, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Demont, 2b.	0	1	1	0	0
Delehanty, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	Cooley, cf.	0	1	3	0	0
Jacklitsch, c.	0	1	5	2	0	Murphy, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Jennings, 1b.	1	1	12	0	0	Lowe, 3b.	0	1	1	2	1
Hallman, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0	Long, ss.	0	1	1	1	0
Cross, ss.	0	1	4	5	1	Moran, c.	0	0	7	1	0
Orth, p.	0	1	0	2	0	Dineen, p.	0	0	2	4	0
Total	2	8	27	14	1	Total	0	5	24	10	1

Philadelphia ......0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 ..—2
Boston ......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 2. Two-base hits—Wolverton, (2.) Stolen base—Orth. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; Boston, 5. Sacrifice hits—Hallman, Murphy. First base on balls—Off Dineen, 1. Struck out—By Orth, 5; by Dineen, 5. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf.	1	1	4	0	0	Slagle, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Wolv'n, 3b.	0	1	1	1	0	Tenney, 1b.	1	1	8	2	2
Flick, rf.	1	2	3	0	0	Demont, 2b.	0	0	0	4	0
Deleh'ty, 1b.	0	3	1	0	0	Cooley, cf.	0	2	2	0	0
McFarl'd, c.	0	0	2	1	0	Murphy, lf.	0	0	2	0	1
Jennings, 1b.	0	1	9	2	1	Lowe, 3b.	1	1	1	1	1
Hallm'n, 2b.	1	0	3	4	0	Long, ss.	0	0	7	2	0
Cross, ss.	0	1	2	1	0	Kittridge, c.	0	0	6	3	0
Duggleby, p.	0	0	2	3	0	Pittinger, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total	3	9	27	12	1	Total	2	4	*26	14	4

*Two out when winning run scored.

Philadelphia ......1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—3
Boston ......1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—2

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 1; Boston, 2. Two-base hits—Flick, Delehanty, and Lowe. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; Boston, 1. Stolen base—Cross. Double play—Tenney and Long. Sacrifice hits—Wolverton, Hallman, and Long. First base on balls—Off Pittinger, 4. Struck out—By Duggleby, 2; Pittinger, 5. Passed ball—Kittridge. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

MONTCLAIR A.C.6, ENGLEWOOD F.C.0

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, Aug. 17.—The Montclair Athletic Club and Englewood Field Club, clubs of the Amateur Baseball League, played here to-day, and the visitors were easily beaten by the score of 6 to 0. With Harrison in the box the Montclairs were beaten in a previous game between the teams. Grey, therefore, was given a chance to show what he could do, and his work was very effective, but three of the Englewoods hitting safely during the game. Humphrey, the Englewood shortstop, contributed in a measure to the defeat by poor work in the field. The score:

MONTCLAIR A. C.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ENGLEWOOD F. C.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burgess, cf.	1	3	3	0	0	Tan'hill, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
B.Wheel., ss.	1	1	5	5	0	B. Vorhis, c.	0	1	6	1	0
Williams, 2b.	0	0	5	3	1	Hutc'gs, 2b.	0	0	1	3	0
Milne, c.	0	1	8	1	1	Tierney, lf.	0	1	3	0	0
Whinery, 3b.	1	2	0	3	0	Cuming, 1b.	0	0	10	1	0
Grey, p.	1	2	0	1	0	Coe, 3b.	0	0	0	2	1
S.Wheel., rf.	1	1	0	0	1	A.Vor., p.,cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Brigham, 1b.	1	1	10	0	1	R.Vor., p., cf.	0	1	1	0	0
English, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	Hump'y, ss.	0	0	0	2	4
Total	6	12	27	13	4	Total	0	3	24	9	5

Englewood F. C. ......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Montclair A. C. ......0 2 1 2 1 0 0 0 ..—6

Two-base hits—Whinery, Brigham, and S. Wheeler. Double plays—B. Wheeler, Williams, and Brigham; B. Wheeler, and Brigham, (2.) Struck out—By A. Vorhis, 3; by R. Vorhis, 2; by Grey, 2. Bases on balls—By A. Vorhis, 3. Passed ball—Vorhis. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Hassett.

AMATEUR BASEBALL LEAGUE.

New York A. C. Beaten by Crescent A. C.—Englewood Loses to Montclair.

The New York Athletic Club baseball team lost a fine chance yesterday of resuming its lead in the Amateur League by losing to the Crescent Athletic Club, the winner of the championship last year, as the Englewood Field Club, the present leader, lost to the Montclair Athletic Club.

The game was played at Travers Island, the country home of the New York Athletic Club, and was a fairly interesting batting contest, the fielders having plenty of work to do. Clean fielding characterized the work of the Crescents, F. Quimby being the only man to make an error, which he more than redeemed by fine play in the field. The New Yorks, while they played a good game in the field, were not quite as lively as the Crescents.

Nearly all of the batsmen secured at least one hit, Richardson and J. Quimby leading with four each. Richardson's batting was one of the features of the game. He hit the ball hard each time, each one of his hits being for two bases. The New York Athletic Club was first to score, three runs being sent across the plate in the opening inning. The Crescents made four runs in the second inning, the New Yorks tying the score in their half of this inning and going ahead by making one more in the third inning. The Crescents, however, virtually won the game in the fourth inning by scoring five runs on as many hits. They added five more to their total in the last two innings, while the best the New Yorks could do was to score two runs in the last inning. The score:

CRESCENT A. C.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK A. C.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Quimby, 2b.	0	2	4	2	1	Phillips, 2b.	1	0	6	1	1
Affeld, 3b.	2	2	1	4	0	Powell, ss.	0	0	3	4	0
Reding'n, cf.	3	1	3	0	0	Hayes, c.	2	3	5	2	1
George, lf.	2	1	2	0	0	Rich'son, 1b.	3	4	4	1	0
J. Qu'by, ss.	2	4	1	1	0	Cowan, cf.	0	1	7	0	0
Dunne, c.	0	1	7	0	0	Cobb, 3b&rf.	0	1	1	2	1
Steven'n, p.	2	1	0	4	0	Brown, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Blair, 1b.	2	2	9	0	0	De Veau, p.	1	2	0	2	0
Laren'n, rf.	1	1	0	0	0	Walsh, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
						Lambert, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	14	15	27	11	1	Total	7	12	27	12	5

Crescent A. C. ......0 4 0 5 0 0 0 3 2—14
New York A. C. ......3 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 2—7

Two-base hits—Blair, (2,) George, Dunne, Larendon, Richardson, (4,) Cobb, Walsh, Hayes. Three-base hit—Redington. Sacrifice hits—F. Quimby, Affeld. First base on balls—Off Stevenson, 4; off De Veau, 7. Struck out—By Stevenson, 7; by De Veau, 3. Wild pitches—De Veau, 2. Passed balls—Dunne, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Stevenson, 2; by De Veau, 1. Umpire—Mr. Leimkauf.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	55	35	.611	Boston	46	52	.469
Philadelphia	57	40	.588	New York	38	53	.418
St. Louis	55	44	.556	Cincinnati	38	55	.409
Brooklyn	54	44	.551	Chicago	39	61	.390

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Chicago in St. Louis.
Pittsburg in Cincinnati.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Englew'd F. C.	6	2	.750	Crescent A. C.	6	4	.600
New York A. C.	5	2	.714	Knicker'r A. C.	3	4	.428
Montclair A. C.	5	3	.625	Morrist'n A. C.	0	10	.000

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	60	38	.612	Philadelphia	50	48	.510
Boston	57	40	.588	Cleveland	40	54	.426
Baltimore	53	41	.564	Washington	39	54	.419
Detroit	52	46	.531	Milwaukee	35	65	.350

American League Games.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 3; Cleveland, 2.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 8; Milwaukee, 5. Philadelphia, 6; Milwaukee, 4, (second game.)
At Boston—Boston, 4; Chicago, 2.
At Washington—Washington, 5; Detroit, 1. Detroit, 2. Washington, 0, (second game.)

Eastern League Games.

At Buffalo—Buffalo, 11; Brockton, 2.
At Toronto—Toronto, 6; Providence, 2.
At Montreal—Montreal, 2; Worcester, 1. Worcester, 4; Montreal, 1.
At Rochester—Rochester, 8; Hartford, 1.

New York State League.

At Albany—Albany, 11; Schenectady, 6.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 1; Rome, 1, (6 innings, rain.)
At Ilion—Ilion, 5; Troy, 2.

LAWN TENNIS AT NEWPORT.

Wright Defeated Hobart in Hot Championship Match.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 17.—The fifth day of the tennis tourney at Newport saw but one event in the championship singles. The match between Lee Ware and W. A. Larned was put over until Monday, leaving the Beals Wright vs. Clarence Hobart match of the third round the only one to attract a gallery. The warm shunshine drew a large and fashionable crowd to the grand-stand court.

Although at Bay Ridge, in the latter part of June, Hobart defeated the younger man, the latter was a popular favorite, and his steadiness and accuracy were counted on to give Hobart all he could attend to. In addition to the match in the regular singles to-day, it was hoped to finish up the few remaining matches in the consolations.

The players appeared on time, and after a little warming up Hobart began to serve. He took the first game after deuce, making two places. Wright took the next three games, giving him a lead of 3—1, by some very clever net work, Hobart being unable either to pass him or lob over him. Hobart took the next game, but the sixth and seventh went to his opponent, and Wright was within a game of the set. Hobart had a good lead of 40—15, but lost it and the game went to deuce four times, before he could pull it out. The next went to the Boston man, and the set was his, 6—3.

Both men continued the same style of game in the second set, Hobart playing almost exclusively from the back of the court and Wright coming up on every opportunity. The games went in the same order as in the first set until the sixth, which left the men even. The games went to four all, when Hobart took the odd and the lead on an out and a double fault. Wright deuced the set, but Hobart again took the odd game. Hobart had a good lead in the next, but Wright evened it. The next two the Boston man took, one after deuce and one at 30. This made it his set, 8—6, and two sets to none.

Hobart started the third set with a lead of two games, Wright being a little unsteady at first. He soon braced, and on some weak smashing by his opponent, evened the games. Wright's endurance began to tell here, and though his opponent took two more games, Wright won the set and match, 6—3, 8—6, 6—4.

CHAMPION STAMBOUL DEAD.

Famous Trotting Stallion Was Holder of World's Record When on the Turf.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The great trotting stallion Stamboul died suddenly this morning at the Arden Farm, the property of E. H. Harriman.

The death of Stamboul, (2:07½,) the greatest trotting stallion of his time, and an unbeaten champion in horse show rings for nearly ten years, was reported at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday afternoon while the harness races there were in progress. Stamboul, 5,101 in the American Trotting Register, was bred by the late L. J. Rose at San Gabriel, Cal., in 1882, by Sultan, (2:24,) son of The Moor. His dam was Fleetwing, by Hambletonian, second dam Patchen Maid, by George M. Patchen.

Stamboul was campaigned after his two-year-old season until he was twelve years old, taking a record of 2:14¾ as a six-year-old, which season, 1888, he won the $20,000 National Stallion Stakes at San Francisco, after Woodnut took the first heat in 2:17, Stamboul coming back and winning the next three heats. At seven years he took a mark of 2:12¼; at eight a mark of 2:11, and steadily reduced his record to the last year he was on the turf, when he trotted in 2:07½, going in all the free-for-alls held in California, and also racing frequently against time.

He was purchased in 1892 by E. H. Harriman, who owned him when he died, from the Hobart estate, for $41,000, and was taken to Orange County and trained several years by Samuel Gamble, after which he was placed at the head of the Arden Farm Stud, owned by Mr. Harriman, where also is John R. Gentry.

Since he was a suckling colt, Samuel See has been his groom, and between the man and beast there was a great affection. Stamboul won among the many prizes he has taken in horse shows two first prizes at the National Horse Show in New York City in 1894, and two first prizes and the champion prize in New York in 1896 and 1897, and the first prize at the Philadelphia Horse Show in 1897.

In the stud, Stamboul was as successful as he was on the turf. He was the sire of forty-four trotters in the 2:30 list at the close of last season, and a number of new performers will be added to his credit this season. Among the most noted of his progeny are Stambuletta, 2:10½; Stam B., 2:11¼; Ellert, 2:11; Elsie, 2:11¾; Bonsilene, 2:14½; Hilda S., 2:15¼, and Crescent, 2:16¼, while his sons and daughters also have been producers of speed and stamina.

Stamboul's 2:07½ was the stallion record until after the close of his career on the turf, and the great horse was the most talked of trotting stallion that raced until he was retired to the stud. His record was not beaten by a stallion until 1893, when Directum reduced it to 2:05½, this mark in turn having been eclipsed by Cresceus to 2:04, last year. Cresceus only last Thursday, still further reduced the stallion record to 2:03¼, at Brighton Beach, in a match against The Abbot.

Orange A. C., 5; Knickerbocker A. C., 1.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, Aug. 17.—The Knickerbocker Athletic Club was defeated by the Orange Athletic Club to-day, the score being 5 to 1. McKenna's pitching was very effective, and it was backed up by fair work in the field. Disosway, for the Knickerbockers, also pitched good ball, but his work was nullified by poor playing in the field. The score:

R.H.E.
Orange A. C. ......2 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 ..—5 7 3
Knickerb'ker A. C.0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1 4 7

Batteries—McKenna and O'Neil; Disosway and Wood.

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

National Guardsmen Contest in Major General's Match on the State Range.

The first competition for the Major General's match was held at Creedmoor yesterday. Weather favorable. Conditions: Open to teams of sixteen enlisted men from each regiment; distances, 800, 700, 600, 500, and 300 yards, advancing; 350, 450, 550, 650, and 750, retreating; twenty shots per man. Each competitor compelled to fire at least one shot at each distance. Thirty seconds allowed at each distance. The double time being taken up at each distance, both advancing and retreating. The Sixty-ninth Regiment team, having but fourteen men, were permitted to go over the run by Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston for practice only. Match was under the supervision of Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, National Guard of New York. Scores:

MAJOR GENERAL'S MATCH, SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Corp. E. E. Sanborn, Company D	42
F. Wessel, Company C	48
C. L. Asker, Company B	50
Sergt. Major E. S. Coy, N. C. Staff	42
J. K. Greene, Company A	30
Corp. H. W. Wilson, Company D	18
Sergt. W. H. Ford, Company A	26
W. N. Bovie, Company C	19
W. Reid, Jr., Company G	29
Sergt. W. H. Evans, Company G	21
W. H. Palmer, Jr., Company G	47
C. H. Plump, Company B	34
W. M. Phillips, Company D	49
Corp. A. E. Wells, Company E	35
D. C. Meyer, Company C	38
A. Stevens, Company C	32
Total	560

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Bat. Quartermaster J. F. Dowling, N. C. S.	44
Corp. C. J. Buckridge, Company E	56
Sergt. J. T. Verdon, Company E	17
Qr. Master Sergt. D. J. Coughlin, Company B	24
J. A. Dempsey, Company A	30
Corp. J. Alexander, Company B	43
Color Sergt. J. F. Fennell, N. C. S.	15
Sergt. R. M. Fields, Company G	38
Color Sergt. J. McDermott, N. C. S.	33
A. P. Hassler, Company B	37
F. M. Darding Keller, Company E	49
A. B. Van Heusen, Company B	45
Sergt. C. M. Smith, Company B	48
Sergt. F. J. Loughlin, Company C	36
Sergt. W. S. Lamb, Company E	55
Sergt. J. Corrie, Company C	48
Total	598

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Sergt. G. E. Bryant, non-commissioned staff	46
Private H. S. Hildreth, Company F	26
Sergt. R. S. Cooke, Jr., Company E	41
Sergt. E. H. Miller, Company K	28
Private W. D. Slade, Company K	49
Sergt. C. M. Ward, Company E	29
Private F. T. Reeves, Company K	37
Private P. G. Farquharson, Company K	34
Sergt. H. R. Onderdonk, Company B	31
Private T. P. Ryan, Company B	25
Sergt. E. Codet, Company K	19
Sergt. B. M. Boe, Company B	19
Corp. W. W. Whitlock, Company F	55
Private E. C. Neilson, Company G	10
Private H. P. Piers, Company E	10
Private C. M. Lediard, Company E	61
Total	520

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Bat. Quartermaster E. Heitmuller, N. C. S.	42
M. Gralish, Company E	26
Bat. Quartermaster P. J. Walsh, N. C. S.	0
J. Reid, Company C	3
W. Pash, Company K	0
H. McWhirter, Company D	22
Bat. Quartermaster W. A. Boyle, N. C. S.	49
T. Moore, Company K	2
D. O'Connell, Company D	27
T. O'Conner, Company D	15
Corp. E. M. Kirkpatrick, Company G	22
J. Coughlin, Company D	4
D. Byrne, Company K	0
Corp. T. F. Kerr, Company E	28
Total	240

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Sergt. A. S. Corbett, Company E	44
Corp. J. B. Borb, Company H	31
E. H. Powell, Company A	38
J. M. Evans, Company B	38
Corp. C. J. McGratty, Company B	11
Corp. H. Merz, Company B	9
Corp. E. F. Greis, Company B	11
Sergt. M. Kavanagh, Company B	9
Corp. L. Eben, Company B	15
S. W. Swift, Company H	17
T. B. McManus, Company H	24
C. E. Winterton, Company C	37
R. S. Ecclestone, Company B	37
Corp. K. K. V. Casey, Company B	36
Sergt. H. Daube, non-Commissioned Staff	56
Sergt. G. H. Doyle, Company H	44
Total	457

FLANAGAN'S DISCUS RECORD.

Weight-Throwing Champion Made New Figures at Union Settlement Games.

At the games of the Union Settlement Athletic Club, held at Celtic Park, Long Island City, yesterday afternoon, John Flanagan, formerly a member of the New York Athletic Club, who has recently made several attempts to make new weight-throwing records, threw the sixteen-pound discus a distance of 118 feet 9½ inches, which is one-half inch better than the record of 118 feet 9 inches held by C. H. Henneman of Chicago. The discus has yet to be weighed, but all the other requirements of the Amateur Athletic Union were observed.

The best race of the day was the 1,000 yards handicap, which was won by Harry Arnold of the Union Settlement Athletic Club in a close finish, with J. W. Murphy of the New West Side Athletic Club, who made the pace almost to the finish, and was beaten by Arnold by two yards. The summary:

75-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by Otto Sauer, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, (20 feet;) F. S. Williams, Olympia Athletic Club, (19 feet,) second; J. P. Cooke, West Side Y. M. C. A., (13 feet,) third. Time—0:08.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by S. May, New West Side Athletic Club, (22 yards;) R. Campiglio, Xavier Athletic Club, (8 yards,) second; G. Goerwitz, Pastime Athletic Club, third. Time—0:21 4-5.

600-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by F. Bohnlilfink, Union Settlement Athletic Club, (50 yards;) S. Curtis, National Athletic Club, (38 yards,) second; C. Sharps, Olympia Athletic Club, (42 yards,) third. Time—1:19 3-5.

600-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by A. Veinert, Pastime Athletic Club; W. Ackerson, West Side Y. M. C. A., second; G. C. Biller, National Athletic Club, third. Time—1:30 4-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Harry Arnold, Union Settlement Athletic Club, (35 yards;) J. W. Murphy, New West Side Athletic Club, (68 yards,) second; J. H. Wright, Olympia Athletic Club, (20 yards,) third. Time—2:17 2-5.

Throwing the 16-Pound Discus, Handicap.—Won by M. J. Sheridan, Pastime Athletic Club, (9 feet,) with 113 feet 9 inches; John Flanagan, New York City, (scratch,) second, with 118 feet 9½ inches; G. W. Kidd, Pastime Athletic Club, (12 feet,) third, with 99 feet 9¼ inches.

Putting the 12-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by R. Edgren, Pastime Athletic Club, (2 feet 6 inches,) with 44 feet; John Flanagan, New York City, (scratch,) second, with 45 feet 10 inches; J. A. Biller, St. Michael's Young Men's Union, (8 feet,) third, with 37 feet 8 inches.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race; open only to members of the Union Settlement Athletic Club.—Won by W. Solomon, E. Jost second, G. J. Conway third. Time—6:23.

Saturday Cricket Games.

Local cricketers had many good games to watch yesterday, and, although the weather made large scoring anything but a comfortable pastime, some excellent cricket was witnessed. The Manhattan Club went to Bayonne for its return league championship match with the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, where, after scoring an even hundred runs, and looking to have the match won, the Knickerbockers beat it out by ten runs. The final score was: Knickerbocker Athletic Club, 110; Manhattans, 100.

Some remarkably fine batting was witnessed in the game at Prospect Park between Brooklyn and the Montclair Athletic Club. S. B. Standfast and A. Brown accomplished the rare feat of each scoring a century in this match, and when stumps were drawn for the day the former had 116 to his credit and the latter 110. The score was: Brooklyn, 252; Montclair Athletic Club, 42.

The Brooklyn Club's Team B had an easy task in its match with the Manhattan second eleven in the championship series of the New York Cricket Association, at Prospect Park, where they earned a victory by 88 runs and 3 wickets. The totals were: Manhattan II., 40; Brooklyn Team B, 128 for 7 wickets.

The West Indians put up a good game for Nelson Lodge, and were defeated only by the narrow margin of 8 runs, after a close finish. The totals were: West Indians, 70; Nelson Lodge, 78.

The Kings County Club played Team C of Brooklyn at Prospect Park, in the championship series of the Prospect Park Cricket Association, and gained a victory by 54 runs. The totals were: Kings County, 102, (declared;) Brooklyn Team C, 48.

English Will Not Play Cricket Here.

The Executive Committee of the Metropolitan District Cricket League has decided to abandon the proposed international cricket match between New York and B. J. Bosanquet's English team. This decision was reached on account of the dates offered by the Associated Cricket Clubs of Philadelphia for the game. The Philadelphians will play their opening game with the Englishmen on Sept. 16, 17, and 18. This match will be for the "Colts." The second game will be played on Friday, Saturday, and Monday, Sept. 20, 21, and 23, and the dates offered New York are Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 25 and 26.

New York knows from past experience that it is difficult to get out a large crowd to witness a cricket match in the middle of the week, and as the expenses of the game are heavy, owing chiefly to the guarantee required by the Philadelphians, it was quite certain that a deficit of a large sum

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A·D·Matthews Sons

OUR ANNUAL SALE OF BLANKETS

Commences To-morrow

We make a suggestion to wise housewives that, before making a purchase of Blankets anywhere, they examine ours and get our prices. We invite a comparison. Our Blankets were bought early, simply because we could save money by so doing; that is, we anticipate our future wants and save money. The manufacturer anticipates his future wants and saves money. Why shouldn't you anticipate your Blanket wants now and save from 10 to 20 per cent. on your purchases? Even if not thinking of purchasing now you are invited to see these beautiful Blankets, so reasonably priced. Read this list carefully and cut out for future reference.

Matthews' No. 2 Blankets, 10-4 size, half wool; a good sensible Blanket, either red, blue or pink border, a pair......$1.62

Matthews' No. 2 Blankets, 11-4 size, half wool, either red, blue, or pink border, a pair......$1.98

Matthews' No. 3 Blankets, 10-4 size, a firmly made, sightly Blanket, either red, blue or pink border, 60 per cent. wool, a pr.. $1.98

Matthews' No. 4 Blankets, splendid value, 10-4 size, $2.25 a pair; 11-4 size, $2.75 a pair; either red, blue or pink border, finished with wide binding, worth $3.00 and $3.50 a pair; 60 per cent. wool.

Matthews' No. 5 Blankets, 10-4 size, $2.50 a pair; 11-4 size, $2.89 a pair; a heavy finely woven Blanket, either blue, red or pink border; worth $3.25 and $3.75 a pair.

Matthews' No. 6 Blankets, full 11-4 size, either red, blue or pink bordered, really worth $4.00, silk bound, a pair......$3.25

Matthews' No. 7 Blankets, 10-4 size, $3.25; 11-4 size, $3.75; 12-4 size, $4.50; this line of Blankets is simply matchless, soft spongy Blankets, worth $4.00, $4.50 and $5.00; silk bound.

Matthews' No. 8 and No. 9 California Blankets, full 11-4 size, red, blue or gold bordered; no such Blankets were ever sold for less than $5.50, silk bound, our price this sale, a pair......$4.39

Matthews' No. 10 California Blankets, full 11-4 size, only one case, red, blue or pink border, a beautiful Blanket; in fact, a Blanket that is usually sold at $6.00, silk bound, a pair......$4.69

Matthews' No. 11 California Blankets, full 11-4 size, $5.00 a pair; this is a price for which we give phenomenal value; all we ask is to compare our $5.00 Blankets with others; actually worth $6.50.

Matthews' No. 12 ALL WOOL BLANKETS, 10-4 size, $3.00 a pair; 11-4 size, $3.89 a pair; these are guaranteed all wool, warp and filling, and are truly wonderful value for the money.

Matthews' No. 13, ALL WOOL Blankets, red, blue or pink bordered, a pair..$4.50

Matthews' No. 14 all wool Blankets, 10-4 size, $4.50 a pair; 11-4 size, $5.39 a pair; 12-4 size, $6.50 a pair; red, pink and blue borders, silk bound, worth $5.00, $6.00 and $7.00.

The better grades of all wool and California Blankets can be bought of us at a big saving from usual prices.

Dozens of cases of all cotton Blankets, at 50c. a pair, 10-4 size; 75c. a pair, 11-4 size; $1.00 a pair, 11-4 size; $1.19 a pair, 11-4 size; $1.25 a pair, 11-4 size; $1.38 a pair, 11-4 size; $1.50 a pair, 11-4 size; all soft, fluffy Blankets and surprisingly good value at each price.

In connection with our Blanket Sale we shall open a full line of Blankenburg's celebrated Comforters, both cotton and down filled, silkoline, sateen and silk covered, at less than usual prices.

If you wish, pay a small deposit on any Blanket advertised and we will hold until wanted.

Fulton St., Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Sts., Brooklyn.

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ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

Store Closes at 5 P.M. During August; Saturdays, 12:30 P.M.

Our August Upholstery and Lace Curtain Sale Offers Phenomenal Savings.

In connection with our Furniture and Carpet Sales comes this most notable sale of Upholsteries and Lace Curtains. The goods are all new and the prices are the lowest ever known. Present or prospective purchasers, by taking a glance through the stock, will find many valuable and money saving suggestions. Home decorating and beautifying can be done for much less than the usual cost. The offerings are so numerous we only mention a few of the extremely interesting details:

Lace Curtains and Lace Bed Sets.

White Nottingham Curtains, good patterns (3 yds. long), value 79c., 98c., $1.19, at 49c., 59c., 69c.

300 pair white Nottingham Curtains, 3½ yds. long, full width, value $1.50, at 75c. a pair

500 pair Nottingham Curtains, value $1.75, at 98c. pair

Several hundred pair of white Nottingham Curtains in odd lots of from one to six pairs of a pattern, fine imported goods; values $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $4.50, $5.00, at $1.39, $1.69, $1.95, $2.19, $2.48

Imported cable net Curtains, in white and ivory, ten beautiful patterns of heavy and durable Curtains; value $4.90, at $2.24

White Irish Point Curtains, fresh new goods in dainty designs, full width and length, special values at $3.48, $4.48, $4.95, $5.89

White Nottingham Bed Sets, for full sized bed, value $3.95, at $1.85 a set, including two shams.

Fine Furniture Tapestries in Oriental and all over floral or foliage patterns, blue and olive grounds, with tan, terra cotta and red pattern combinations, for furniture coverings or hangings, value $2.00 a yard, at 98c

Bobbinet Bed Sets, made of good quality bobbinet, for full sized bed, dainty insertion and edging, value $6.75, at $4.75 a set

Imported gobelin Tapestries, fine rep weave, a most durable covering and hanging, detached pattern design, value $3.00, at $1.89 a yard

Portieres, fine Ottoman weave Portieres, full width, with heavy throw-over fringe, full line of desirable colorings and good selection of patterns, value $5.00, at $3.49 and $3.75

Tapestry Table Covers, with all-over and geometrical designs, good color combinations, 8-4 size, value $3.00, at $1.75 each; 10-4 size, value $4.00, at $2.39 each

Third floor, front, Central Building.

Corded Batistes.

5,000 Yards at 4c. a Yard.

This is the 12½c. quality. We sold thousands of yards at 7c.

From our immense selling these 5,000 yards of navy and white and black and white patterns have accumulated. We want to sell them quickly and have priced them at 4c. a Yard.

Main floor, West Building.

More News From the August Furniture Sale.

The third week. The news for to-morrow tells of great savings which are still to be had in this Furniture Store. Hundreds are buying now because saving ¼, ⅓, even half under regular prices they can purchase more than they anticipated. We will hold your purchases until Fall if you desire. To-morrow's list follows:

Box Couches.

Covered in imitation denim, regularly $8.75, now $5.75
Covered in denim, self opener, regularly $11.00, now $8.25
Covered in fancy denim, self opener, regularly $14.50, now $9.50
Covered in fancy denim, self opener, all hair, regularly $19.00, now $12.75

Bed Couches.

Iron frame, with denim mattress and bolster, regularly $15.00, now $10.75
Iron frame, with denim mattress and bolster, regularly $17.50, now $12.75

Hall Furniture.

Golden oak Hall Stand, small size, regularly $3.25, now $2.10
Golden oak Hall Stand, with box seat, regularly $11.25, now $7.50
Golden oak Hall Stand, with box seat, regularly $14.50, now $9.50
Golden oak Hall Stand, with large mirror, regularly $27.00, now $18.00
Golden oak Hall Stand, handsomely carved, regularly $75.00, now $55.00
Golden oak Hall Chest, carved, regularly $11.00, now $7.75
Golden oak Hall Chest, cedar lined, regularly $20.00, now $13.00
Golden oak Hall Chest, carved top and sides, regularly $23.00, now $15.50
Golden oak Hall Chest, carved and cedar lined, regularly $29.00, now $19.00
Golden oak Hall Seat, rush seat, regularly $26.00, now $15.00
Golden oak Hall Seat, leather back, regularly $27.00, now $18.00
Golden oak Hall Chair, leather back, regularly $45.00, now $30.00

Bedroom Suites.

Golden oak, 2 pieces, regularly $16.50, now $10.75
Golden ash, 3 pieces, regularly $18.00, now $12.00
Golden ash, 2 pieces, regularly $22.50, now $15.50
Mahogany finish, 2 pieces, regularly $25.00, now $18.75
Golden oak, 2 pieces, regularly $27.50, now $20.00
Birch, 3 pieces, regularly $48.00, now $36.00
Golden oak, 2 pieces, regularly $72.00, now $54.00
Mahogany, carved, 2 pieces, regularly $263.00, now $178.00

Morris Chairs.

Golden oak frame, with fancy denim cushions, regularly $3.25, now $2.40
Golden oak frame, with figured velour cushions, regularly $8.75, now $6.75
Mahogany finish frame, with figured velour cushions, regularly $8.75, now $6.75
Flemish oak frame, with figured velour cushions, regularly $11.75, now $8.25

Tabourettes.

Weathered oak, regularly $1.35, now 90c
Weathered oak, regularly $2.75, now $1.75
Weathered oak, regularly $2.85, now $1.90
Weathered oak, regularly $3.25, now $2.15
Flemish oak, regularly $5.00, now $3.25
Mahogany, inlaid, regularly $8.00, now $5.50

Third and Fourth floors, Central Building.

Second Week of the Carpet and Rug Sale.

The Best from the Best of Makers. At Less than the Wholesale Cost.

Variety is wider than when the sale began one week ago—new lots have arrived during the week and are now to have their first showing to-morrow.

Never was there a wider range of colorings and patterns from which you could make your selection; they are the choicest of the Fall Carpetings from the best makers in America. You can come to-morrow and select your pattern and quantity, and if you desire us we will defer measuring your rooms until you return in the Fall. It is impossible to give you full details; you must come and see for yourself. Here's a small list:

EXTRA SUPER ALL WOOL FILLING COTTON WARP INGRAIN CARPETS that are regularly sold at 50c. to 60c. a yard, at 29c., 35c. and 45c. a yard

EXTRA SUPER ALL WOOL INGRAIN CARPETS, the best made; such celebrated makes as the Lowell, Hartford and Gold Medals, that are regularly sold at 75c. and 85c. a yard, at 45c. and 55c. a yard

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS, one of the best moderate priced Carpets made, that are regularly sold at 60c. and 65c. a yard, at 29c., 39c. and 45c. a yard

BEST AND EXTRA QUALITY TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS. All the best manufacturers are represented in a large and desirable variety of patterns to choose from, suitable for any part of the house, that are regularly sold at 75c., 85c. and 90c. yard, at 50c., 55c. and 65c. a yard

VELVETS AND AXMINSTERS. A most desirable and beautiful assortment of patterns in this lot to choose from, that are regularly sold at $1.10 to $1.35 a yard, at 55c., 75c., 85c. and 95c. a yard

THE BEST 5 FRAME BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS. Such celebrated makes as the Bigelow, Lowell and Whittall, that are regularly sold at $1.25 to $1.50 yard, at 85c., 95c. and $1.05 a yard

THE BEAUTIFUL SAVONNERIE, BIGELOW, IMPERIAL BIGELOW, AXMINSTER AND THE BEST WILTON VELVET CARPETS, in a large and magnificent variety of designs and colorings to choose from, suitable for the parlor, diningroom, library and hall and stairs, that are regularly sold at from $1.35 to $2.00 yard, at 85c., $1.10 and $1.25 a yard

ROYAL WILTON CARPETS, from several of the best makers in the world. The best and most beautiful and luxurious Carpets made, in an exquisite variety of patterns and colorings to choose from, that are regularly sold at from $2.25 yard to $3.00 yard, at $1.35, $1.45 and $1.75 yard

Rugs.

All the desirable and serviceable kinds.

ALL WOOL REVERSIBLE SMYRNA RUGS from several of the best manufacturers, and hundreds to choose from:

18 in. x 36 in. at	60c
21 in. x 46 in. at	85c
26 in. x 54 in. at	$1.20
30 in. x 60 in. at	$1.45
36 in. x 72 in. at	$2.15
4 ft. x 7 ft. at	$3.50
6 ft. x 9 ft. at	$7.85
7 ft. 6 x 10 ft. 6 at	$12.25
9 ft. x 12 ft. at	$16.75

THE BEST QUALITY OF ALL WOOL INGRAIN ART SQUARES:

3 yds. x 2 yds. at	$3.25
3 yds. x 2½ yds. at	$4.10
3 yds. x 3 yds. at	$4.95
3 yds. x 3½ yds. at	$5.75
3 yds. x 4 yds. at	$6.60
3 yds. x 4½ yds. at	$7.45
3 yds. x 5 yds. at	$8.25
4 yds. x 5 yds. at	$11.00

BRUMLEY'S RANGPUR REVERSIBLE JUTE SMYRNA RUGS:

6 ft. x 9 ft. at	$4.50
7.6 x 10 ft. 6 at	$6.75
9 ft. x 12 ft. at	$8.75

A new lot of the beautiful soft toned celebrated Bigelow, Sanford and Smith Axminster Rugs, in a beautiful variety of designs and colorings to choose from:

18 in. x 36 in. at	75c
27 in. x 54 in. at	$1.85
36 in. x 72 in. at	$3.25
6 ft. x 9 ft., one piece at	$13.75
8 ft. 3 x 10 ft. 6 at	$15.25 and $18.25
9 ft. x 12 ft., some are seamless centers, at	$18.75 and $21.50

And a beautiful, close woven, lustrous, ONE PIECE Wilton velvet Rug, 9 ft. x 12 ft., at $25.00

Third floor, West Building.

75c. Zibeline Plaids, 29c.

We told of a lot of these Zibeline Plaids last week at the same price, and you were quick to take advantage of the offering. For to-morrow we have secured another lot and are able to offer these 44 inch wide Zibeline Plaids; they are especially desirable for children's school dresses and are very handsome. The regular price was 75c., to-morrow these are offered at 29c.

Main floor, West Building.

Women's Stylish Shirt Waists At Unheard of Prices.

Time now that these dainty Waists were making their departure. Although there is plenty of weartime ahead, room space is more valuable to us. We want to find new owners for them, so the following prices are put on them:

Fine quality percale Waists, in pretty stripes and figures, all colors, made with full front, French back, bishop sleeve, felled seams, value 50c. 19c

Madras Waists, in striped effects, colors are lavender, light and dark blue, pink and oxblood, made with full front, French back, bishop sleeves 59c

A choice selection of Shirt Waists, made of fine imported materials from our special order dept., comprising cheviots, madras and linens, in exclusive colorings and designs. Tailor made effects, with tucked and box plaited fronts, tucked back, bishop sleeve, value $7.00, at $1.79

Fine batiste Waists, in plain colors, entire front made with fine cluster tucking, tucked back, bishop sleeve; Waist is prettily trimmed with hemstitch beading, value $2.69 $1.48

Batiste Waists, made with tucked front, trimmed with large sailor collar and tie of fine white pique with tucking to match waist, white pique vest and collar, also trimmed with tucking, tucked back, bishop sleeve, tucked cuff, value $4.25, at $1.98

Very fine Waists made of India batiste, entire front and back made with cluster tucking and lace insertion, bishop sleeve trimmed at top with tucking and lace, tucked cuff, dress collar, value $4.25, $2.98

White lawn Waists, made with full front, trimmed with two rows of embroidery insertion, tucked back, bishop sleeve, tucked cuff, tucked collar 49c

White lawn Waists, front made with six rows of wide embroidery insertion, tucked back, bishop sleeve, tucked cuff and collar 98c

Fine white lawn Waists, entire front of all-over embroidery, tucked back, bishop sleeve, trimmed with fancy cuff, value $2.69 $1.48

Very fine India batiste Waists, made to button either in front or back, front made with tucking and fine embroidery insertion, tucked back, finished with fine pearl buttons, tucked bishop sleeve, with puff at bottom, trimmed with embroidery and lace, value $4.50, at $3.48

Second floor, rear, Central Building.

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building. 280 Broadway.

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FINANCIAL.

SOME PROBLEMS OF ADVERTISING.

There is science as well as art in advertising, and one who does much advertising must make it a studied business to get satisfactory results. The size of the circulation of a newspaper is not the only thing to be considered. The quality of the circulation is equally important, while the character of the paper is paramount. From these three factors large advertisers are able to get at the approximate value of advertising space in a newspaper. How much is a line of space worth in a newspaper where the factors above referred to are known? That's the question. Well, what business are you in? What have you to advertise? See the line of thought the answer compels? If you want to appeal to people with large purchasing power, the certainty of gaining the attention of such a public is worth to you a great deal of money. No other newspaper has such a large daily wealthy constituency as The Wall Street Journal. The certainty of reaching these people is emphasized by the fact that the paper is carefully studied and filed for reference. It is a high privilege you have to be able to buy space for advertising purposes in such a paper. The value now to you of a line in The Wall Street Journal is far above the price the publishers are at present asking. It is always profitable to buy something at a price below value. That's what makes bull operations in the stock market at times so successful. Prices being below value leads to booms.

15 PER CENT.
GUARANTEED TO AN INVESTOR

WHO WILL ADVANCE $50,000 ON A BUILDING OPERATION EXCEEDING $400,000. MONEY TO BE REFUNDED WHEN PERMANENT LOAN IS PLACED. BUILDING LOAN HAS BEEN SECURED; also WANTED A PARTY TO INVEST $100,000 IN A LARGE OPERATION UNDER THE SAME CONDITIONS AS ABOVE. THE PROPONENT WHO DESIRES THESE RESPECTIVE ADVANCES HAS JUST SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED A SIMILAR OPERATION INVOLVING ONE HALF MILLION DOLLARS. ADDRESS H. L. PHELPS, 168 WILLIS AVE., N. Y. CITY.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

MONEY CHEERFULLY REFUNDED
IF OIL IS NOT STRUCK.

THE ONLY OIL COMPANY IN EXISTENCE THAT EVER OR SINCE ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED TO RETURN ALL MONEYS SHOULD THERE BE NO GUSHER.

THIS IS ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED BY TWO NATIONAL BANKS.

International Exchange Bank, El Paso, Texas.
Citizens' National Bank, Beaumont, Texas.

When oil is struck, which will be within the next thirty days, the shares will be worth at once several times their cost and the sale of sixty thousand barrels of oil a day at 30 cents a barrel will realize big dividends.

This is the first opportunity ever offered to purchase stock in an Oil Company owning Oil property situated in the midst of

THE GREATEST GUSHERS.
THE KING OIL CO.
OF BEAUMONT AND EL PASO, TEXAS,

Is capitalized with $300,000 ONLY, and each non-assessable share sells for

ONE DOLLAR.

In view of our BANK GUARANTEES, the investor takes no risk, but acquires the opportunity to make BIG profits. We ask the most thorough investigation relative to our holdings. The officers and Directors of this Company are all men of honest and correct business habits. Send in your remittance TO-DAY for as many shares as you desire at one dollar per share.

YOUR TIME IS LIMITED.

WELL DOWN NOW 220 FEET.
DRILLING NIGHT AND DAY.

Remember when the news to our Agents that our well has come in is flashed over the wire, likewise instructions will be forwarded then that all shares have been withdrawn for further sales, as the KING OIL SHARES will then be worth five times their present par value. This telegram, just received from the HEYWOOD OIL CO., drillers of the KING WELL:

"Beaumont, Tex., Aug. 14th, 1901.

"W. C. Williams, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C.:

"Down two hundred and twenty feet; everything progressing in fine shape.

"HEYWOOD BROS."

This is not a speculation: It is a positively guaranteed investment, with dividends assured or money returned should there be no oil struck.

ONLY A LIMITED AMOUNT OF STOCK IS OFFERED. YOUR IMMEDIATE ACTION **IS NECESSARY TO SECURE STOCK.**

For illustrated pamphlet, photographic views, and other information address or call on

H. H. CRAIG & CO., Fiscal Agents, 108 Fulton St., New York City.

P. S.—W. C. Williams, Secretary and General Manager of the KING OIL CO., will be at our office Monday or Tuesday. If any prospective investors desire to ask any questions, he will be only too pleased to answer them.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.

NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:

Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.

Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.

Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.

Dated New York, August 6, 1901.

WILLIAM SALOMON, OTTO H. KAHN, MARTIN ERDMANN, LOUIS FITZGERALD, CHARLES STEELE.	Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

Baltimore, August 12, 1901.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:

Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.

All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

THE TIME TO BUY STOCKS

for the Fall campaign is now here. A resumé of last week's market will bear out the opinion expressed by us in our announcement a week ago under the caption "Opportunity in Reactions."

The market has been hardening all the week and prices have been advancing.

Now the Time to Enter the Market

STOCKS ARE RAPIDLY BEING ACCUMULATED AND THE UPWARD SWING WILL SOON BE IN FULL PROGRESS. IT IS A SAFE PRECEDENT IN TIMES OF PROSPERITY TO BUY STOCKS, AFTER DECLINES OF FROM 10 TO 25 POINTS!

We will be pleased to enumerate, upon receipt of letter or upon a call at any of our offices, the stocks, which in our opinion, should make the greatest advances.

If you have not already an account, why not open one with us and participate in the possibilities, now offering in Wall Street for making money? THE BEST WAY TO SECURE SOME OF THE BENEFITS OF PROSPEROUS TIMES IS TO HAVE AN INTEREST IN THE MARKET. We will be pleased to present you with a copy of our 400-PAGE, CLOTH-BOUND, ILLUSTRATED

"Guide to Investors"

upon request. It is conceded to be an authority upon financial matters, it is invaluable to business men generally, and ENABLES ANY ONE TO INVEST MONEY, KEEP THE PRINCIPAL INTACT, AND MAKE IT PAY AN INCOME. We offer equal advantages to the small as well as the large investor, and have every facility to handle your business to your complete satisfaction.

Write or call at any of our offices; the one most convenient to you. All being connected with the home office by direct and exclusive private wires, enables us from any of them to equally satisfactorily execute your orders upon the New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago Exchanges.

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ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WANTED—NORTHERN PACIFIC COMMON; price must be low; immediate. J. M., Post Office Box 1,074.

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33 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, August 12, 1901.

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by Union Trust Company of New York under the Agreement dated May 10, 1900, for Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds:

The undersigned Committee under the Bondholders' Agreement above mentioned hereby give notice, pursuant to the terms of said agreement, that the Committee has entered into a contract with the Wabash Railroad Company for the acquisition by said Railroad Company of the railroad and property described in the first mortgage of the Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company, a copy of which contract is lodged with said Union Trust Company of New York, and the terms of which, briefly summarized, are as follows:

First. The Wabash Company shall acquire said property upon the confirmation of the foreclosure sale (provided it can be obtained at a satisfactory price,) shall pay all receivers' certificates, preferential liabilities, costs, counsel fees, compensation of Trustees and Committee, and shall issue a first mortgage upon said property to secure a total issue of Three and One-half Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, due in 1941, with interest from the date thereof, payable semi-annually. The bonds shall be for $1,000 and $500. The total amount of bonds issuable under said mortgage shall be $3,500,000, and $500,000 thereof shall be reserved and applied solely to the improvement and equipment of the mortgaged property.

Second. Such three and a half per cent. bonds, to an amount equal to eighty per cent. of the par value of the principal of Omaha and St. Louis bonds deposited with the Union Trust Company, shall be delivered to said Trust Company for distribution among the holders of its certificates of deposit at the rate of $800 in new bonds for each $1,000 of Omaha and St. Louis bonds. Scrip will be provided for fractional amounts.

Third. All stock of the Omaha and St. Louis Company held by the Committee is to be surrendered to the Wabash Company, and the suits brought by the Committee to enforce the personal liability of certain Directors of the Missouri Railway Construction Company are to be discontinued.

Fourth. Said contract is subject to the following conditions:

1. That the stockholders and debenture holders of the Wabash Company assent to its acquisition and mortgaging of said property.
2. That the holders of Union Trust Company certificates for Omaha and St. Louis bonds deposited under said agreement of May 10, 1900, assent to said contract; and,
3. That the net preferred liabilities against the property which are to be paid by the Wabash Company do not exceed $475,000.

By the terms of said agreement of May 10, 1900, it is provided that any holder of Union Trust Company Certificates who does not expressly dissent from such contract in a writing delivered to the Committee within twenty days after the first publication of this notice shall be conclusively deemed to have assented to such contract.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
CORNELIUS B. GOLD,
FRANCIS SMITH,

As a Committee constituted by the Agreement of Omaha and St. Louis bondholders, made May 10, 1900.

J. L. McLean & Co.,

Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.

435 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. 35 Congress st., Boston.

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640 Madison Av,
NEAR EAST 59TH ST.

We solicit the patronage of those wishing to buy or sell stocks, either for cash or on margin. Daily Advisory Letter sent upon application; also our Special Booklet, which is now ready.

POSITIVE INFORMATION

regarding a deal soon to take place which will insure a profit of at least 50 points in two stocks within the next three months. Those desirous of participating, and who will deal liberally with informant on the profits made, address Advantageous, care Kiernan Advertising Agency, 156 Broadway, New York City.

Dividends.

Office of the American Coal Company,
NO. 1 BROADWAY,
New York, Aug. 12th, 1901.

The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office, on Tuesday, September 3d, 1901.

The Transfer Books will be closed on August 23d, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of September 4th, 1901.

GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company,

New York, August 1, 1901.

The Directors of the Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT., payable September 3d, to stockholders of record August 17th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from August 19th to August 31st, inclusive. A. B. PROAL, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL mortgage 4½ per cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Friday, Aug. 23, 1901, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Sept. 1, and will reopen Sept. 3 at 10 A. M.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

Richmond, Va., Aug. 17, 1901.

The Utah Fuel Company.

Five per cent. Sinking Fund First Mortgage Bonds. Coupons maturing September 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned Bonds will be paid on and after September 3d at the Morton Trust Company, New York City.

New York, August 17, 1901.

JESSE WHITE, Treasurer.

STEEL CASTING COMBINE.

Capitalization to be $15,000,000—Daniel Egan of Sharon, Penn., to be President.

SHARON, Penn., Aug. 17.—It is now settled that the capitalization of the steel casting combination will be $15,000,000. The President will be Daniel Egan of this city, and the Board of Directors will include W. D. Sargent of Chicago, Mayor Rolla Wells of St. Louis, and Charles Miller, President of of the Franklin (Penn.) Steel Company.

The principal concerns in the combination are the Seaboard Steel Casting Company, the Solid Steel Casting Company, the Eureka Steel Casting Company, all of Chester, Penn.; the American Steel Foundry Company and the Cullin & Gallagher Company of St. Louis, the Sargent Company of Chicago, the Franklin (Penn.) Steel Casting Company, the Pittsburg Steel Casting Company, and the Otis Steel Company of Cleveland. The constituent companies will accept stock in payment for their plant.

LEGAL NOTES.

ALIENATION OF A WIFE'S AFFECTIONS.—A judgment on a verdict for $1,000, secured by Isaac Millspaugh from a jury in the Delaware County Supreme Court in his action against Charles O. Potter to recover damages for the alienation of Mrs. Millspaugh's affections, has been reversed by the Third Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Smith. On the trial it appeared that the day after their marriage, and while the Millspaughs were passengers upon the boat from Albany to New York, Mrs. Millspaugh held a conversation with one Wilbur Bennett. Mrs. Millspaugh, while being examined as a witness, testified that her husband spoke to her about that conversation. The trial Justice, however, would not allow her to say what her husband said, on the ground that it was incompetent, because between a husband and wife. Neither would he allow her to say whether Millspaugh reprimanded her for conversing with Bennett. Counsel asked whether Millspaugh used profane language toward her, and that question was also ruled out. Other questions, as to why Mrs. Millspaugh declined to live with her husband and whether Millspaugh ever accused her of improper conduct with other men than Mr. Potter, were excluded.

Justice Smith says: "In these rulings we think the learned trial Judge erred. If prior to the separation of the wife from the husband the husband had struck her, proof of such fact would be clearly competent to show that the alienation of the wife's affections was not wholly due to defendant's conduct. We are unable to see any reason why abusive language, unfounded charges of adultery, and unreasonable reprimand may not be shown for a like purpose. The ground of the ruling of the trial court seems to have been that such charges and such abuse are confidential communications, protected by Section 831 of the Code of Civil Procedure. To this we cannot agree."

Justice Smith then says that he thinks it may be safely said that unfounded charges of immorality, abusive language, and profanity toward a wife are not such communications as the Legislature intended to protect, and when the plaintiff would charge another with alienating the affections of his wife he cannot shield himself behind the statute from proof by the wife of such acts as were in this action properly pleaded and sought to be proved. Justice Smith, continuing, says: "We think the defendant, further, should have been allowed to show by the wife her reason for refusing to live with the husband. Upon the evidence the plaintiff might lawfully claim damages for a permanent alienation of the affections of the wife and for a permanent separation caused thereby. The state of the wife's affections at the time of the trial was, therefore, a material fact upon the question of damages, and her refusal to live with her husband and the reasons existing in her mind therefor are material and relevant facts upon such an inquiry. Because this called for the operation of the witness's mind does not necessarily make the evidence incompetent."

⁂

ALLEGED LIEN FOR THE KEEP OF A HORSE.—J. John Hassett, the owner of a horse, permitted Emory G. Drake to use the animal for its keep until its owner could dispose of it. Without the knowledge or consent of Hassett, Drake made an arrangement with John Sanborn, a livery stable keeper, for the keeping of the horse, and agreed that Sanborn might hold the horse as security for the amount due him for such care and keep. A judgment against Sanborn in the Chemung County Court, awarding possession of the horse to Hassett and reversing judgment for defendant in the Justice's Court, has been affirmed by the Third Appellate Division.

Justice Edwards, for the Court, says: "The agreement between Drake and the defendant was not binding on the plaintiff. As against him the defendant had no right to hold the horse by virtue of the pledge of the same to him by Drake. That the naked possession of a chattel confers no authority upon the bailee to dispose of the same by sale or pledge, without the consent of the owner, needs no citation of authorities. Nor could the judgment for the defendant be sustained on the ground of a lien outside of the agreement, for the reason that no such claim was set up in the answer or made on the trial. Had it been set up it would have been of no avail as a defense. At common law the defendant had no lien on the horse for its keeping. Nor had he a lien under the statute, for the reason that the board was not furnished 'under an agreement with the owner.'" (Laws of 1897, Chapter 418.)

Lost and Found.

Lost or Stolen—Bank Book No. 350,983, of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Please return to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Securities closed yesterday with general and substantial gains for the week, though not at the highest prices recorded. Speculative sentiment on Friday and Saturday was somewhat disturbed by fear of gains on the part of the steel strikers, due to the action taken as Joliet. Best opinion, however, continues to support the view that the cause of the Amalgamated Association is hopeless and must meet with early collapse, the officials of the company expressing themselves as satisfied with the course of affairs. Even at McKeesport, the very heart of the strike, public sentiment seems to be veering against the strikers, as evidenced notably by the scanty response to appeals for funds.

The grain situation is still a powerful influence in the security market, furnishing repeated opportunities for manipulation as varying estimates appear. It seems, however, well settled that the corn crop will not fall below 1,400,000,000 bushels, with the chance of its doing better, given favorable weather conditions from now to harvest. The price of corn stays well up and is at figures which mean large profits to those farmers who have it for sale, so that the purchasing power of the agricultural community, as a whole, will not suffer impairment from the reduced yield. No doubt corn prices have been sympathetically affected by the very strong situation in wheat, for which the export demand continues unabated, both actual shipments and engagements for future delivery being on a scale surpassing all previous Summers, while prices are satisfactory and show decided tendency to go yet higher. With wheat in demand other grains are not likely to decline materially in price—the entire cereal situation furnishing cause for congratulation, for had the wheat position been other than it is the damage to corn would have proved a much more serious drawback.

Another gratifying feature is that the section of the country on which corn loss chiefly falls is in strong financial position—able to bear easily what loss is suffered. Even in the State of Kansas the phenomenal wheat yield will vastly more than overcome corn loss, and to a large extent this compensation is enjoyed throughout the entire corn belt. It may seem wearisome to dwell so repeatedly upon the question of the grain crops, but there has been so much misrepresentation, so much exaggeration, and such violent effort to depress the security market in connection with the grain position, that reiteration of facts is warranted.

The technical situation of the security market has seldom been stronger. It is the unanimous testimony of Stock Exchange commission houses that they are carrying smaller lines for customers than at any time since the liquidation which followed the panic of last May. The public were then effectually frightened—speculation coming almost to a standstill, as shown in the heavy shrinkage of transactions. It is reckoned that daily transactions of an average of 400,000 shares would represent at least one-half board-room trades—the merely scalping operations of professionals who aim to secure small quick fractional profits, thus leaving an inconsiderable amount to represent investment and pool buying, and scarcely nothing for the outside public speculator. The result is that actual investment holdings are slowly growing, such purchases still further diminishing the supply of floating securities, while important buying is in evidence by the great banking interests which, while not strictly investment purchases (a portion at least being presumably for sale at prospective higher prices,) still further contracts floating supplies. This makes it difficult to conduct bear operations successfully, for while preliminary sales can easily be made the attempt to cover finds a market bare of stocks; hence the quick rallies of last week whenever any considerable quantity of stock was bid for.

It is certain that a powerful combination got heavily short of the market some weeks ago on the theory that corn damage must precipitate serious marked declines, and it is equally certain that much of these short sales remains uncovered, for while noteworthy recessions were brought about in the attack on the corn-carrying properties, there has not been enough trading in them since lower levels were reached to permit the profitable conclusion of bear contracts in great amount.

On the side of those who are carrying long accounts is the ease with which money can be borrowed, representing on the average far less outlay for interest than is derived from dividend yield—a most important technical element. There has been absolutely no scare among investors, transfer books showing minimum changes. Thus the technical situation favors advancing prices, particularly as it is supported by the continuance of excellent commercial conditions throughout the country, as shown in the authoritative reports of the commercial agencies.

The people of the United States are by temperament and by virtue of the great prosperity they are enjoying naturally inclined to be "bulls." Public interest in speculation can be frightened off for a time—as it has been this Summer—but it will inevitably revive when conditions are favorable. They are favorable now.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Yesterday's transactions were very limited, less than 145,000 shares, and were marked by a reactionary tendency. The bear contingent professed to feel apprehension over the present phase of the steel strike, though this sentiment was not shared by officers of the corporation, who believe that the last move made by the strikers indicates the desperate situation of the Amalgamated Association. Bearing on this, the steel stocks themselves did not decline yesterday to such an extent as a number of the active railroads, the common showing a net loss of ⅝ and the preferred of 1 point, about 25,000 shares of both changing hands.

Bear attack was directed against St. Paul on the theory that expectation of an increased dividend next month would meet with disappointment. Other stocks relatively active and subject to pressure were Atchison, Union Pacific, and Amalgamated Copper. In none of them were the declines extensive, averaging about 1½ points, with good support and fair investment demand apparent at the decline.

Pessimistic prophesies from private sources were again current concerning the corn crop, but met with little attention, the basis of 1,400,000,000 bushels being now generally accepted in well informed quarters.

Notably firm features were Chesapeake and Ohio, Southern Railway, the Reading issues, and Norfolk and Western, all showing but slight fractional declines and all making handsome gains for the week, which, indeed may be said of the entire active railroad list.

SATURDAY.

Stocks heavy.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 17	142,615
To date this year	197,314,188
Corresponding date last year	74,817,874

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 17	$578,000
To date this year	$703,601,220
Corresponding date last year	$325,093,260

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½ per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

⁂

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more, were:

Stocks Advanced.

General Electric	1	Rubber Goods	¾
Glucose Sugar	½	Union Pacific pf.	½
North. Amer.	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	1½	Int. Pump. pf.	1¾
Am. Locomotive	1	Iowa Central	½
Am. Sugar	⅝	Louis. & Nash.	¾
At., T. & S. F.	1⅜	Manhattan	1¼
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1⅛	Met. Street Ry.	1¾
Balt. & Ohio	¾	Missouri Pacific	¾
Brooklyn R. T.	1⅜	N. Y. Central	½
Canadian Pacific	⅞	N. Y., Ont. & W.	½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1½	Norfolk & West	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	Penn. R. R.	1¼
Chi. & N. W.	1½	Reading 2d pf.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2	Rep. Steel	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1⅛	Rep. Steel pf	½
Consol. Gas	2	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¼
Cont. Tobacco	½	Southern Pacific	½
Del. & Hudson	½	Southern Railway	⅝
Dist. of Am. pf.	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅞
Erie	⅞	Twin City R. T.	½
Erie 2d pf.	⅞	Union Pacific	1½
Evans. & T. H.	1	U. S. Steel	⅝
Ev. & T. H. pf.	6¾	U. S. Steel pf.	1
Gt. North. pf.	½	Wabash pf.	¾
Hocking Valley	1	West. Union Tel.	¾
Int. Paper	1	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	¾
Int. Paper pf.	⅞		

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Declined.

Can. South. 2d	1	Rio Gr. W. 1st	1

There were no advances.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Yesterday's bank statement showed the following changes for the week:

	Decrease.
Surplus reserve	$2,531,050
Loans	1,645,300
Specie	1,384,400
Legal tenders	1,334,600
Deposits	751,800
Circulation	1,514,200

Following is a comparison of the week's averages with the corresponding dates one and two years ago:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Loans	$884,810,300	$814,883,600	$747,733,900
Deposits	964,629,200	894,317,800	851,200,900
Circulation	29,039,000	28,083,600	13,976,800
Specie	181,711,100	168,922,900	173,616,200
Legal tenders	77,868,100	75,213,600	54,266,400
Total res.	$259,579,200	$244,136,500	$227,822,600
Res. req'd	241,157,300	223,579,450	212,800,225
Surp. res.	$18,421,900	$20,557,050	$15,082,375

The changes noted occasioned little surprise to the Street, the loss in actual cash being the only item concerning which there was much discussion. Speculative traders on the Stock Exchange received the statement with indifference, no noteworthy market fluctuations following the publication. It was generally the opinion that most of the changes shown in the statement resulted largely from the shifting of accounts incidental to the consolidation of the First National Bank and the National Bank of the Republic.

The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	Aug. 10.	Aug. 17.	Decrease.
Loans	$886,455,600	$884,810,300	$1,645,300
Deposits	965,381,000	964,629,200	751,800
Circulation	30,533,200	29,039,000	1,514,200
Legal tenders	79,202,700	77,868,100	1,334,600
Specie	183,095,500	181,711,100	1,384,400
Reserve	262,298,200	259,574,200	2,719,000
Res. required	241,345,250	241,157,300	187,950
Surplus	20,952,950	18,421,900	2,531,050

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,150,075	$14,757,725	$23,530,375
Jan. 12	22,202,050	16,707,350	28,263,075
Jan. 19	27,256,600	24,185,675	34,693,675
Jan. 26	30,799,450	29,277,975	39,232,025
Feb. 2	24,838,825	30,871,275	37,452,675
Feb. 9	20,362,625	27,897,575	35,511,825
Feb. 16	12,852,450	24,015,675	34,373,825
Feb. 23	14,546,675	19,678,550	30,334,900
March 2	14,801,100	13,641,550	24,578,125
March 9	10,717,275	5,676,375	23,203,000
March 16	10,002,600	2,686,425	19,074,175
March 23	10,272,425	5,817,300	18,557,425
March 30	7,876,500	9,836,150	15,494,850
April 6	5,817,975	7,904,800	15,018,825
April 13	7,938,200	10,950,275	19,471,525
April 20	14,922,100	14,894,350	24,175,900
April 27	16,759,775	17,074,275	25,524,675
May 4	10,980,100	15,978,475	19,351,950
May 11	8,127,475	15,332,725	27,137,625
May 18	13,299,925	16,555,225	34,631,525
May 25	21,288,975	18,812,325	43,933,725
June 1	21,253,050	20,123,275	42,710,600
June 8	13,341,500	18,374,250	33,323,100
June 15	8,782,125	17,498,750	30,003,206
June 22	6,611,350	15,526,850	25,697,800
June 29	8,484,200	16,859,375	14,274,550
July 6	5,211,525	14,274,550	62,043,550
July 13	12,809,375	19,960,125	10,698,750
July 20	21,029,375	24,081,900	12,305,600
July 27	23,128,575	27,535,975	10,811,125
Aug. 3	22,165,350	29,144,878	8,110,600
Aug. 10	20,952,950	28,125,950	14,395,375
Aug. 17	18,421,900	20,557,050	15,082,350

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1901	$18,421,900	1895	$41,266,875
1900	20,557,050	1894	67,806,650
1899	15,082,350	1893	*12,045,800
1898	28,839,250	1892	15,774,458
1897	38,882,725	1891	17,617,225
1896	9,400,175	1890	*615,725

*Deficit under the legal requirement.

MONEY PLENTY AND CHEAP.

Money market ease and continued lower exchange are predictions vouchsafed by leading banking interests at the end of the week, and, so far from the likelihood of there being gold sent abroad, the opinion was advanced that gold is more likely to come this way.

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PRESIDENT NASH OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK: "I see no reason why money should not continue to be loaned at easy rates, and I expect it will. There are no new developments in the local situation of any contrary significance. I do not look for gold exports. In fact, our volume of export trade is running so high that some gold ought to be coming from abroad in the near future."

⁂

AN OFFICER OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE: "Persistency of easy money rates is the expectation of bankers for some time to come. The supply of money not only remains plentiful, but continues to be augmented by fresh receipts of gold from the Alaskan coast. It is also probable that Europe may send some gold here soon, because of the heavy aggregate of our exports, and this probability will be increased as the wheat crop begins to move, because the other sources of wheat supply which the Continent possesses have not equaled expectations this year. The recent strength of exchange is believed to have been due in great measure to transactions of a special character, not all tending to cause gold exports. The decline last week in the rate of exchange, following the conclusion of these special matters, is regarded as indicative of what may be anticipated at this time. Every condition in the present money situation points to easy rates and an abundance of funds."

⁂

C. SHUMACHER & CO.: "Whether the present decline in the rate of exchange is the beginning of the regular yearly Autumn decline will depend to a great extent on the supply of cotton bills which may be received here next month. It is true that there is again an abundant supply of grain bills, but they by themselves are not sufficient to cause the decline, which would come with the liberal reinforcement that would be afforded by a large supply of cotton bills. The ostensible cause of last week's decline was the resumption of buying of our stocks and bonds by European houses. This resumption was initiated last Tuesday and Wednesday and persisted through the week. In addition to the supply from that source, a liberal amount of sixty and ninety day bills loaned by banks and bankers against stocks had its influence on exchange."

⁂

PRESIDENT BAKER OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK: "The conditions regulating the demand and supply of money have not developed any evidence of probable departure in the near future from prevailing ease in rates, and a supply of funds sufficient to meet all likely demands. I see no reason for a change of opinion at this time from the favorable views generally prevailing for the last few weeks."

⁂

A REPRESENTATIVE OF KUHN, LOEB & CO.: "There is really no change in the outlook either in the local money market or in the international situation at the present moment. Of course, we do not know yet just how likely gold is to come from Europe, but our exports are maintaining a large volume. The West will need money for crop moving purposes soon, but how much is altogether uncertain. Five or six years ago, it could be reckoned just about how much currency would have to go to interior points to move crops. Now this state of affairs does not exist. The farmers have been having good seasons, and in that time have been paying off mortgages, reserving much of their remaining surplus, which can now be drawn upon, but whose amount would be difficult to ascertain. Again, small banks in the interior have been increasing their reserve funds, thus rendering the probable drain on the East for crop money much smaller. How far these conditions will lighten the demand on New York, however, can only be learned by waiting to see what the actual demands aggregate. Money bids fair to continue easy."

WALL STREET AND CORN.

Wall Street has paid unusual attention this year to the fate of the corn crop, and apart from the labor troubles, affecting the steel interests, the corn situation has become during the last six weeks the most important factor on the New York Stock Exchange and has been uppermost in the minds of brokers and operators alike. Evidently the situation and its bearing on Wall Street are not generally understood or it is difficult to account for the unusual importance attached to it and for the great depression of values which this widespread interest has brought about on the Stock Exchange.

In treating the subject in relation to Wall Street, two points have to be considered: First—To what extent will the enormous shortage affect the general prosperity and the revenue of the country at large? Second—To what extent will it affect the earnings of the railroads tapping the corn belt?

The condition of 54 on Aug. 1, as given out by the Government, indicates according to the statistician to the New York Produce Exchange a crop of 1,393,000,000 bushels of corn. It is said that in some sections the crop has since Aug. 1 further deteriorated, while in other sections it has improved, and, considering the very conservative estimate by the Agricultural Department, its unusual efforts in arriving at the actual condition, not forgetting the personal visit of Secretary Wilson to the corn belt, we may safely take it for granted that the general condition all over the country to-day equals what it was on Aug. 1, but in order to make the estimate all the more conservative, let us suppose that the general condition since Aug. 1 has further deteriorated 10 per cent., so that in round figures we calculate on a prospective crop of 1,250,000,000 bushels.

Taking the Chicago price as a basis, (predicated on the Government report,) the September delivery sold as high as 60 cents, the May delivery at 65 cents; in figuring the average price of 62½ cents per bushel a prospective yield of 1,250,000,000 bushels is valued at $781,250,000. This refers to merchantable corn only, and takes not into consideration the deteriorated corn usable on the farm for fodder, which latter is very considerable and no mean factor in the situation. If we compare the figures of this short crop with the figures of that of a good-sized one, say, of 2,000,000,000 bushels, and with the Chicago price at 40 cents, or $800,000,000, it will be seen that we realize fully as much this year on our short crop as if we had a large one, particularly so as the price of 40 cents per bushel, is a very high average price for corn in Chicago, and is probably 15 per cent. higher than the average normal price ruling during the five years from 1896 to 1900. It is a price which pays the farmer an exceedingly handsome profit, and a price really very much too high to use as a basis of calculation for a two-billion crop. Thus while in individual cases the total or partial ruin of the crop will naturally entail much hardship, the country at large will not be poorer than if we had a large yield. Therefore from a financial point of view there need be no cause for alarm in Wall Street, especially as all other agricultural products promise exceedingly fair returns. Very satisfactory reports come from the cotton belt. We are harvesting an immense wheat crop, while European requirements are enormous, and almost no competition to speak of, so that we ought to realize excellent prices for our surplus. Our crop of oats is about 20 per cent. short of last year's, but prices have advanced here from 50 per cent. to 60 per cent. So, in the aggregate, the revenue which we are likely to derive from our agricultural products promises to exceed by far that of last year.

Now, as to the extent by which railroads will be affected by the enormous shortage of the corn crop: a deficiency of fully 800,000,000 bushels would seem a very serious matter for the carrier if he should be minus the hauling of this stupendous quantity of freight. But he is not. Corn is a very peculiar product. No matter how large the crop, never more than from 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. ever comes in sight or is brought to market. The remainder, with very slight exception, is kept on the farm for feeding purposes. Thus an average crop of wheat is about 600,000,000 bushels, while a good-sized crop of corn is about 2,000,000,000 bushels; and yet the railroads will carry annually twice as much wheat as they do corn. There is not much danger that the railroads this year will fall much short of the actual corn compared to what they carry other years, which with the exception of short local hauls average between 200,000,000 and 300,000,000 bushels, which comprises our home and foreign consumption.

The high price of corn will not affect our home consumption; it may to a certain extent affect our exports—although the foreign requirements are very large, as feed stuff abroad is exceedingly scarce; and as soon as we enter upon the Autumn months our exports of corn will again assume fair proportions, but from present indications will fall short of those of preceding years. The railroads, however, will more than twice over make up in wheat any eventual shortage in the hauling of corn, as the thrashing returns of wheat are so very favorable that the final returns fairly promise a yield of 750,000,000 bushels against 522,000,000 bushels last year; and thus, in spite of the short corn crop, the railroads will carry during the next twelve months considerably more actual grain than last year and will tax many of the roads to their utmost capacity.

An actual shortage of cars is already seriously felt in the Southwest, greatly retarding the movement of the new crop of wheat.

What concerns railroads most in the corn situation is to what extent the farmer will be affected to provide feed for his stock. It is the formidable shortage which has created the great apprehension on this score; but we must not lose sight of the fact that in forming an estimate of the crop only merchantable corn is considered; and it stands to reason that even where there is much damage there must also remain large quantities to be utilized as fodder. Public reports do not throw any light on this phase of the subject; we have presented only the darkest side of the situation; but private advices from disinterested sources are of much more hopeful nature, indicating ample feed for stock everywhere.

The only recent official report of interest on the subject is the following published telegram under date of the 10th inst., from the Secretary of Agriculture of the State of Missouri:

"The improvement in the corn crop since the first of the month on account of the rain is mostly in the benefit to the fodder, which in most places will mature sufficiently to make excellent feed if cut before it dries up. The crop insures abundant feed for wintering all the stock in the State."

Here is a frank official admission, confirming private advices from Missouri and from other States. The above report is all the more significant as coming from Missouri, which has suffered from intense heat and drought far more than any other State in the Union.

The general situation is, therefore, by no means as gloomy as we are led to believe, certainly not from a financial point of view; and as to the railroads there need be little fear (so far as agricultural products are concerned) that their earnings will be cut into to any perceptible extent, if at all.

J. VAN RAALTE.

COMMODITY ADVANCES.

Oscar K. Lyle, the crop expert of the Stock Exchange house of McIntyre & Marshall and member of the Committee on Information and Statistics of the Produce Exchange, has prepared a comparative table of the value of food products on Aug.

10 of this year and the same date one year ago.

This table includes prices of vegetables, meats, dairy products, and fruits, as well as Board of Trade commodities. The showing is for higher values throughout the list, with the single exception of wheat. In many cases the increase exceeds 50 per cent. The table follows:

VEGETABLES.	1901.	1900.
Potatoes, per bushel	$1.15	.40
California potatoes, per bushel	1.35	.60
Sweet corn, per sack	.65	.25
Peas, per sack	1.50	.25
Beets, per 100	1.50	.25
Radishes, per 100	1.50	.25
Canteloupes, per basket	.75	.35
String beans, per sack	2.00	.25
Lettuce, per barrel	2.00	.25
Cabbage, per 100	8.00	$1.00
Carrots, per 100	1.50	.25
Onions, per sack	1.25	.35
Tomatoes, per bushel	2.50	.65
Cucumbers, per dozen	.25	.04
Cucumber pickles, per bushel	1.00	.35
Parsley, per barrel	1.65	.25
MEATS.		
Beef ribs, per pound	.15½	.11½
Beef loin, per pound	.16	.12
Pork loins, per pound	.09	.06
Dressed chickens, per pound	.15	.09½
BUTTER, EGGS, AND CHEESE.		
Eggs, per dozen	.16	.13
Butter, per pound	.21	.19
Cheese, per pound	.11	.09
FRUITS.		
Apples, per barrel	3.00	1.00
Peaches, per basket	.30	.15
Blackberries, per crate	2.00	.70
Grapes, per box	.35	.18
Plums, per box	1.65	.85
Oranges, per box	5.00	3.50
Bananas, per bunch	1.35	1.00
Prunes, per pound	.06	.02
COMMODITY OPTIONS.		
September corn	.58¼	.39½
September oats	.35¾-⅞	.22⅜
September rye	.58	.50
September barley	.61@63½	.42@ .44
September lard	8.72½	6.72½
September pork	13.97½	11.72½
September wheat	.71⅜@ .71½	.76

Discussing the significance of this table, Mr. Lyle said:

"The heavy increase in the value of practically all food products other than wheat can only mean that in the cities people will curtail their consumption of meats, vegetables, fruits, &c., and in their stead eat more bread.

"I estimate this coming increase in the demand for wheat at fully half a bushel per capita, or 40,000,000 bushels for the year. Then in parts of Indiana and other sections of the corn country wheat is already being used to some extent for fodder, and this, taken with the heavier demand from abroad, stimulated by smaller yieldings from their other sources of wheat supply, means an increased demand upon American wheat, both here and abroad, of an amount of 50,000,000 bushels."

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½ per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days, 4½ per cent. for ninety days, and 4½@5 per cent. for four to six months.

Mercantile paper rate: 4½ per cent. for sixty to-ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $195,037,606; balances, $10,692,531; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $305,180.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2¼@2⅜ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was very weak. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84⅝; demand, $4.86¾; cables, $4.87¼; commercial bills, $4.84¼@$4.85¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16⅞ less 1-16@5.17½; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 and 95⅜; guilders, 40@40 1-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—15c discount. Boston—10@12½c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The supply of money was plentiful to-day. About three and a half millions was circulated by railroad dividends. Discounts were weak. This was attributed to small bill offerings.

On the Stock Exchange the business transacted was limited, but the undertone was good. Consols were firm. Home rails and foreigners were quiet. Argentines were firm. Americans were depressed on account of the Wall Street outlook and the steel strike, closing quiet. Grand Trunks were fairly supported. Canadian Pacifics were lower in sympathy with Americans.

Consols for money, 94⅜; consols for the account, 94 7-16.

Anaconda, 9⅛; Atchison, 76½; Atchison preferred, 97¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 100; Canadian Pacific, 113⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, 47⅝; Chicago Great Western, 23; St. Paul, 167¼; Denver and Rio Grande, 43½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 94; Erie, 39⅝; Erie first preferred, 68; Erie second preferred, 53; Illinois Central, 148½; Louisville, 105⅞; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27⅜; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 54½; New York Central, 158; Norfolk and Western preferred, 90; Northern Pacific preferred, 101; Ontario and Western, 35; Pennsylvania, 74¾; Reading, 21¾; Reading first preferred, 39¾; Reading second preferred, 76¾; Southern Railway, 31⅞; Southern Railway preferred, 87⅝; Southern Pacific, 57⅝; Union Pacific, 100⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 91½; United States Steel, 43¾; United States Steel preferred, 94¾; Norfolk and Western, 55¾; Wabash, 21½; Wabash preferred, 40; Spanish 4s, 70; Rand mines, 42¼.

Bar silver steady at 26 15-16d per ounce.

Money, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 2¼ to 2⅜ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 132.60; Madrid, 39.70; Lisbon, 38.50; Rome, 4.37.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—Prices were firm on the Bourse to-day, under the influence of the easy settlement. Governments were maintained. Rio Tintos were in demand on favorable copper statistics. Thomson-Houston rallied, but reacted at the close. Spanish fours were active and improved. The closing was generally steady.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f. 57½c. for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f. 22½c. for checks.

Spanish fours, 71.02½.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—Business was not particularly active on the Boerse to-day, but the tone was generally favorable. Home funds and Governments improved moderately. Chinese advanced. Transvaalers recovered sharply. Banks and Irons were strong. Canadians declined.

Exchange on London 20 marks 43½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 1¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¼ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased, 9,580,000 marks; Treasury notes increased 620,000 marks; other securities decreased 13,080,000 marks; notes in circulation decreased 25,840,000 marks.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Trading in local stocks was dull, and prices for the leaders were shaded slightly in sympathy with the weaker tone in Wall Street. Tin Can common attracted the greatest amount of interest, selling at 28⅛. There were a few trades in the preferred at 73¼@73½. Biscuit was very quiet, the common easing off to 43⅜; total sales, 125 shares. Union Traction was steady at 116. The rest of the list was neglected. Exchange was quoted 15 cents discount. Money on call and time loaned at 4½ to 5 per cent. Complete sttock transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
650	American Can	23½	23⅛	23¼
100	American Can pf.	73½	73¼	73¼
2	Chicago City Railway	201	201	201
200	Chicago Union Traction	16½	16	16½
50	Diamond Match	147	147	147
10	Lake Street Elev.	13¼	13¼	13¼
20	Metropolitan Elevated	36½	36½	36½
12	Metropol. El. pf., ex div.	91	91	91
125	National Biscuit	43⅞	43⅜	43⅜
5	Northwestern Elevated	45	45	45
50	West Chicago	100⅜	100	100⅜

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—Light trading and minor changes marked the stock market to-day, though there was a more cheerful feeling than in New York. Choctaw common advanced a point to 67; Bethlehem Steel advanced from 23 to 23½, as holders will get 24 under the Schwab agreement. Railways General and Electric Company of America scored light gains. Lehigh Valley continued its recession, and the Readings were weak. Consolidated Lake Superior was the only steel stock which sympathized with the weakness of United States Steel. Diamond Steel gained ⅝. The close was dull and listless.

Money is easier, though there is no change in rates. Call loans are made at 4 per cent., and time loans at 4½ to 5. Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Sales.	Stock.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Alkali	¾	¾	¾
125	Bethlehem Steel	23½	23	23½
100	Camden Land	1	1	1
333	Choctaw t. c.	67	66	67
87	Choctaw t. c., ful pd.	66	66	66
300	Cam. Steel Drexel rcts.	24	23⅞	23⅞
600	Cam. Steel rects., 22½ paid	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
137	Cons. Lake Sup. pf.	75¼	74¾	74⅞
25	De Long Hook & Eye	10	10	10
1,030	Elec. Co. of America	7½	7⅜	7½
1,196	Lehigh Valley	35¼	35	35
250	Philadelphia Co.	49½	49½	49½
100	Phila. Co. pf.	49	49	49
25	Phila. & Erie	37½	37½	37½
3	Phila. Traction	96	96	96
700	Phila. Elec.	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
300	Railways Co. gen.	2¼	2⅛	2¼
3,600	Reading t. c.	21	20 13-16	20 13-16
100	Read. 1st pf., t. c.	38¾	38¾	38¾
100	Read. 2d pf., t. c.	26 3-16	26 3-16	26 3-16
415	Tidewater Steel	6⅝	6	6¼
40	United Gas Imp.	115	115	115
2,450	U. S. Steel com.	43¼	42¾	42¾
300	U. S. Steel pf.	92¼	91⅞	91⅞
6	Warwick Iron & Steel	7	7	7
30	Westmoreland Coal	72	72	72

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 17.—The market to-day was conspicuous for dullness, there being nothing in the way of striking changes in tone or in price fluctuations. There were but 960 shares of stock sold, and $34,500 worth of bonds. The money market is a shade firmer, though the rates continue nominally the same. Prices to-day underwent no movement of note, the closing being about steady. Money on call was at 4½ to 5 per cent. Complete stock transactions for the day were as follows:

Sales.	Stock.	High.	Low.	Last.
260	Maryland Brew. com.	7¾	7½	7½
50	Maryland Brew. pf.	14½	14½	14½
600	Seaboard com.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
50	Seaboard pf.	49½	49½	49½
$6,000	Seaboard 4s	82½	82½	82½
5,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼
1,000	Ga., Ca. & North. 5s	108	108	108
15,000	United Rys. incomes	73	73	73
6,000	Cotton Duck incomes	60	60	60

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Aug. 17, telegraphed to the Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1901.	1900.	P. C.
New York	$833,568,386	$612,381,662	+36.1
Boston	96,511,224	86,685,325	+11.4
Philadelphia	84,715,094	62,049,180	+36.5
Baltimore	15,046,090	12,620,592	+19.2
Chicago	118,459,173	100,064,113	+18.4
St. Louis	34,554,024	28,370,436	+21.8
New Orleans	*6,200,000	5,543,304	+11.9
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,189,053,991	$907,664,612	+31.0
Other cities, 5 days	214,217,409	184,637,926	+16.0
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,403,271,400	$1,092,302,538	+28.5
All cities, 1 day	291,986,241	213,458,555	+36.8
Total, all cities, for week	$1,695,257,641	$1,305,761,093	+29.8

*Four days.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
2d week Aug.	$33,587	$26,672	$28,521
From July 1	205,386	179,846	176,394
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	472	472	338
2d week Aug.	131,232	113,114	92,528
From July 1	794,702	701,914	453,729
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	885	820	775
2d week Aug.	65,824	61,963	63,468
From Jan. 1	2,651,967	2,233,274	2,154,646
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	510	510	509
2d week Aug.	48,472	40,767	44,214
From July 1	267,161	249,039	284,381
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,569	6,422	6,154
2d week Aug.	832,541	749,596	729,271
From July 1	5,192,275	4,667,071	4,876,037

ATLANTA & WEST POINT for June—

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$49,656	$47,085	$2,571
Oper. expenses	23,664	36,127	*12,463
Net earnings	25,992	10,958	15,034
Fiscal year:			
Gross earnings	740,689	702,472	38,217
Oper. expenses	485,681	434,769	50,912
Net earnings	255,008	267,703	*12,695

BOSTON & ALBANY for the quarter ended June 30—

Gross earnings	2,500,927	2,471,963	28,904
Oper. expenses	1,442,667	1,776,912	*334,245
Net earnings	1,058,260	695,051	363,209
Other income	2,410	3,709	*1,299
Gross income	1,060,670	698,760	361,910
Charges	328,606	339,848	*11,242
Surplus	732,064	358,912	373,152

The balance sheet as of June 30, 1901, shows a profit and loss surplus of $537,374.

Fiscal year:			
Gross earnings	9,931,395	9,740,110	191,285
Oper. expenses	6,207,381	6,569,231	*361,850
Net earnings	3,724,014	3,170,879	553,135
Other income	10,490	216,028	*205,538
Total income	3,734,504	3,386,907	347,597
Charges	1,141,092	1,363,222	*222,130
Balance	2,593,412	2,023,685	569,727
Dividends	2,187,500	2,000,000	187,500
Surplus	405,912	23,685	382,227

*Decrease.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG for the year ended June 30—

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	5,803,693	4,992,147	811,546
Op. exp and taxes	3,409,032	3,128,880	280,152
Net earnings	2,394,661	1,863,267	531,394
Other income	26,926	19,988	6,938
Total income	2,421,587	1,883,255	538,332
Int. and rent, &c.	1,736,282	1,317,281	419,001
Balance	685,305	565,974	119,331
Div. on pf., 6 p.c.	360,000	240,000	120,000
Div. on com., 2 p.c.	120,000	......	120,000
Surplus	205,305	325,974	*120,669

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for the year ended June 30—

Gross earnings	721,965	732,991	*11,026
Op. exp. and taxes	420,400	385,001	35,399
Net earnings	301,565	347,990	*46,425
Other income	6,427	......	6,427
Total income	307,992	347,990	*39,998
Int. and rentals	94,444	86,744	7,700
Balance	213,548	261,246	*47,698
Dividends	138,840	75,900	62,940
Surplus	74,708	185,346	*110,638

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for June—

Gross earnings	1,706,956	1,459,503	247,453
Op. expenses	1,169,447	1,004,004	165,443
Net earnings	537,509	455,499	82,010
Charges	244,417	224,313	20,104
Surplus	293,092	231,186	61,906
Fiscal year—			
Gross earnings	17,877,489	16,806,850	1,070,639
Op. expenses	12,755,637	11,749,263	1,006,374
Net earnings	5,121,852	5,057,587	64,265
Charges	2,916,962	2,866,538	50,424
Surplus	2,204,890	1,291,049	13,841

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC for June—

Gross earnings	216,946	233,967	*17,021
Op. expenses	151,267	143,791	7,476
Net earnings	65,679	90,176	*24,497
From Jan. 1 to June 30—			
Gross earnings	1,168,524	1,242,286	*73,762
Op. expenses	790,823	764,729	26,094
Net earnings	377,701	477,557	*99,856

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN for the quarter ended June 30—

Gross earnings	7,082,469	6,307,163	775,306
Op. expenses	4,394,781	3,853,658	541,123
Net earnings	2,687,688	2,453,505	234,173
Other income	212,957	58,784	154,173
Total income	2,900,645	2,512,289	388,356
Charges	887,957	913,784	*25,827
Surplus	2,012,688	1,598,505	414,183

Surplus for year, $3,764,421; cash on hand, $1,581,810; profit and loss surplus, $13,255,051.

WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA for the quarter ended June 30—

Gross earnings	1,039,449	936,784	102,665
Op. expenses	957,321	781,846	175,475
Net earnings	82,128	154,938	*72,810
Other income	6,234	29,326	*23,092
Total income	88,362	184,264	*95,902
Charges	242,841	225,843	16,998
Deficit	154,479	41,579	112,900

Deficit for year, $482,886; cash on hand, $260,235; profit and loss surplus, $614,526.

*Decrease.

South Carolina's First Cotton Bale.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 17.—South Carolina's first cotton bale from the new crop was received here to-day from Conners. The cotton was full middling and weighed 528 pounds, and the bale was sold to Inman & Co. for 10 cents per pound.

First Bale of Georgia Cotton.

The first bale of new crop Georgia cotton arrived here yesterday on the steamer Chattahoochee, from Savannah, consigned to Hubbard Brothers & Co., and will be auctioned off to-morrow in front of the Cotton Exchange.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $12,190,062. The imports of specie amounted to $131,973, and the exports of specie to $904,136.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The Ames Shovel and Tool Company, to manufacture all kinds of tools. Capital, $5,000,000. Incorporators—Lawrence Greer, New York; Herbert B. Taylor, New York; Oliver W. Mink, Boston.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Business in the outside market yesterday was on a smaller scale than on the last two or three days, but the total was larger than those of other recent Saturdays. The only notable change in the general conditions was a show of irregularity in place of the continuous strength of the previous three days. Reactions, however, were in no case very heavy and such as did occur were partly compensated for by advances in other parts of the list. The past week has brought about a decided change in the market as compared with that of a week ago. Then trading had come almost to a standstill and no part of the market was showing any real life. During the past week not only was there a considerable increase in activity, but trading broadened out considerably and a fairly large number of stocks were inquired for. As compared with the same period last year, the market for outside stocks during the past week was active and strong.

⁂

CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s were somewhat irregular, with the rest of the market. They opened above Friday's closing bid, but subsequent transactions forced the price down about 1 point. At the close a slightly improved demand brought a recovery in the price of the bonds and they closed with a net loss of only one-eighth of a point, at 68 bid. Sales were made between 68½ and 67⅝, the total transactions amounting to about $150,000.

⁂

AMERICAN CAN was duller and rather weak. Total sales amounted to about 500 shares, and both issues showed net losses, the common closing three-eighths of a point down, at 23⅛ bid, and the preferred 1 point down, at 73 bid.

⁂

KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT AND MEMPHIS preferred sold at 75½, an advance of half a point over the last sale. The bonds sold at 86.

⁂

DOMINION SECURITIES advanced from 68¼ to 68⅝, closing at 68⅝ bid.

⁂

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Aug. 17. Bid.	Aug. 17. Askd.	Aug. 16. Bid.	Aug. 16. Asked.
American Banknote	55	57	55½	57
American Can	23⅛	23½	23½	24
American Can pf.	73	73½	74	74¼
American Chicle	82	86	82	86
American Chicle pf.	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	8	9½	8	9½
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	35½	37½	35½	37½
American Malt 6s	93½	94½	93½	94½
*American Thread pf.	4	4⅝	4	4⅝
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	27	30	26½	30
*British Columbia Copper	13	14	13⅝	14
British Exchequer 3s	98	98⅝	98	98⅝
*California Copper	¼	¾	¼	¾
Camden Land	1	1¼	1	1½
Cast-Iron Pipe	6½	6¾	6½	6¾
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	33	34½	33	34½
Central Fireworks	23	25	23	25
Central Fireworks pf.	70	75	70	75
Cent. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	89	90	89	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	105	108	105	108
Compressed Gas Capsule	2½	3	2½	3
Compressed Air	15½	17	15½	17
Con. Refrigerating	6¼	7	5¾	7
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	3½	4½
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	..	26½	..	26½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s.	27	33	27	33
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	68	68⅛	68⅛	68¼
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106½	104	107
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i.	12½	13	12½	13
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	40	40½	40	40½
Detroit Southern 4s	83½	85	83½	85
Dominion Securities	68⅝	69	68¼	68⅞
Electric Boat	18	22	18	22
Electric Boat pf.	44	50	44	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
Electric Vehicle	5½	7	5½	7
Electric Vehicle pf.	10	15	10	15
*Electro-Pneumatic	1⅛	1¾	1⅛	1¾
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf.	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	½	⅞	⅝	¾
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf.	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	8½	9½	8½	9½
Havana Commercial pf.	43½	45½	43½	45½
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	75	76	74½	75¼
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	85½	86¼	85½	86¼
Lorillard pf.	120	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	1½	1⅞	1½	1⅞
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7⅝	8½	7⅝	8½
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	22	25	22	25
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf.	83	86	83	86
National Sugar pf.	106	107	106	107
New England Transport	½	1	½	1
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp.	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	10¼	11¼	10½	11¼
Otis Elevator	31¾	32½	31¾	33
Otis Elevator pf.	97	98	97	98
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	34	36	34	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	74	70	74
Retsof	46	..	46	..
Retsof bonds	78	81	78	81
Royal Baking Powder pf.	99⅞	100	99⅞	100
Safety Car Heat & Light	149	152	148	150
St. Louis Transit	27	27½	27	27½
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101	101½	101	101½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	82	82½	82¼	82½
Seaboard Air Line	27½	28¼	28	28¾
Seaboard Air Line pf.	49	49¾	49½	50
Singer Mfg.	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & Trac.	39	42	39	42
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf.	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J.	771	775	772½	775
Storage Power	5	9	5	9
Tennessee Copper	17½	18½	17⅝	18⅜
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	3	6	3	6
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf.	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	4⅞	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛
Union Typewriter	60	62	60	62
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	121	119	121
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	116½	119	116½	119
United Rys. of St. L. 4s.	89	89⅝	89	89⅝
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	80⅝	..	80⅝	..
U. S. Cotton Duck	30	31	30	31
U. S. Cotton Duck pf.	90¼	91¼	90¼	91¼
U. S. Reduction & Ref.	37½	38½	37	37½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf.	44½	47	44½	..
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds.	..	100	..	100
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	18	21	18	21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	..	56	..	56
Va. Coal, I. & C.	7	9	7	9
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	40	42	40	42
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	16½	17½	16½	17½
Worthington Pump pf.	112½	113½	112½	113½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d.	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R.	241½	244	241½	244
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s.	100⅝	103	100⅝	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 7s.	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45¼	46½	45¼	46½
Columbus Railway pf.	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J.	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	108½	109½	109½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st.	112½	114½	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d.	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	29	31	29	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey C., H & P. 4s	81½	82¼	81½	82¼
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	29	26	28
New Orleans Traction pf.	102	103	102	103
Ninth Av. R. R.	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R.R. 4s.	81½	82	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	23½	25	23	25
Second Av. R.R. consols	119	120	118	120
Sixth Av. R. R.	175	..	175	..
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	62	70	60	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	109	113	109	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¼	117	116	117
United Traction, Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114¼	113	114¼
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	7	5	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70	75	70	75
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J.	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds	103	..	103	..
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	70	75	70	75
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99½	101½	99½	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	305	315	305	315
New Amsterdam 5s	107⅝	108	107⅝	108
N. E. Gas & Coke	5¼	6¼	5¼	6¼
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	52	53	52	53
N.Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N.Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	95	90	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	55	50	55
St. Paul Gas bonds	86¼	88¼	86¼	88¼
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	19	15	19
Western Gas	96	99	96	99
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109¼	107½	109¼

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	19	21	19	21
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92½	93½	92½	92⅝
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	80½	82½	81	83
Union Ferry	40½	41	40¼	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	95	96½	95	96½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Aug. 17, 1901.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
113½	113¾	8,400	Amalgamated Copper	115	115	113½	113⅝	−1½
29⅛	29⅝	400	Am. Car & Found. Co.	29⅝	29⅝	29	29⅛	−¼
85⅛	85¼	300	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	−⅛
32	32⅝	500	American Ice Co.	32	32⅝	32	32⅝	.....
[illegible]	6¾	300	American Malting Co.	6¾	6¾	6½	6¾	+¼
52	52¼	1,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	52	52¾	52	52½	−¼
26	27	200	American Locomotive	26⅛	26⅛	26	26	−1
132¼	132½	3,420	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	132½	132¾	132	132⅝	−⅝
135½	136½	600	American Tobacco ctfs	136½	136½	136¼	136¼	−¼
44½	44¾	300	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	44¾	45¼	44¾	45¼	−⅛
73⅞	74	10,700	At., T. & S. F.	74¾	74¾	73¾	73⅞	−1⅜
94⅞	95	1,400	At., T. & S. F. pf.	95½	95½	94¾	94¾	−1¼
96¾	97	100	Baltimore & Ohio	97	97	97	97	−¾
73½	74	1,800	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	74½	74½	73¾	73¾	−1¾
69½	70½	500	Canada Southern	70	70	70	70	.....
110⅛	110½	2,035	Canadian Pacific	110	110¼	110	110¼	−⅞
46¼	46½	1,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	46½	46¾	46¼	46⅜	−⅞
37	37¾	300	Chicago & Alton	37¼	37¾	37¼	37¾	+¼
76½	77¾	100	Chicago & Alton pf	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	.....
21¾	22	200	Chicago Gt. Western	22	22	21¾	21¾	−¼
36¾	37¼	400	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	37	37¼	37	37	.....
70	71	100	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	70½	70½	70½	70½	−½
162⅝	162¾	10,800	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	163¼	163⅝	162½	162⅝	−1½
193	195	250	Chicago & Northw.	193½	194¼	193½	194¼	−1½
140¼	140¾	1,150	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	140¼	140¾	140¼	140¼	−2
89	90	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	89	89	89	89	−1⅛
221¼	222	560	Consolidated Gas	222	222	221¼	221¼	−2
67¾	68¼	200	Con. Tobacco Co.	68	68	68	68	−½
117	118	500	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	117	117	117	117	.....
161¼	161¾	200	Delaware & Hudson	161¾	161¾	161¼	161¼	−½
91½	91⅞	800	Denver & R. G. pf.	91⅞	92	91¾	92	.....
7¾	7⅞	255	Dist. of America	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
28	31	100	Dist. of America pf.	28	28	28	28	−½
37⅞	38⅛	6,750	Erie	38½	38½	37⅞	37⅞	−⅞
65½	66	400	Erie 1st pf.	65¾	66	65¾	66	−⅜
50½	51	300	Erie 2d pf	51¾	51¾	51	51	−½
54	55	100	Evans. & T. H.	54	54	54	54	−1
88	90	100	Evans. & T. H. pf.	88	88	88	88	−6¾
264	265	500	General Electric	263	265	263	265	+1
54½	55½	100	Glucose Sugar Ref.	55½	55½	55½	55½	+½
181	181½	300	Great Northern pf.	181	181	181	181	−½
50	52	600	Hocking Valley	52¾	52¾	52	52	−1
144	144½	100	Illinois Central	144⅝	144⅝	144⅝	144⅝	−⅛
21½	22	100	International Paper	22	22	22	22	−1
76	77	375	Internat. Paper pf.	77	77	76½	76½	−⅞
92¾	93	200	Internat. Power Co.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	−¼
39½	40	100	Iowa Central	40	40	40	40	−½
74½	75	200	Iowa Central pf.	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	−⅛
40½	40¾	300	International Pump	40½	40½	40½	40½	.....
81	83	200	Internat. Pump pf.	81½	81½	81¼	81¼	−1¾
18	19½	100	Kansas City Southern	19	19	19	19	.....
102½	102¾	2,300	Louisville & Nashville	102¾	102⅞	102⅝	102¾	−¾
116½	117½	2,400	Manhattan Elevated	117½	117½	116¼	116½	−1¼
166	166¾	100	Met. Street Railway	166	166	166	166	−1¾
24¾	25¼	500	Mexican Central	25	25¼	25	25¼	+¼
10⅞	11	900	Mexican National ctfs.	11	11	11	11	−⅛
100¾	101	900	Missouri Pacific	101	101¼	100½	100½	−¾
43⅜	43¾	300	National Biscuit Co.	43⅞	43⅞	43½	43½	−⅜
102½	103	10	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	.....
153¼	153¾	600	New York Central	153½	154	153½	153½	−½
33½	33¾	2,300	N. Y., Ont. & West.	33¾	33¾	33⅜	33½	−½
54	54¼	7,710	Norfolk & Western	54½	54½	54	54	−¾
99	100	100	North American	100	100	100	100	+1½
144½	144⅝	2,180	Pennsylvania R. R.	144½	145¼	144½	144½	−1¼
112½	113	1,450	People's Gas, Chicago	113	113	112½	112⅝	−⅜
41⅝	41⅞	1,400	Reading	42	42	41¾	41⅞	−⅜
77½	77¾	1,100	Reading 1st pf	77⅝	77¾	77½	77¾	−⅛
52¼	52½	800	Reading 2d pf	52½	52½	52	52¼	−⅜
20⅝	21	3,100	Republic Iron & Steel	21¼	21⅜	20½	20½	−¾
75½	75¾	900	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	76¼	76⅝	75½	75½	−½
28½	29⅝	100	Rubber Goods	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	+¾
115	115½	400	St. L. & Adirondack	115	115¼	115	115¼	+¼
67½	68	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	68	68	68	68	−½
55¾	55⅞	5,900	Southern Pacific	55⅝	55⅞	55¼	55⅞	−½
30⅝	30¾	7,500	Southern Railway	31¼	31¼	30⅝	30¾	−⅝
85¼	85¾	100	Southern Railway pf.	85½	85½	85½	85½	−¼
62⅛	62¾	700	Tenn. Coal & Iron	63	63	62¼	62¼	−⅞
96	98	100	Twin City R. T.	96	96	96	96	−½
96¾	96⅞	10,500	Union Pacific	97⅝	97¾	96⅞	96⅞	−1½
89½	90	200	Union Pacific pf.	89⅞	90	89⅞	90	+½
42¾	42⅞	13,900	United States Steel	43	43¼	42⅝	42⅞	−⅝
91⅝	91¾	9,325	U. S. Steel pf.	92¼	92¼	91½	91⅞	−1
13⅛	13⅜	1,300	United States Leather	13½	13½	13¼	13¼	−⅜
80¾	81½	710	U. S. Leather pf.	81	81	81	81	−⅛
57	58	35	U. S. Rubber pf.	57½	57½	56	56	.....
20⅞	21	700	Wabash	21¼	21¼	21	21	−¼
38¾	39	800	Wabash pf	39⅜	39⅜	38¾	38¾	−¾
92½	92¾	700	Western Union Tel.	93	93	92½	92⅝	−¾
52	52¼	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	.....
31½	32½	400	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	32	32½	31½	31½	−¾

Sales.....142,615

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the New York Clearing House bank statement for the week in detail:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,084,000	Bank of New York	$19,089,000	$2,971,000	$1,807,000	$19,017,000	$996,700
2,050,000	2,192,400	Bank of Manhattan Co.	20,521,000	7,729,000	1,922,000	26,992,000	......
2,000,000	1,105,600	Merchants' National	13,648,100	2,383,500	1,811,300	16,332,500	......
2,000,000	2,274,900	Mechanics' National	14,839,000	2,888,000	945,000	15,621,000	......
1,500,000	3,153,100	Bank of America	20,909,700	3,242,300	2,811,200	23,620,000	......
1,000,000	243,800	Phenix National	4,832,000	1,192,000	299,000	4,970,000	49,000
10,000,000	6,170,700	National City	117,355,100	31,574,100	7,462,200	136,162,400	4,189,700
300,000	6,942,600	Chemical National	24,193,100	5,059,900	2,388,300	24,668,300	......
600,000	244,000	Merchants' Exch. Nat.	4,770,200	881,600	474,100	5,291,200	34,600
1,000,000	1,998,800	Gallatin National	9,275,000	1,013,800	900,600	7,442,600	982,900
300,000	72,400	Nat. Butch. & Drovers'	1,067,500	263,300	49,200	1,146,700	47,600
400,000	126,500	Mechanics & Traders'	2,614,000	393,000	211,000	2,868,000	......
200,000	178,300	Greenwich	1,026,000	121,800	176,600	938,300	......
600,000	500,600	Leather Manufact. Nat.	3,955,700	791,400	174,800	3,689,800	487,600
1,200,000	526,900	Bank of State of N. Y.	4,642,200	406,000	340,300	4,247,300	......
5,000,000	3,233,000	American Exch. Nat.	30,086,000	4,383,000	2,140,000	24,762,000	4,508,000
10,000,000	6,758,700	Nat. Bank of Commerce.	76,466,400	10,316,600	7,147,500	69,312,200	7,476,900
1,000,000	1,569,100	National Broadway	5,971,800	936,100	356,600	5,178,200	199,700
1,000,000	1,297,700	Mercantile National	13,999,800	2,321,700	1,627,500	14,985,600	991,500
422,700	503,500	Pacific	2,740,700	180,200	505,800	3,273,100	......
450,000	990,600	Chatham National	6,059,500	651,700	971,900	6,194,000	50,000
200,000	349,700	People's	2,160,500	180,800	612,300	2,796,400	......
1,000,000	1,023,100	Nat. Bank of N. Am.	12,198,600	1,838,500	1,335,000	12,715,100	720,700
3,000,000	5,434,900	Hanover National	49,188,300	9,545,400	6,099,800	55,887,600	2,967,100
500,000	449,200	Irving National	4,842,000	727,500	509,500	4,669,000	236,100
600,000	371,000	National Citizens'	3,017,100	607,500	183,500	3,356,400	290,300
500,000	280,900	Nassau	2,725,200	517,000	277,800	3,279,000	......
900,000	986,700	Market & Fulton Nat.	5,996,600	932,400	865,200	6,436,000	50,000
1,000,000	219,200	Nat. Shoe & Leather	3,738,400	851,700	245,500	4,250,000	49,200
1,400,000	1,763,800	Corn Exchange	23,420,000	4,506,000	1,975,000	27,740,000	......
300,000	412,500	Oriental	2,140,000	160,000	291,500	2,030,000	......
1,500,000	6,046,800	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	23,893,000	4,897,000	1,359,000	22,841,000	45,200
2,000,000	3,853,600	National Park	49,456,000	15,820,000	3,977,000	64,891,000	50,000
250,000	153,100	East River National	1,348,500	180,700	199,700	1,481,800	50,000
3,000,000	2,477,500	Fourth National	22,706,000	3,938,600	3,247,000	24,884,000	50,000
1,000,000	526,600	Central National	10,992,000	2,000,000	1,389,000	13,758,000	560,000
300,000	973,600	Second National	10,144,000	1,630,000	977,000	11,035,000	277,000
750,000	77,300	Ninth National	2,272,800	349,800	227,400	2,434,000	49,300
10,000,000	11,096,800	First National	74,488,000	16,946,800	3,464,100	74,413,900	495,100
300,000	124,500	New York Nat. Exch.	3,678,800	755,700	360,400	4,075,000	295,100
250,000	729,200	Bowery	3,003,000	375,000	340,000	3,173,000	......
200,000	597,400	New York County Nat.	4,026,200	744,800	372,400	4,530,200	50,000
750,000	395,600	German-American	3,296,400	604,600	261,400	3,252,100	......
1,000,000	2,513,400	Chase National	41,043,900	10,790,000	2,160,800	49,687,000	800,000
100,000	1,362,300	Fifth Avenue	9,396,600	2,494,200	249,900	10,702,000	......
200,000	582,500	German Exchange	2,305,200	219,800	701,000	3,121,300	......
200,000	837,200	Germania	2,092,300	409,100	525,000	4,530,400	......
300,000	994,400	Lincoln National	12,512,100	1,113,100	2,158,800	14,327,500	244,200
1,000,000	1,158,200	Garfield National	6,799,100	1,472,400	279,600	6,737,500	49,000
200,000	367,800	Fifth National	2,168,800	484,400	131,600	2,278,600	196,800
300,000	1,076,300	Bank of the Metropolis	7,064,600	1,251,600	522,800	7,737,800	......
200,000	446,100	West Side	2,654,000	451,000	349,000	3,032,000	......
500,000	944,800	Seaboard National	13,198,000	1,861,000	2,359,000	16,081,000	50,000
2,100,000	2,287,600	Western National	38,133,800	8,586,900	2,800,700	45,131,000	50,000
300,000	516,700	First Nat., Brooklyn	4,356,000	361,000	853,000	4,602,000	75,000
500,000	729,900	Liberty National	7,224,300	1,161,100	525,000	7,165,300	498,000
1,000,000	402,800	N. Y. Produce Exch.	4,448,000	725,600	352,900	4,356,100	......
250,000	558,300	New Amsterdam Nat.	7,104,900	1,128,200	470,600	7,957,100	96,700
350,000	417,900	Astor National	4,231,300	848,300	261,700	4,280,000	350,000
500,000	355,300	Hide & Leather Nat.	2,894,200	543,600	75,300	2,262,500	380,000
70,550,000	80,742,100	Total, National banks					
11,172,700	15,319,600	Total, State banks					
81,722,700	96,061,700	Totals	884,810,300	181,711,100	77,868,100	964,629,200	29,039,000

*As per official reports: 42 National banks, July 15, 1901; 18 State banks, June 3, 1901.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Aug. 17 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Cl'ring House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Comp'nies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY. Borough of Manhattan.							
Colonial	$100,000	$1,641,500.00	$45,700.00	$139,600	$203,800.00	......	$1,820,000.00
Columbia	300,000	2,699,000.00	122,000.00	108,000	198,000.00	$3,000.00	2,818,000.00
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,126,185.21	63,795.95	53,622	190,522.64	25,000.00	1,326,837.05
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,287,060.00	62,800.00	39,500	189,600.00	......	1,405,300.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,219,496.04	7,950.01	62,642	126,280.46	625.73	1,245,542.36
Hamilton	200,000	1,443,000.00	90,400.00	94,700	129,000.00	55,000.00	1,689,800.00
Jefferson	200,000	551,079.00	4,307.00	52,317	128,150.00	8,500.00	582,793.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,187,700.00	126,800.00	77,600	274,100.00	52,100.00	2,799,600.00
Mutual	200,000	1,426,529.56	25,614.73	112,440	216,596.64	11,268.93	1,473,922.24
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,388,704.00	21,155.00	165,780	316,773.00	168,333.00	1,815,253.00
Plaza	100,000	2,340,000.00	132,000.00	157,000	101,000.00	......	2,603,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,008,800.00	6,700.00	59,000	60,019.00	......	1,088,500.00
State	100,000	3,622,000.00	229,000.00	115,000	100,000.00	76,000.00	3,821,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,295,000.00	28,800.00	151,300	136,200.00	......	1,722,000.00
Union Square	200,000	2,370,179.81	46,030.74	226,873	208,114.89	......	2,726,280.39
Varick	100,000	847,800.00	10,000.00	74,900	85,100.00	400.00	869,200.00
Washington	100,000	677,671.00	9,396.00	37,366	55,529.00	14,805.00	670,278.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,521,000.00	53,300.00	111,500	779,500.00	20,000.00	1,478,600.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,262,054.00	15,394.00	95,168	111,201.00	125,547.00	1,388,605.00
Broadway	100,000	1,536,200.42	14,632.95	119,121	320,507.66	......	1,763,397.42
Eighth Ward	100,000	368,400.00	13,000.00	26,900	46,700.00	15,500.00	366,300.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	711,000.00	32,400.00	28,700	73,700.00	13,700.00	667,900.00
Manufacturers' Nat.	252,000	2,693,200.00	325,700.00	146,900	324,100.00	......	3,074,300.00
Mechanics'	500,000	3,871,100.00	156,700.00	182,500	338,600.00	26,000.00	4,384,300.00
Mechanics & Traders'	100,000	979,952.57	15,646.00	63,184	70,633.65	46,593.22	943,786.13
Merchants'	100,000	669,600.00	3,900.00	39,800	57,700.00	......	676,400.00
Nassau National	300,000	3,530,000.00	175,000.00	294,000	528,000.00	43,000.00	3,850,000.00
National City	300,000	2,858,000.00	122,000.00	232,000	405,000.00	95,000.00	3,205,000.00
North Side	100,000	738,724.70	9,671.79	45,646	48,614.10	213,971.06	836,692.77
People's	100,000	920,100.00	30,200.00	39,200	48,600.00	78,900.00	945,900.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	537,120.00	7,947.00	33,343	55,778.00	14,714.00	462,521.00
Sprague National	250,000	1,045,900.00	106,800.00	10,000	372,000.00	25,000.00	1,118,000.00
Twenty-sixth Ward	150,000	485,963.00	14,757.00	20,394	69,029.00	8,066.00	538,482.00
Union	100,000	661,520.00	26,090.00	52,182	58,872.00	75,000.00	741,382.00
Wallabout	100,000	769,200.00	33,900.00	29,000	60,300.00	84,200.00	773,400.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bank of Staten Island	25,000	585,250.00	16,490.00	29,250	93,750.00	39,100.00	690,350.00
First National, S. I.	100,000	731,600.00	38,800.00	24,100	86,900.00	32,600.00	731,300.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	5,007,400.00	267,200.00	203,200	948,500.00	831,100.00	6,164,700.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,066,581.00	62,267.00	54,676	167,378.00	54,558.00	1,688,869.00
Second National	250,000	1,270,300.00	63,200.00	18,200	111,000.00	......	1,003,800.00
Third National	200,000	926,015.64	35,820.59	57,039	242,168.43	43,233.99	1,006,451.14
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,046,100.00	106,400.00	29,900	101,500.00	115,400.00	1,832,400.00
Second National	125,000	853,740.00	25,560.00	20,870	55,000.00	5,000.00	717,147.00

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents for Colorado, Wyoming, and New Mexico will hold its annual meeting at Pueblo to-morrow.

The Buffalo Board of Fire Underwriters has adopted a set of rate advances, ranging from 10 to 50 per cent. in the fire insurance rates on risks throughout the mercantile district of the city.

The Northwestern National Insurance Company has begun a rate war in Evansville, Ind., and is issuing circulars offering to write insurance on preferred and mercantile risks at "war" rates. It is thought that the Governing Committee of the Western Union will probably retaliate by the inauguration of a policy of writing at competitive rates. The Northwestern National took the initiative in rate-cutting offers, because its local agent resigned his commission in order to comply with the discriminating graded commission rule of the Western Union.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 26 15-16d per ounce and in New York at 58¼c. Mexican dollars at 45¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Alamo sold at .14½, 1,000 Comstock at .07, 300 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.98, 100 Crown Point at .09, 200 Hale & Norcross at .30, 200 Isabella at .44, 1,000 Leadville at .07, 300 Mollie Gibson at .32, and 100 Standard at 3.45.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 4s, reg, 1925
25,000.........137

Adams Express 4s
1,000.........105

Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s
4,000.........103⅞
2,000.........104
3,000.........103⅞

Adjustment 4s
2,000.........97

Stamped
5,000.........94½

Balt & Ohio 4s
2,000.........104

Canada South 2d
1,000.........100

Cent of Ga 1st inc
1,000.........78

Cent of Ga 3d inc
14,000.........16

Cent Pac gtd 4s
1,000.........101⅛

Cent Pac gtd 3½s
5,000.........88

Ches & O gen 4½s
9,000.........108

Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds
1,000.........97⅛
22,000.........97¼
109,000.........97⅜
14,000.........97¼

Chi & E Ill gen 5s
5,000.........123

Col & South 1st 4s
2,000.........87½

Denver & S'w'n gen 5s
1,000.........94½

Erie, Penn, col tr 4s
2,000.........93½
23,000.........93¼

Leh & W B Coal ext gtd 4½s
1,000.........105

Louisville & Nashv unified 4s
3,000.........101¼

Mo Pac trust 5s
3,000.........107

Mex Cent 1st inc
15,000.........33
20,000.........33¼
20,000.........33⅛
10,000.........33

N Y Cent & Hud Riv, L S col 3½s
3,000.........95

N Y Gas, El L, H & P purchase money 4s
1,000.........94½

North Pac 4s
4,000.........104¾

North Pac gen 3s
3,000.........71⅞
5,000.........72

Peoria & E inc 4s
5,000.........65½
13,000.........65

Reading gen 4s
1,000.........95¼

Rio Gr West 1st
1,000.........100½

St L S'w'n 2d
1,000.........76¼

South Pac 4½s
1,000.........99¼
2,000.........99½

South Pac 4s
25,000.........92

South Ry 1st 5s
2,000.........116⅝

Tol, Peo & W 4s
1,000.........92½

Union Pac conv 4s
35,000.........106½
40,000.........106¼
20,000.........106⅜
1,000.........106½
5,000.........106⅜
15,000.........106¼
22,000.........106⅛
30,000.........106¼

Wabash deb, B
8,000.........61

Wis Cent gen 4s
4,000.........88
2,000.........87¾
2,000.........87⅞

Total sales.........$578,000

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107¾	108¼
2s, c., 1930	107¾	108¼
3s, r., 1918	108¼	109
3s, c., 1918	108¼	109
3s, 1918, sm.	108	109
4s, r., 1907	113	113½
4s, c., 1907	113	113½
4s, r., 1925	137	138
4s, c., 1925	137	138
5s, r., 1904	107¾	108¼
5s, c., 1904	107¾	108¼
D. C. 3-65s	124	..
Adams Exp.	170	180
Alb. & Sus.	220	..
Alle. & W.	120	..
Am. Ag. C.	27	29
A. A. C. pf.	88½	89
Am. Bicycle.	3¼	4
Am. Bic. pf.	..	20
Am. Coal	180	200
Am. Cot. O.	33½	34
A. C. O. pf.	90¼	91½
Am. D. Tel.	34	38
Am. Exp.	191	198
A. I. Co. pf.	67	69
Am. Lin. Co.	22	27⅞
A. L. Co. pf.	61½	62½
A. M. Co. pf.	27½	28
Am. Loc. pf.	85	86½
A. S. & R. pf.	101	102
Am. Snuff	41	48
Am. S. pf.	85	86½
A. T. & C.	96	101
Am. T. pf.	140	145
Am. W. Co.	16½	19
A. W. Co. pf.	75	80
Ann Arbor	21¼	25
Ann Arb. pf.	52	55
B. & O. pf.	90½	93
B. A. L. pf.	108	..
B. Un. Gas	214	217
Bruns. City	10	11½
B., R. & P.	87	90
B., R. & P. pf.	123¾	125
C., C. & C.	40	..
C. R. R. of N. J.	158	160
C. G. W. pf., A.	82½	85
C. G. W. pf., B.	46¾	48¾
C. G. W. d.	91	92
C., I. & L. pf.	70	71
C., M. & St. P. pf.	187	190
C. St. P., M. & Om.	125½	135
C. T. & T.	18	18⅝
C. T. & T. pf.	38	38½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	115	116
C., L. & W.	30	35
C., L. & W. pf.	66	69
Cleve. & P.	189	..
C. F. & I. pf.	123	132
Col. South	13¾	14
C. S. 1st pf.	53¼	53⅝
C. S. 2d pf.	22⅞	23
C. & H. C. & I.	19	20½
Com. Cable	180	190
Cons. Coal	61	..
D. & S. W.	..	69
D. & S. W. pf.	..	69
D., L. & W.	225	227
D. & R. G.	41½	42
D. M. & Ft. D.	35	40
D. M. & Ft. pf.	115	150
Dia. Match	144¼	146
D., S. S. & A.	10¼	11
D., S. S. & A. pf.	18½	19⅝
Gas & Elec., Bergen Co.	33	37
G. S. R. pf.	102	107
Hock. V. pf.	75½	76
Homestake	95	..
Ill. Cent. l.l.	102	..
Int. Silver	7	7½
Int. Sil. pf.	33½	39¼
J. & Chi	175	..
Kan. & M.	25	32
K. C. S. pf.	38½	40
K. & D. M.	7	8
K. & D. M. pf	30	35
K. Ice, Chi.	20	29
K. I., C., pf.	55	65
Lacl. Gas	85	93
Lacl. G. pf.	100	102
L. E. & W.	63	64
L. E. & W. pf.	123	128
Lake Shore	251¼	275
Long Island	75	80
Man. Beach	13	18
Md. Coal pf.	65	76
Met. W. S. El., Chi.	36	36½
Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	91	93
Mil. El. R. & L. pf.	..	117
Mich. Cent.	105	..
M. & St. L.	108	109
M. & St. L. pf.	115	117
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	25	26
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	71	74
Mo., K. & T.	26½	27
Mo., K. & T. pf.	53½	54½
Mob. & O.	83	84¼
Mor. & Es.	194½	196
N., C. & St. L	75	100
Nat. Lead	20½	21⅛
Nat. L. pf.	90	91
Nat. Salt	42	43
Nat. S. pf.	75½	77
New Cent. C.	27	35
N. Y. A. B.	138	140
N. Y. & N. H.	214	216
N. Y., C. & St. L.	39	40
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	109	112
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	79	81
N. Y., L. & W.	138	140
N. & W. pf.	88	90
Ont. Mining	8	9½
Pac. Coast	64	69
P. C. 1st pf.	90	96
P. C. 2d pf.	65	70
Pac. Mail	39½	40⅞
Peo. & E.	22	26
Pere Marq.	..	75
Pere M. pf.	..	81
P., C., C. & St. L.	70	78
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	102	102½
P., F. W. & C.	190	..
P., F. W. & C. sp.	185	..
P. Steel Co.	40½	42¾
P. S. C. pf.	82¾	84½
Pullman Co.	207	208
Quicksilver	3	4
Quicksil'r pf.	9	10
Rens. & Sar.	204	215
R., W. & O.	138½	..
Rub. G. pf.	76	77¼
St. J. & G. I.	11	12½
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	64	68
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	25	28
St. L. & S. F.	40½	41
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	78	80
St. L. S. W.	28½	29½
St. L. S. W. pf.	61½	62½
S.-S. S. & I.	30½	32
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	76	80
S. R. & T.	5¾	6
Texas Pacific	41	41½
T. P. L. Tr.	32	39
Third Av.	121	123
T., P. & W.	8½	..
Tol., St. L. & W.	19½	20½
Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	82½	34½
T. C. R. T. pf.	145	..
U. B. & P.	15	16½
U. B. & P. pf.	72	74
U. S. Exp.	87	93
U. S. Rub.	18½	19¾
Va.-Car. Ch.	56	58
V.-C. C. pf.	121½	125
W.-F. Exp.	150	170
W. & L. E.	18¾	19

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.03	.03
Alpha Con.	.02	.02
Andes	.03	.03
Belcher	.05	.05
Best & Belcher	.12	.12
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.27	.27
Challenge Con.	.31	.32
Chollar	.04	.04
Confidence	1.20	1.25
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.85	1.85
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.07	.07
Gould & Curry	.12	.12
Hale & Norcross	.27	.27
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.05	.05
Kentucky Con.	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.13	.13
Occidental Con.	.02	.02
Ophir	.78	.79
Overman	.09	.09
Potosi	.05	.05
Savage	.06	.06
Sag Belcher	.01	.02
Sierra Nevada	.12	.12
Standard	3.20	3.50
Syndicate	.07	.08
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con.	.12	.12
Utah Con.	.05	.05
Yellow Jacket	.30	.30
Silver bars	.58⅝	.58¼
Mexican dollars	47@47½	47@47½
Drafts, sight	.05	.05
Telegraph	.07½	.07½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 17.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.
Acacia	15⅞	16¼	16¼	16⅜
Alamo	13¼	13¾	13¼	13¾
Argentum	11	12	11	12
Anaconda	31	35	31	35
Battle Mountain	16	17	16	17
Blue Bell	15	16	15	15¾
Butterfly	37½	41	40	41
C. C. Cons.	8½	8¾	8	8¾
Coriolanus	10	10⅞	10	10¼
C., C. & M.	7½	7⅞	7¼	7½
Columbine Victor	7	8	7	8
Dante	5	5¼	5	5½
Dr. Jackpot	61½	62	61	62¼
Elkton	178	178⅝	177	178
El Paso	55¼	55½	55	55½
Fanny Rawlings	18	19¾	19¼	20½
Findlay	9⅝	10	9⅝	10
Gold Dollar	19⅛	19¼	18⅝	18½
Golden Cycle	63	66	64	65
Golden Fleece	36	40	36	40
Gold Knob	4	4¼	4¼	4¼
Gold Sovereign	4⅛	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
Gould	16¾	17½	16¼	16¾
Hart	8	10	8	10
Ingham	14⅝	15	14⅝	15
Isabella	46½	44	45	46
Jackpot	39½	45	39⅝	42
Keystone	8½	9½	8½	9½
Last Dollar	55	67	55	67
Lexington	6⅛	6¼	6	6¼
Little Puck	7¼	7⅝	7¼	7⅝
Mint	18	20	18	20
Mollie Gibson	35½	37	35	38
Molly Dwyer	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
Mary Cashen	13½	14	13	14
Moon Anchor	31½	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
National	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Nugget	18	19	17	18
New Haven	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
Orphan	17	18	17	18
Pharmacist	8½	8⅝	8½	8¼
Pinnacle	8½	8⅝	8⅝	9
Pointer	8½	8¾	8	8¼
Portland	303	305	300	305
Rose Maud	5½	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
Rose Nicol	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6⅛
Republic	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	6⅞
Rocky Mountain	3⅝	4⅛	3⅝	4⅝
Sedan	6⅝	7	6⅝	7
Vindicator	116	118½	116	119
Work	13¼	14	13¼	14
Zoe	2⅝	3	2⅞	2⅝

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,080	Amal. Copper	115	115	113⅝	113⅝
50	Am. Car & F.	29	29	29	29
3,210	Am. Sugar	132½	132¾	132½	132½
10	Anaconda Cop.	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼
1,800	At., Top. & S. F.	74⅜	74¾	74	74¼
10	A., T. & S. F. pf.	95	95	95	95
190	Brook. R. T.	74½	74⅝	73¾	73⅝
5,710	Chi., M. & S. P.	163¼	163⅜	162⅝	162½
30	Chi., R. I. & P.	143	143	140¼	140¼
2,650	Erie	38⅝	38½	37⅞	37⅞
40	Louis. & Nash.	102¾	102¾	102⅝	102⅝
170	Manhattan	117	117	116½	116½
310	Mex. Central	25⅛	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝
10	Mexican Nat.	11	11	11	11
150	Mo. Pacific	101	101	100⅝	101
250	N. Y., Ont. & W	33⅞	34	33⅝	33⅝
10	Norf. & West.	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛
170	People's Gas	112⅞	112⅞	112⅝	112⅝
540	Reading	42⅜	42⅜	41½	41¾
60	Reading 1st pf.	77⅝	77⅝	77½	77½
80	Republic Steel	21⅜	21⅜	20¾	20¾
20	St. Law. & Ad.	115	115¼	115	115¼
3,110	Southern Pac.	55⅞	55⅞	55¼	55⅝
400	Southern Ry.	30¾	30¾	30¼	30¾
200	Tenn. C. & I.	62⅝	62⅝	62¼	62⅜
4,130	Union Pac.	97⅝	97⅞	97	97¼
380	U. S. Leather	13½	13½	13¼	13⅜
5,330	U. S. Steel	43⅜	43⅜	42⅝	42⅝
150	U. S. Steel pf.	92	92	91¾	91¾
20	Wabash	21½	21½	21½	21½
20	Wabash pf.	39	39	39	39
20	West. Union	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾

31,400

Bonds.

$1,000	Cen. of G. 1st In.	78	78	78	78
15,000	Mex. Cen. 1st In.	33	33¼	33	33¼

$16,000

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 17.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Sales.	Stock.	High.	Low.	Last.
400	Pittsburg Coal	31⅝	31½	31⅝
35	Pittsburg Coal pf.	94½	94½	94½
1,113	Electric 2d pf.	71	70	70⅞
25	West. Air Brake	183	183	183
100	U. S. Steel	43	43	43
10	Philadelphia Co.	40½	40½	40½
500	Crucible Steel	22⅜	22¼	22¼
600	Crucible Steel pf	84	83½	83½
50	Pittsburg Plate Glass	172½	172½	172½
255	Window Glass	62	61½	62
75	Pittsburg Brewing pf.	43½	43¼	43¼
75	Monongahela River Coal	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—Money loaned at the Clearing House to-day at 3½ and 3 per cent., and was offered at 3 per cent. at the close. New York funds sold at 12½ and 10 cents discount for cash. Exchange, $20,531,175; balance, $1,590,670. There is an urgent demand for commercial paper at 5 per cent. Some good names can now be purchased at that figure, but those are names that are practically always in the market. The best grade of names has been pretty well absorbed. In collateral loans, rates range from 4 to 5 per cent., according to circumstances. Call money generally is still quoted at from 4 to 4½ per cent.

The stock market was irregular. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.	RAILROADS.	High.	Low.	Last.
610	Atch. & Topeka	74⅜	74	74
110	Atch. & Topeka pf	95¾	95	95¾
6	Boston & Albany	256½	256½	256½
3	Boston Elevated	180	180	180
2	Boston & Lowell	242	242	242
4	Chi. Junction pf.	130	130	130
10	Fitchburg pf.	145	145	145
25	N. Y., N. H. & H.	215¼	215¼	215¼
300	Pere Marquette	70	70	70
10	Pere Marquette pf	80	80	80
410	Union Pacific	97½	96⅞	97⅜
66	Union Pacific pf.	90	89	89¾
28	West End	96½	96½	96½
10	West End pf.	112	112	112
	TELEPHONES.			
131	Am. Tel. & Tel.	163	162½	162½
30	Erie	48	48	48
	ELECTRICS.			
1	Edison	250	250	250
210	General	264	263	263
275	Massachusetts	39	38½	38½
173	Massachusetts pf.	93	93	93
252	Westinghouse	71	70	71
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
50	Am. Ag. Chem	29½	29½	29½
185	Am. Ag. Chem pf.	89¾	89	89¾
501	Am. Sugar	133	132	133
18	Am. Sugar pf.	126	125½	125½
46	Am. Woolen pf.	79	79	79
310	Dom. Iron & Steel	25⅝	25⅛	25¼
28	N. E. Cotton Yarn pf.	94½	94½	94½
50	Planters' Compress	14	14	14
25	United Fruit	87½	87½	87½
70	U. Shoe Mach. pf.	27	26½	27
100	U. S. Leather	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
2,364	U. S. Steel	43¼	42½	42¾
880	U. S. Steel pf.	93	91¾	91⅞
	MINING.			
395	Adventure	27¼	26	26
25	Allouez	3	3	3
3,375	Amalgamated	115½	113⅝	113⅞
97	Anaconda	45½	45	45¼
569	Arcadian	15½	15	15
305	Baltic	53	52¾	53
115	Bingham	40½	40¼	40¼
15	Cal. & Hecla	740	730	740
200	Centennial	28½	28½	28½
220	Copper Range	78	77	77
100	Con. Mercur	3	3	3
50	Daly West	40	40	40
21	Dom. Coal pf.	116	116	116
662	Franklin	18¼	17⅞	18¼
120	Isle Royale	41	40½	40½
948	Mass.	24⅜	23½	23½
2,075	Michigan	15¾	14½	15
1,300	Mohawk	44⅜	44¼	44¾
155	Old Dominion	30⅝	30½	30½
20	Osceola	100	100	100
44	Parrot	51½	51	51
100	Phoenix	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
50	Rhode Island	4¾	4¾	4¾
12	Tamarack	350	348	348
220	Trimountain	53	52	52
20	Trinity	35⅝	35¾	35⅝
60	Utah	29	29	29
4,278	Victoria	8½	8	8½
15	Winona	3	3	3
393	Wolverine	65½	64¼	64¼

British Columbia, 13 bid, 16 asked.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$175,966,872
Gold	103,589,120
Silver	25,867,290
United States notes	13,585,936
Treasury notes of 1890	96,546
National bank notes	8,426,511
Total receipts this day	1,372,557
Total receipts this month	26,025,035
Total receipts this year	78,345,375
Total expenditures this day	1,095,000
Total expenditures this month	25,190,000
Total expenditures this year	77,497,590
Deposits in National banks	103,990,132

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.	
Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000
TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.	
Gold coin	$291,556,689
Silver dollars	437,776,000
Silver dollars of 1890	232,208
Silver bullion of 1890	44,858,792
Total	$774,423,689
DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold certificates outstanding	$291,556,689
Silver certificates outstanding	437,776,000
Treasury notes outstanding	45,091,000
Total	$774,423,689
GENERAL FUND.	
Gold coin and bullion	$71,360,960
Gold certificates	32,228,160
Silver coin and bullion	20,391,964
Silver certificates	5,475,226
United States notes	13,585,936
Other assets	19,368,979
Total in Treasury	$162,411,346
Deposits in National banks	103,990,132
Total	$266,401,478
Current liabilities	90,434,606
Available cash balance	$175,966,872

Imports of Specie, New York, Aug. 10 to Aug. 16, 1901.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Lauenburg	Aux Cayes	$1,300
Lauenburg	Cape Haitien	3,600
Julia	Curacao	3,308
Orange Nassau	Port au Prince	7,500
Pretoria	St. Kitts	190
American Silver Coin—		
Orange Nassau	Curacao	56
Pretoria	St. Kitts	734
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Umbria	Liverpool	871
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Umbria	Liverpool	100
Gold Bullion—		
Niagara	Tampico	9,295
Coastwise	Puntarenas	7,400
Orange Nassau	Paramaribo	9,445
Finance	Colon	1,630
Alene	Porto Columbia	600
Silver Bullion—		
Monterey	Vera Cruz	6,854
Coastwise	Puntarenas	57,968
Niagara	Tampico	17,746
Silver Ore—		
Monterey	Vera Cruz	3,376
Total		$131,973

Specie Exports from the Port of New York, from Aug. 12 to Aug. 17, Inclusive.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Aug. 12	Theresia	London, S. B.	$191,600
Aug. 13	Grenada	Trinidad, S. C., (Mex.)	1,243
Aug. 13	St. Louis	London, S. B.	223,080
Aug. 14	Aug. Victoria	London, S. B.	66,760
Aug. 14	Ask	Banes, G. C., (Fr.)	1,003
Aug. 14	Ask	Banes, S. C., (U. S.)	475
Aug. 16	Umbria	London, S. C., (Ital.)	900
Aug. 16	Umbria	London, S. B.	211,556
Total			$696,616

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Aug. 9	Campania	London, S. B.	$207,520
Total			$904,136

Horner's Furniture.

Fall Season.

A MOST OPPORTUNE TIME for supplying your Furniture needs is offered at our establishment by reason of the important price reductions now in force in order to reduce stock to make room for Fall purchases, also to close patterns not making again.

Included in the reductions are Bedroom, Dining Room and Parlor Suits, also hundreds of individual pieces of Furniture of every description, including Sideboards, Cabinets, Chiffoniers, Dressing Tables, Writing Desks, Fancy Chairs, &c., &c.

The opportunity of the year to buy High-class Furniture at such advantageous prices.

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Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

GOVERNMENT SEIZED JAPANESE SILKS

Weight of Fifteen Cases in Excess of Weight Given in Invoice.

Collector Bidwell Says There Is No Evidence of Fraud Against Importers, Rosenthal & Co.—May Be Other Seizures.

The fifteen cases of Japanese silks, which were examined on Friday at the Appraiser's Stores, at the request of the importers, A. S. Rosenthal & Co. of 45 Greene Street, by Collector Bidwell and Appraiser Wakeman, in the presence of Col. Phelps, Chief of the Law Division of the Custom House, were formally seized yesterday.

At the Custom House yesterday afternoon Collector Bidwell sanctioned their statement of the transaction.

"So far the issue between the Treasury Department and Rosenthal & Co. is on the question of the weight of the silks seized. The weight of the goods in thirteen of the fifteen cases was in excess of the weight set down in the invoices on which the goods were entered. The questions of value and classification have nothing to do with the present status of the case. These will be passed upon later.

"The seizure does not in present conditions put any brand on the importing firm. The Treasury Department has so far no information which would give it reason to believe that it does not transact its affairs honorably or that its commercial standing is not of the highest. This is the first occurrence so far as the Custom House is concerned which has called for an investigation of any of its affairs. As the case stands there appear to have been irregularities, not fraudulent methods. No charge of fraud or deceit to avoid payment of proper customs dues has been made against Rosenthal & Co. The firm in the circumstances is bound to have its day in court so that it will not fail to have ample opportunity for explanation.

"One point in the firm's favor is that it could have prevented the Treasury Department from getting thirteen cases of the silks, which it had in its store, in the original packages, just as they were imported. If Rosenthal & Co. were doing fraudulent work the Treasury Department would not have got those goods in the condition in which they were. The firm has placed itself entirely at the disposition of the Appraiser and the Collector, and none of the officials has had any obstacle put in his way in the investigation, and when the thirteen cases were asked for they were promptly delivered over from the store.

"The explanation of the members of the firm in regard to the discrepancies in weight appears to be reasonable. These Japanese silks are not made in factories, but in practically the homes of the manufacturers. Agents or agencies collect the pieces from scattered places of manufacture. Details on which invoices are based are secured through interpreters, not one of them competent, and innocent errors are possible.

"No other seizures will be made before next week. What will occur in the future will be a result of the rigid examination that is going on. As to the loss to the Government by these irregularities or frauds no one can say with truth what the amount is. Just as well to guess $1,000,000 as $10,000. So far we have no basis for such an estimate. It is safe to say that the seizure of Rosenthal & Co.'s silks will not be the only one. Rosenthal & Co. are considering a suggestion that they place at the disposition of the Treasury Department invoices of goods imported while the firm was Rosenthal & Fried, which was dissolved at the beginning of this year. If we get such importations and weigh them against the invoice weights, the result will be a factor in determining the probity of the firm so far as customs dues are concerned."

Appraiser Wakeman declined yesterday to say if he was ready to place before Collector Bidwell a case similar to that of Rosenthal & Co., while he intimated that developments of a like character might be expected within a few days. It was denied yesterday by Mr. Wakeman and Mr. Bidwell that they had seen Assistant Secretary Spaulding of the Treasury Department, or that they expected a visit from him.

Examiner Charles C. Browne of the Appraiser's office reported for duty yesterday at the Public Stores. He explained his absence by saying that he had been with his wife, who is ailing. He was not asked where he was, and there are no charges against him of any character.

The current number of The Dry Goods Economist has an article on Japanese silks. It says in part:

> To make the matter plain to those who are not familiar with the subject, it should be stated that these kaiki silks are ornamented with thick cotton cords, in various instances forming a stripe and in some cases a plaid effect. These cotton threads are covered up with the silk in the process of weaving, so that to the uninitiated the fabric has the appearance of being wholly composed of silk.
>
> To any one who is familiar with these kaiki silks, it is clear that goods containing less than 45 per cent. of silk may be fully as attractive and desirable as those which contain a higher percentage of the more costly fibre. Were the cords composed wholly of silk, the goods would not look any better and they would not bring any higher price.
>
> Importers lay stress on the claim that in view of this fact there is no incentive to undervalue the goods; that they impress upon the producers in Japan the importance of putting in sufficient cotton to bring the silk down to the percentage which entitles the goods to the lower rate of duty—$1.30 per pound. They say that very few kaiki silks are imported containing less than 30 per cent. of silk, but that these goods vary because the Japanese do not realize the importance of adhering to an exact standard. Often the importer does not know how much silk his goods contain. Analysis of these goods is a simple matter. An examiner of experience could determine their value roughly at a glance.
>
> The opportunity for profitably committing frauds upon the Government, in connection with the importation of Japanese silks, and at the same time of giving an overwhelming advantage to the interested importers, came with the putting in operation of the Dingley tariff. Before that time silks of this kind were subject to an advalorem duty of 50 per cent.
>
> The total importations of these goods amount to from $7,000,000 to $10,000,000 a year in value without the duty, and the duty averages something like 50 per cent., or from $3,500,000 to $5,000,000 a year.
>
> One importer, who claimed to have inside information, stated that in one of the investigated shipments, invoiced at 940 pounds, 412 pounds came under the 45 per cent. classification—namely, $3 a pound, whereas the entire consignment passed the customs under the $1.30 classification. In another instance, he claims, the amount due the Government, by both weight and classification, was 100 per cent. more than was actually paid.

Steamship Evelyn Resting Easily.

A. H. Bull & Co., the New York agents of the steamship Evelyn, which is ashore twelve miles west of Pensacola, Fla., received a dispatch from Capt. Ritch of the vessel yesterday reporting that her steering gear was broken. He said that the vessel was resting easily, and that tugs had

One Sure Way **Ladies' Dept.**
Special Sale.

to gain a woman's favor—give her a bargain she never forgets.
Scores of our customers have good memories.

Our entire stock of Shirt Waists including summer silks, ranging in values from 1.50 to 7.50............Now 50c., $1, $1.50, $2 & $2.75
Polka Dot and Crash Skirts, values up to $3.00............Now $1.00
All Pique, Linen & Wash Skirts, values up to $3.75............Now $1.25
Linen & Wash Skirts, values up to $7.50............Now $2.75
Black Brilliantine Walking Skirts, values up to $6.50............Now $2.95
250 Medium & Fall Weight Walking Skirts, values up to $10....Now $4.50
Shirt Waist Suits, values up to $7.50............Now $2.75
Shirt Waist Suits, values up to $12.50............Now $5.00
White Lawn and Dimity Dresses, values up to $10............Now $3.75
Norfolk & Double-Breasted Walking Suits, fall weight, values up to $20............Now $12.50
Tan Etamine, White Serge & Brilliantine Suits, over silk drop, values up to $37.50............Now $12.50

We Are Also Showing New Designs in Man-Tailored Suits for Early Autumn Wear.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Broadway and 13th St.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP OVERDUE.

The Nueces, Due in Galveston Last Wednesday, Not Yet Reported.

The Mallory Line steamship Nueces, due to arrive in Galveston last Wednesday morning, had not been reported, so far as her owners in this city knew, up to a late hour yesterday afternoon. At the offices of the line, however, it was said that a report of her arrival at the Texas port was momentarily expected.

The officials are of the opinion that the Captain put out to sea to escape the storm. They had no idea that the ship had met with any mishap.

The Nueces sailed from New York Aug. 7 with a cargo of merchandise and twenty-six passengers. The vessel carried a crew of fifty. The last report received of the Nueces was four days after she sailed from New York. At that time she was sighted off Jupiter, Fla. Capt. James L. Risk is in command.

GLEN ISLAND SHAM BATTLE.

United States Soldiers from Fort Slocum and Sioux Indians to Engage.

Great preparations are in progress at Glen Island for a sham battle which is to take place there on Wednesday between United States soldiers from Fort Slocum and the Brulé Sioux Indians, whose encampment forms an interesting feature of the popular resort. About seventy-five men will be engaged on both sides, the troops being in command of Capt. Bellew of the Twelfth United States Infantry, while Chief Hollow-Horn-Bear will lead the redskins.

The battle is unique, in that it is the first time that soldiers and Sioux have ever fought together for the fun of the thing. Their previous encounters have been rather earnest affairs.

Rehearsals will be held to-morrow and Tuesday mornings, so that no lack of preparation may mar the carrying out of the scheme of the exhibition fight, which turns upon the capture of a scout and his rescue after nearly all the contestants on both sides are supposed to have been finally disposed of with bullet or tomahawk.

MAUDE ADAMS'S MOTHER SUED.

Her Husband Asks for a Divorce on the Grounds of Desertion.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Aug. 17.—An action for divorce has been brought against Mrs. Asenatti Glidden, the mother of Maude Adams, the actress, by her husband, on the ground of desertion. Sheriff Wells served the papers, and the summons is made returnable in Wyoming.

The plaintiff is Mrs. Glidden's second husband, she having been formerly Mrs. Kiscadden. The couple were married in 1896 in New Jersey. It is alleged that Mrs. Glidden had remained away from her husband most of the time since their marriage. She has spent a great deal of her time with her daughter, at the latter's handsome home, in Ronkonkoma. Mrs. Glidden, who is known as Mrs. Annie Adams on the stage, has been a member of the Frohman stock company for several years.

She played in "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines" at the Garrick during part of last season. It is reported that Mrs. Glidden will not contest the suit for divorce.

PROCTOR'S THEATRES OPEN.

The Fifth Avenue and the Twenty-third Street Have Begun Their Seasons.

Manager F. F. Proctor opened two of his theatres yesterday afternoon, and with the Fifth Avenue open and the Fifty-eighth Street Theatre preparing to begin the season Aug. 31, his arrangements for the ensuing Autumn and Winter are practically in full swing. For the present week the Proctor stock company brings forward one of Bronson Howard's most successful dramas—"Young Mrs. Winthrop"—at the Fifth Avenue, where performances are continuous from noon till midnight. Vaudeville numbers are presented between acts and supply the entertainment during the time the stock company is not in possession of the stage.

The Twenty-third Street Theatre, which opened yesterday afternoon, will carry its opening programme through the week. Three one-act plays are offered as a new departure in the Proctor style of entertainment, vaudeville numbers being introduced to keep the amusement uninterrupted during the afternoon and evening. "Forbidden Fruit" was the bill offered by the stock company to open the season at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre, and it will be retained, like the other houses, during the ensuing week. There are enough vaudeville numbers to satisfy the most exacting, and the amusement goes on continually during the time the audience is in the theatre.

MANHATTAN'S FIRE CARNIVAL.

Pain's Twenty-third Annual Festival by the Seashore.

The Fire Carnival, which is the great feature of the season at Manhattan Beach, will be held next Saturday. There will be more magnificent effects and it will be on a more elaborate scale than ever before. This will be the twenty-third carnival. There will be afternoon festivities, and as night falls the grounds and the avenues leading to the amphitheatre will be lighted up with Japanese lamps. The carnival proper in the inclosure will begin earlier than usual on account of the length of the programme.

The "War in China" spectacle will be given as usual. The wonderful pyrotechnic programme in which it will be set will eclipse any previous display. One of the most remarkable pieces of mechanism and aerial ingenuity yet devised is an invention called "The Human Bomb." By means of a balloon a large bomb is elevated some hundreds of feet in the air. It is then liberated from the balloon; a short time after it bursts, and from the débris the aeronaut, Leo Stevens, will be seen making a descent to earth by means of a parachute.

The scene is said to be very thrilling. This, however, is only one of the many features of a remarkable pyrotechnic programme, which in set pieces will include Flora's bower of beautiful flowers, an array of the latest vessels of Uncle Sam's navy, the birth of Venus, and the Spirit of Niagara.

The aerial display will comprise innumerable rockets, maroons, and bombs, with Old Glory set in fire hundreds of feet over the heads of the lookers-on. In addition, there will be a Water Carnival of fireworks on a more extensive scale than ever seen here before.

THIS WEEK'S PLAYBILLS.

Three theatres, the Academy of Music, the Garrick, and the Fourteenth Street Theatre will be reopened to-morrow night. This begins the theatrical season much earlier than usual. The season at the Academy of Music will begin with an elab-

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CLEARING SALE of Maple and Birch frames, matting-covered, leather strapping and nail heads.

ROCKERS & ARMCHAIRS,
$3.00 to $6.00
(Former prices $5.50 to $10.00.)

Also "Old Hickory" Stained and Enameled Reed and Rattan, or in natural colors—some with cushions, and odd cushions below cost.

Great reductions in Summer draperies, sofa cushions, etc. Summer carpets, rugs, and mattings.

So, you see, woodlands and meadows are not the only places in which "the gold of the year" may be found; not when such furnishings are now away below even factory prices, as you

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GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

and had such a successful run on Broadway last year, will be presented, it is said, on a lavish and a far more elaborate scale, than ever before. Last year the artists talked a great deal about horses, and the audiences, by the aid of mechanical devices, were almost hypnotised into believing that they heard the rapid hoof beats of the chargers hastily mounted by the dust-covered officers and privates of the Eleventh U. S. Cavalry. In the new production there will be no illusion. The horses, fifty of them, and the riders covered with alkali dust, jingling with spurs and accoutrements, will be plainly visible to the naked eye. The other scenes of "Arizona" have been enlarged commensurately. The cast, which will be seen contains several of last year and some new-comers. J. W. Cope will be the big ranchman; Frazer Coulter the Col. Bonham, Miss Eleanor Wilton, Mrs. Canby; Miss Grace Thorn, Estrella Bonham; Miss Alice Chandler, Lena Keller; Dunstan Farnum, Lieut. Denton; Miss Olive May, Bonita; William H. Hazeltine, Capt. Hodgman; Miss Agnes Muir, Miss McCullagh; while George O'Donnell, Edgar Selwyn, William Haworth, and Helme Calvert will be seen in their original characters, Dr. Fenlon, Tony Mostano, Sergt. Keller, and Lieut. Young.

"The Morman Wife," a new play of rural life in Utah, will be presented to-morrow night at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. It is from the pen of Howard Hall and Madeline Merli. A feature of the performance will be the appearance in the Mormon Tabernacle scene of Gertrude Haynes and her "choir celestial," a specialty which has figured quite conspicuously in the continuous houses of the country. Manager Rosenquest with this attraction will begin popular prices for matinée on Wednesday, when the prices will be 25 and 50 cents for the best seats.

"Are You a Mason," as revived at the Garrick to-morrow night, will have nearly the former cast as seen at Wallack's Theatre last season. In addition to Leo Ditrichstein there will be John C. Rice, Thomas A. Wise, George Richards, Oscar Dane, Charles Halton, Charles Green, Gertrude Whitty, Esther Tittell, Hazel Chappell, Grace Hadsell, Amy Miller, Sally Cohen, and Maude Travers. It has been Mr. Frohman's policy ever since he has had this theatre to open the season with a farce. This has always proved profitable, and he therefore purposes to follow the same plan this season.

The Casino still remains the centre of attraction for visitors to this city, and "Florodora," with the new members who will make their first appearance to-morrow evening, Miss Clarita Vidal and Miss Molly Mayne, who take their places in the sextet, and Jeannette Lowrie, as Angela, promises to continue with unflagging spirit for some little time. "The Strollers" at the Knickerbocker continues its activity, and from the present large audiences the attraction is drawing the management feel they could continue for several months, but owing to previous bookings they are compelled to vacate for the attractions that follow.

At the Eden Musée, the afternoon and evening concerts continue as attractive features. Besides the orchestral music, vocal selections, both duets and solos, are rendered at every concert. During the Summer months many of the wax groups have undergone transformation and resetting. These and moving pictures have made the Musée a Mecca for artists and all of artistic taste. The moving pictures are arranged in appropriate series, and there is a change of series every hour.

Several new and catchy musical numbers have been introduced into "A Royal Rogue," Klein and Francis's operatic comedy, and will be heard for the first time in this city when Jefferson De Angelis begins his engagement at Manhattan Beach to-morrow night. There is a new opening to the second act, and a new waltz song will be sung by Miss Gertrude Mackenzie, a young Scotch prima donna, who has been in George Edwardes's London forces for the last two years. Mr. De Angelis has also added a number of new bits of foolery, and will be seen in all the songs and dances that became so popular last Winter at the Broadway Theatre. Sousa and his band, in daily concerts of the higher class of music, both popular and classic, in the theatre pavilion, as well as the Pain pyro-spectacle, "War in China, or the Siege of Peking," accompanied by brilliant pyrotechnics in the fireworks inclosure, continues to entertain the throngs of people who visit this very attractive seashore resort.

Mr. Kaltenborn's programmes have been quite interesting this season, showing, as they do, careful preparation and catholicity of taste. American composers have been encouraged in every way by the young orchestral leader, and many interesting new works have been introduced at the St. Nicholas concerts. To-night Mrs. Elizabeth Hazard will sing a group of songs by Albert Mildenberg, a young New York musician.

AT THE ROOF GARDENS.

At Paradise Gardens the Svengalis still continue to illustrate their mysterious powers nightly. This remarkable act has proved to be Mr. Hammerstein's greatest European importation. He follows this, however, with another novelty to be seen to-morrow evening. It will be the first appearance in this country of Coleman's cat and dog circus. Berol and Berol, introducing their picture novelty, that of making beautiful scenes out of common rags, have proved to be very clever and amusing. All the other strong features of the current bill are retained. Regular Sunday night concert will be given as usual.

The usual attractive programme will be

Stern Brothers

will show Monday, August 19th,
Advance Fall Importations
in the below mentioned departments

Ladies' Cloaks
Paris and Berlin Long Garments
For Street, Carriage and Evening Wear
Coats, Mantles and Jackets

Silk Departments
Lyons, Paris and Domestic Novelty Silks
in exclusive styles and effects

Dress Fabrics
Dotted Maletasse, Fancy Cheviots, Silk and Wool Fancy Venetians, Illuminated Tricot Cord, Armures, Prunellas, Camel's Hair and Zibelines
French Broadcloths in various qualities and the latest colors

Clearing Sale
Ladies' Summer Dresses
Figured Lawns, White Organdies, Point D'Esprit, Linens and Piques, $9.75, 12.50, 16.50
Formerly $17.50 to $39.00

Blankets and Comfortables
At the following Special Prices
Blankets
10-4 size for single beds, $2.75, 3.95, 5.25
11-4 size for double beds, $3.35, 4.75, 6.50
12-4 size for extra large beds, $3.85, 6.50, 7.85
Comfortables
Figured Sikoline for double beds, new and desirable colorings, at 95c
Sateen Down Comfortables in floral effects, for double beds, at $3.50

Exceptional Values in
Ladies' Underwear Dep'ts
On the Second Floor
Corset Covers, 75c, 98, $1.25
Night Robes, 63c, 89, 95
Lawn Kimonas, .59c, $1.35
Dressing Sacques of white lawn, trimmed with lace and embroideries, $1.95

Lace Curtains
New Importations at Unusually Low Prices
Irish Point, Per Pair $3.75, 4.50, 6.50
Renaissance, " " $5.50, 8.75, 12.75
Marie Antoinette, " " $6.00, 7.50, 9.00
Point Arabe, " " $9.50, 15.00, 21.50

Metal Bedsteads
Much Below Previous Prices
White Enamelled, brass trimmings, at $4.95, 6.50, 9.50
Reduced from $6.75, 8.75 and $12.50
Brass, at $18.00, 33.00, 52.00
Reduced from $25.00, 45.00 and $75.00
60 Sample Brass Bedsteads at $35.00 to 50.00
25% Less Than Regular Values
Pure Hair Mattresses, Feather Pillows and Bolsters, Spring Underbeds;
Mattresses Remade; Hair and Feathers Renovated

West Twenty-third Street

and among the new numbers will be Hayes and Suits and Fred Niblo. Others who will make up the remaining part of the programme are Harry Bulger, Prof. Macart's babboon, dog and monkey circus, Hickey and Nelson, the four Luken brothers, Ernest Hogan, Billy Gould & Co. in "The Lambeth Walk"; Mlle. Lotty in poses, Norma Whalley, Madge Fox, the Andersons, Johnny Johnson in "Love Me Lize," Marwig's "North Star" ballet, "Fun on the Beach."

ON THE VAUDEVILLE STAGE.

At Keith's Union Square Theatre this week George Felix and Lydia Barry head the bill, presenting their popular sketch, "The Vaudeville Craze." Others on the programme are Trovello, the ventriloqual comedian; Guy & Guntram, eccentric acrobats; John Le Clair, juggler; Bush & Gordon, acrobatic clowns; new biograph novelties; Trask & Gladden, songs and dances; Margaret Scott, vocalist, and many other interesting acts.

The programme presented by the management at Huber's Museum proved so successful that it was deemed wise to retain many of the specialties for another week. In the theatre a double vaudeville company will perform.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Among the passengers who sailed for Europe on the Cunarder Umbria yesterday was Miss Harriet Ford, the author of the play in which Kyrle Bellew is to star this season. Miss Ford had the complete manuscript of the play with her, and expects to meet Mr. Bellew in London.

Mme. Modjeska is aboard the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which is due here Tuesday. Mlle. Anna Held is also a passenger on the same steamer.

Robert Griffen Morris has completed and turned in to Messrs. Lederer and Leavitt the manuscript of his modernized version of "Mazeppa," in which Vernona Jarbeau will play the title rôle. The company will begin rehearsing on Aug. 26. The cast was completed yesterday by the engagement of Miss Mabel Bouton for the leading juvenile rôle of Olinska and Miss Anna Martell for the principal soubrette part.

Work on the Manhattan Theatre is going rapidly forward, and there is no doubt that the house will be in readiness for the opening at the time contemplated. Mrs. Fiske is busy directing rehearsals of "Miranda of the Balcony," and that work is also well advanced. The play is said to develop admirably in rehearsal, while the Manhattan company shows an associative strength that will meet all expectation based on its individual promise.

2 the event will be doubly interesting, inasmuch as then the tenth season of the theatre will begin, and Mr. John Drew, who opens the house, will also begin his tenth season as a star under Charles Frohman's management. Mr. Drew is to have for his play this season R. Marshall's new comedy, "Second in Command."

Miss Winifred Florence, a niece of the late "Billy" Florence, has been signed by Frank L. Perley for "The Chaperons," in which she will make her professional début. Miss Florence is a daughter of ex-Chief of Police Peter Conlin of New York and had arranged to go abroad to study voice culture when she was induced to remain for a season's actual experience on the stage.

The workmen digging the big pit under the Broadway Theatre stage for the crystal palace scene in Klaw & Erlanger's coming presentation of the Drury Lane fairy extravaganza, "The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast," have met with a difficulty that can only be overcome by great labor and expense. This pit is 40 feet long and 20 feet wide. It was first planned to dig it 24 feet deep. Later it was found necessary to go down 30 feet. When this depth was reached on Monday last, a water level was struck and the pit began to fill. To make the pit fit for use it will be necessary to plank the bottom and sides and tar and cement them water-tight. The crystal palace scene is a mystic effect, a great structure containing 28,000 pieces of glass rising from the stage, creating the illusion of magical appearance.

Rehearsals have commenced on the stage of the Lyceum Theatre with the combination company, playing "The Prisoner of Zenda" and "Rupert of Hentzau," which will inaugurate the season at the Metropolis Theatre, beginning Labor Day, Sept. 2. The cast is an exceptionally strong one, and includes several of the former company, and the scenic investiture promises to be upon a most elaborate scale.

Subscribers to former Castle Square Opera seasons in this city have made so many requests to Henry W. Savage for an outline of the season's répertoire that he and Mr. Jacob Litt have decided to follow the productions of "Aïda" and "La Bohème," which are to be presented during the first week of the season, beginning Sept. 16, with the following operas: Week of Sept. 23, "Il Travatore" and "Martha"; week of Sept. 30, "Carmen" and "Lohengrin"; week of Oct. 7, the double bill, "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "I Pagliacci" and "La Gioconda"; week of Oct. 21, "The Mikado" and "Tannhäuser." This arrangement will be subject to change in that Puccini's new work, "Mme. Butterfly," will be produced as soon as completed.

Miss May Edouin makes her début as a quick change performer at the Brighton Beach Music Hall early in September, when she and Frederick Edwards present Edmund Day's farcical sketch, "All in the Family," for the first time. The English comedienne will then appear in four widely varied characters, those of Chinese

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Will offer during the closing days of Summer in all departments greater reductions than have ever been made in this establishment.

Excellent Values In Summer Ribbons.
700 pieces of Plain, Cordstripe and Plaid Taffetas in all the desirable light colors, 3½ to 5 inches wide, at per yard, 19c
The regular retail price is 35c. per yard.
Satin Stripe Taffeta, 3¼ inch, at per yard, - - - 15c
An abundance of Plain and Fancy Ribbons, 1 and 1½ inches wide, at per yard, - - - 5c

There is still good picking among the
Embroidery Specials
advertised last Sunday, especially in the Edgings and Insertions, one to eight inches wide, value 15c to 19c, at per yard, - - - 12½c
Skirting widths, value 30c. to 35c., at per yard, - - - 24c

Out of town orders promptly filled through our Mail Order Dept.

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Amusements. Amusements.

KEITH'S
Broadway & 14th St. Continuous Performance. E. F. ALBEE, General Manager
ALWAYS THE BEST VAUDEVILLE SHOW IN NEW YORK.
GEORGE FELIX & LYDIA BARRY in "The Vaudeville Craze." | WILLARD SIMMS & AIMEE ANGELES in Flinders' Furnished Flats | TROVOLLO, Guy & Guntram, BIOGRAPH. | 30—BIG ACTS—30 Prices 25c., 50c. Box Seats, $1. DELIGHTFULLY COOL.

PROCTOR'S ENTERPRISES.
F. F. Proctor, Prop. & Mgr. J. Austin Fynes, Gen. Mgr
F. F. Proctor's Big Comedy and Vaudeville Stock.
150 STERLING ARTISTS.
SUMPTUOUS REVIVALS, PERFECT CASTS.
SUPERB VAUDEVILLE.

5th AVE. 28TH ST. & BROADWAY. CONTINUOUS.
BRONSON HOWARD'S YOUNG MRS. WINTHROP.
GREAT VAUDEVILLE.
BROADWAY'S Only Popular Prices—25c., 50c.

23RD ST. NEAR 6TH AVE. 1:30 & 7 P.M.
'Gringoire,' 'Lincoln's Clemency' 'Woman's Won't.' Vaudeville.
GRAND TRIPLE BILL.
POPULAR PRICES—15c., 25c., 50c. Come Early.

125TH ST. near Lex-Ave. 1:30 & 7 P.M
"FORBIDDEN FRUIT"
and Grand Vaudeville.
SEE PRICES: Aft., 15c., 25c. Eve., 15c., 25c., 50c.

CASINO Broadway and 39th Street.
SIRE BROS............Mgrs.
Every Evg. at 8:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15.
11TH MONTH. 42D WEEK. AT THE COOLEST THEATRE.
FLORODORA
ON FOR ALL SUMMER.
All Star Cast.
Edna Wallace Hopper, Ber. Waltzinger, R. E. Graham, Sidney Deane, Cyril Scott, Guelma Baker, T. A. Kiernan.
SEATS A MONTH AHEAD. CARRIAGES 11.
Extra Matinée Labor Day, Sept. 2d.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th St. and Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs.
MONDAY EVENING,
GORGEOUS SPECTACULAR PRODUCTION OF AUGUSTUS THOMAS'S GREATER
-ARIZONA-
Management of La Shelle & Hamlin.
THE GREATEST OFFERING OF THE SEASON. SURPASSING EVERYTHING EVER BEFORE SEEN ON THE GREAT STAGE OF THE ACADEMY.
200 PEOPLE SOLDIERS, HORSES, COWBOYS, MEXICANS, &c.
PRICES: 25, 50, 75c., $1.00.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday, 2. Ev'g, 8:15.

HAMMERSTEIN'S, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av.
PARADISE GARDENS
ON THE COMBINED ROOFS OF THE VICTORIA & REPUBLIC THEATRES.
Glass Enclosed. Fully protected against weather.
Every Evening............8:15 to midnight
TO-NIGHT Grand Vaudeville Concert. Excellent Reserved Seats, 50c.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.
WORLD IN WAX
EDEN MUSEE
—NEW TO-DAY.—
SPECIAL GROUPS AND FIGURES
This Afternoon and Evening.
NEW EDEN MUSEE ORCHESTRA And Vocal Soloists.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE TO-NIGHT
Atop The New York Theatre.
The Coolest Spot in Town.
Best of all Roof Gardens.
Every Evening, Rain or Shine, at 8:30 o'clock.
A Simply Unapproachable Bill!
SACRED SUNDAY CONCERT, with A Wonderful Bill!

SEVENTEENTH YEAR. 1884-1901.
American Academy of Dramatic Arts and Empire Theatre Dramatic School.
FRANKLIN H. SARGENT............President
A practical Training School in connection with Mr. Charles Frohman's New York Theatres and Traveling Companies. Apply to E. P. Stephenson, General Manager, Room 145, Carnegie Hall, N. Y.

3RD AVE. THEA. MAT. MONDAY. KING OF THE OPIUM RING

GARRICK THEATRE Eves. 8:30. Mats. 2:15. 35th St., nr. B'way.
CHARLES FROHMAN............Manager
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVG.
RICH & HARRIS PRESENT, WITH THE BIG ORIGINAL CAST,
THE GREAT LAUGH LOOSENER
ARE YOU A MASON?
HERALD Says: "Before you had finished laughing at one thing you found yourself splitting your sides over another."
THE FUNNIEST PLAY THAT HAS EVER HIT NEW YORK.
MATS. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION THEATRE Broadway & 44th St.
3D SEASON OF THIS THEATRE OPENS
MONDAY EV'G, AUG. 26,
When Charles Frohman Presents
WM. FAVERSHAM
In a new play, in 4 acts, entitled
A Royal Rival.
London Telegraph says:
"We recommend 'A Royal Rival' as a surprise and a delight."
SEAT SALE THURSDAY, 9 A. M.

EMPIRE THEATRE Broadway & 40th St.
10TH SEASON OPENS SEPT. 2.
CHARLES FROHMAN WILL PRESENT
JOHN DREW | THE 2D IN COMMAND
SEATS READY THURSDAY, AUG. 29, 9 A. M.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY.
AT 3:30 AND 8:30 SOUSA AND HIS BAND.
AT 8 P. M. (Except Sunday) China and Pain's Fireworks
COMMENCING MONDAY EVG. AT 9.
JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS & COMPANY
A ROYAL ROGUE AN OPERATIC COMEDY.
PAIN'S
ANNUAL CARNIVAL OF FIRE
Sat., Aug. 24
A GIGANTIC PROGRAMME.
Eclipsing All Former Efforts.

14TH ST. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Nights & Sat. Mat. Res. Orch. Circle & Bal., 50c.
EVERY WEDNESDAY, BARGAIN MATINEE. 25c. & 50c. NO HIGHER.
SEATS SECURED IN ADVANCE.
—OPENING OF SEASON.—
TO-MORROW NIGHT.
FIRST TIME IN NEW YORK OF A Genuine Dramatic Novelty,
THE MORMON WIFE.
A Homespun, Sympathetic Story of Utah Life.

TERRACE GARDEN, 58TH & 59TH STS., nr. Lexington Av.
VOCAL, ORCHESTRAL, OPERATIC, AND VAUDEVILLE CONCERTS.
EVERY EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock.

KNICKERBOCKER Ev'gs, 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15.
AL. HAYMAN & CO............Proprietors
FRANCIS WILSON & Co. of 100. LAST 2 WEEKS In Geo. W. Lederer's
Direction Nixon & Zimmerman. "The Strollers"

27TH GRAND PLATTDEUTSCHES VOLKSFEST
Aug. 18, 19, 20, 21, and 25, 1901, at Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J. Admission, 25 cents.
CHRS. D. REHM, Pres. C. HEEDE, Sec.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN
66th St. and Columbus Ave.
Kaltenborn Orchestral Concerts.
Every night, 8:15. Adm. 50c. To-night, Sacred.
COOLED BY ICE MACHINERY.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts
and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

and a trained nurse. She makes each transformation in less than six seconds.

"Dolly Varden," the new musical comedy which has just been completed by Messrs. Stanislaus Stange and Julian Edwards, which Miss Lulu Glaser will appear in next month, is not modeled after the character of Charles Dickens's "Dolly Varden" in "Barnaby Rudge," nor after the little comedy that appeared here a great many years ago of the same name. "Dolly Varden" was selected for the reason that it is a pretty sounding name, and because it conveys the idea of a sweet, innocent, girlish character. Mr. Stange has laid his piece in England during the romantic period of 1725, under the reign of George I.

Miss Estelle Liebling, the young prima donna soprano who enjoyed such a remarkable success in the opera at Dresden last Winter, and was later heard in a number of operatic concerts in Berlin, arrived Friday from Hamburg on the steamer Columbia. She comes to this country under the management of Mr. Henry Wolfsohn, who is now arranging a tour for her in the United States and Canada. Negotiations are also pending for her to appear with the Maurice Grau Opera Company in the beginning of the season, as well as in a series of concerts with both Kubelick and Josef Hofmann.

Fritz Kreisler, the Austrian violinist who played here last season, is to return again in January. He will open his season on Jan. 10 in Chicago with the Thomas Orchestra, after which he will visit the principal cities throughout the country. Kreisler is now in Paris, where he is preparing himself in a new répertoire for his coming tour here.

Josef Hofmann, who comes to this country in November next for his first extended tour, is now in Sweden, where he is spending most of his spare time in perfecting a new motor for his automobile. The latter he will bring to this country with him when he comes, and has already made application to the Patent Office in Washington for the protection of his latest invention. After his appearance with the Philharmonic Society in this city on Nov. 15 and 16, his manager, Mr. Wolfsohn, announces that he will give two recitals in Carnegie Hall on Nov. 23 and 29.

Miss Harriet Ford, who has made the dramatization of the Stanley Weyman romance, "A Gentleman of France," for Liebler & Co., sailed yesterday on the Umbria, taking with her the completed manuscript of the romantic drama for Mr. Kyrle Bellew's inspection. Mr. Bellew sailed direct to England from Sydney, New South Wales, early in July, and is due in London Aug. 22. Miss Ford will remain until Sept. 17, in order to make any slight alterations in the play that she and Mr. Bellew may regard as necessary, and will then return to this country.

The Dyspeptic, despondent, over-worked man will find in DR. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE a certain health-restorer.
JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE is the surest of Blood Purifiers.—Adv.

Sunday
August 18, 1901

Daily, 1 Cent.

The New York Times.

Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 13-24

ARBUCKLE'S FLOATING HOTEL DISMANTLED

Lack of Patronage Caused the Company to Go Out of Business.

New York's Citizens Found Home More Enjoyable than a Night on the Water with Mosquitoes.

John Arbuckle's Floating Hotel Company has gone out of business, after a brief existence of not quite four weeks. The failure of the scheme is directly due, so it is said, to the unappreciative and conservative spirit of the people of New York and Brooklyn, who preferred the comfort of their homes, even on a hot night, to the promise of a cool night on a sailing vessel out on the lower bay.

The scheme which has thus come to grief was conceived and executed by the fertile mind of John Arbuckle, the Brooklyn coffee and sugar king, who believed that there were hundreds of people in Greater New York who would be glad to pay him $2.50 for the privilege of a berth, a night on the ocean, and two "homelike" meals. That he stood largely alone in this belief is shown by the fact that the number of passengers kept steadily falling off, with the result that Mr. Arbuckle is out the amount he put up to get his floating hotels under way.

The first regular trip of his floating hotel was made on July 18. On that evening about fifty passengers were taken on board the three-masted ship John A. Stamler, which was lying near Liberty Island. The John A. Stamler was formerly a petroleum packet of 1,000 tons, plying between New York and Havre. Besides, Mr. Arbuckle had chartered the yachts Gitana and Hermit, but they were not put into commission, as the patronage did not warrant it. The John A. Stamler had been fitted with fifty-four staterooms, accommodating 264 pasengers. The Stamler went out usually somewhere beyond Sandy Hook. On the Saturday night trip the boat staid out until Monday morning, anchoring somewhere near the Jersey coast.

The scheme, however, encountered many difficulties. Often there was not enough wind to enable the ship to proceed under her own sail. Then a tug had to tow the vessel out. This is admittedly rather a tame sort of substitute for a trip under full sail, which the patrons always expected to get. Then there were mosquitoes galore, which boarded the ship in swarms while she was lying off Liberty Island, and who took the trip right down to Sandy Hook, much to the annoyance of the passengers, who found it difficult to get sleep under such circumstances. Then the portholes were rather small, and consequently the cabins were very hot.

Those who took the trip found that, after all, it was not as comfortable and not cooler than in their own homes, and but few had the courage to go more than once.

Last Sunday the Stamler made her last trip. She was observed lying in the hot sunshine near Elberon, N. J. When the ship returned Monday morning she was taken down to Stapleton, S. I., where she is being dismantled, for she is really an old boat. The clerk in the ticket office at the dock, foot of Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, whence passengers were taken to the ship by a tug, packed up his belongings the Saturday before, and the office furniture has since been removed and the office closed up. The signs announcing that this was the pier of Arbuckle's Floating Hotel Company have been removed partly, though some of them still remain flapping their tattered and torn paper in the breeze.

John Arbuckle could not be found at his home in Brooklyn yesterday, and it was said that he had gone to the country.

PROPOSED NAMES FOR EAST RIVER BRIDGES.

Awards by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society for Best Lists Submitted.

Awards were announced yesterday by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society for the best lists of names proposed for the East River bridges. The four bridges for which names were asked are the present "Brooklyn Bridge"; the bridge in process of construction, usually referred to as the "New East River Bridge," the bridge proposed to be built between the two mentioned bridges, and now referred to in the Bridge Department as "Bridge No. 3," and "Bridge No. 4," proposed to be built across Blackwell's Island, terminating in Manhattan near Sixtieth Street.

The lists submited numbered 121, and the Trustees are unanimous in favoring the definite name "Brooklyn Bridge" for the present structure. The first prize is given to Miss Mary I. Smithson of East Orange, N. J., who offered the names Brooklyn, Manhattan, York, and Queens for the four bridges, respectively. The second prize goes to Franklin T. Nevin of Pittsburg, Penn., who suggested Brooklyn, East River, Manhattan, and Queens.

The first prize offered is the choice of a solid silver copy of the historical medal commemorating the consolidation of Greater New York, appropriately inscribed with the winner's name, or a gold double eagle or twenty dollars' worth of books. The second prize is the choice of a similar medal in bronze, a gold eagle, or ten dollars' worth of books.

Honorable mention is made of the lists submitted by six residents of New York, as follows: Moulton Emery—Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Manhattan, Hunter-Island; Robert E. Sibley—Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Wallabout, Blackwell; F. W. Ridgway—Brooklyn, Corlears, Rutgers, Blackwell; Miss Elizabeth Briggs—Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, Blackwell; Willis F. Johnson—Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Bowery, Ravenswood; Mrs. M. F. Peirce—Brooklyn, Greater New York, Manhattan, Long Island.

The Trustees also make honorable mention of collateral suggestions made by Leopold Freund, C. L. Overman, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, and Albert Ulmann of New York, concerning the public dedication and christening of the bridges and their embellishment with commemorative tablets, medallions, &c.

Among the many lists of names appear such designations as Lincoln, Columbia, Washington, and the United States. One person suggests Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta, while the Van Twillers, Van Zandts, and other Dutch names figure in a number of lists. The name of Roebling, the engineer for the Brooklyn Bridge, is also suggested, and Indian and mythological names abound. Some of the most unusual suggestions on the lists are Brooklyn Belle, Manhattan Swell, Dewey's Sound View, Queens Highway, Breukelen, Middlewout, Abram Hardentrowch, Three Peters, Iron Bismarck, Zenger, Queens Pride, Oloffe Van Cortlandt. Sampson and Schley both figure, and nearly every President is mentioned down to McKinley, who figures in several lists. The name of Helen Gould is also suggested.

The Veterinary Association.

The American Veterinary Medical Association will hold its thirty-eighth annual convention at Atlantic City Sept. 3 to 6. The topics to be discussed will be Prof. Koch's theory about the non-transferability phthisis from animal to man, the malaria transmitting capacity of the mosquito, and new methods of meat and milk inspection. The society will also hear the report of the committee on the formation of a regular veterinary surgeons' corps in the United States Army. Dr. William Herbert Lowe of Paterson, N. J., has charge of the arrangements for the convention.

To Enlarge New Jersey Central Building

Three stories will be added to the building of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, occupying the block front on the north side of Liberty Street, between Washington and West Streets, making it a thirteen-story structure. The work will cost $150,000, according to the estimate of Architect Louis Hoenune, by whom the plans were filed at the Department of Buildings yesterday.

PROF. KEENER'S RESIGNATION.

Dean of Columbia Law College to Escape Administrative Duties—Prof. Kirchwey May Succeed.

Prof. William A. Keener, for the past ten years Dean of the School of Law of Columbia University, has resigned, and Prof. George W. Kirchwey, the acting Dean, has taken administrative charge of the Law School. It was learned yesterday that, in all probability, the Trustees, acting with the President, will make him the Dean.

Prof. Keener's reason for relinquishing the Deanship is to escape purely administrative duties. He has a law office at 49 Wall Street, and is anxious to devote more time to legal authorship and consultation. At present he is at his Summer home in Maine. Prof. Keener, as Kent professor of law, will retain his chair in the law faculty, and will continue to give the courses which he has heretofore offered to the students of the school. It was stated positively yesterday that there had been no friction in the school, and that the faculty is in perfect harmony.

Prof. Keener succeeded Prof. Dwight as Dean, and introduced the case method of teaching law, this replacing the Dwight method, which was continued by Prof. Dwight at the New York Law School, where it is now maintained by Prof. George Chase.

Prof. Kirchwey was graduated from Yale in 1879, and was admitted to the bar in 1881. After some years of practice he became professor of law in Union University, and Dean of the Albany Law School, an allied institution. He became a professor of law in Columbia in 1891, and in 1898 the Nash professorship was given to him.

EIGHTEEN FAMILIES EVICTED.

Thrown Out of a Tenement on East Fifteenth Street with All Their Belongings.

Eighteen families were evicted yesterday from the front and rear tenement 517 East Fifteenth Street. Their belongings were put out, and the street and sidewalk were littered with blankets, mattresses, cooking stoves, and furniture. The families huddled about the doorways and spent the greater part of the day watching their property. According to their neighbors, the people were evcited not only because they failed to pay rent, but because they were a general nuisance in the neighborhood, being much given to carousing and noise. One old woman, when asked yesterday afternoon what was the trouble, answered:

"Woll, Oi'll till yiz, bein' as how yiz ask so noice. 'Tis becoz we're so koind and gintle—so lovin' and t'oughtful of our naburs. 'Tis fer no other rason thon thot."

A red-faced woman came from the basement at this point, and, with an assumption of dignity, interrupted.

"And may I ask what you want to know?" she said.

The question was repeated, together with a statement that besides drink policy was said to have caused the misfortunes of the tenants.

"Policy," she repeated; "and phwat's thot?"

Of a short explanation made she caught the word "gig."

"Well, now," she said, "gig—gig—thot has somethin' to do with a horse, ain't it? And do you think the likes of us would be drivin' horses. 'Twas the rint thot was lackin'. Thot's all."

PETER COOPER HIGH SCHOOL.

Residents of the Bronx Desired It to be Named After the Morris Family—Mr. Hewitt's Letter.

Residents of the Bronx in the locality of the new high school at Boston Road and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street are considerably agitated at the action of the Board of Education in calling the school "the Peter Cooper High School." The Bronx people wished the school named the Morris High School, after Gouverneur Morris.

Following a recent meeting a letter was sent to ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt asking for an expression of the wishes of the Cooper family. This letter was sent by James L. Wells, President of the North Side Board of Trade; W. W. Niles, President of the Taxpayers' Alliance, and Joseph A. Goulden, President of the Fordham Club. A reply has been received from Mr. Hewitt, which in part is as follows:

"Until the receipt of your letter, the matter was never brought to the notice of the family of Mr. Cooper. You may be sure that they are extremely unwilling to be in the position of arrogating an honor which, in public judgment, ought under the circumstances to have been awarded to another family. Mr. Cooper, if alive, would be the first man to urge the association of the name of the Morris family with any public building which might be established in the territory in which they were more highly distinguished than any other family in that portion of the city.

"You are at liberty to present this letter in connection with the copy of the letter which you addressed to me to the Board of Education, as the evidence that the family of Mr. Cooper, grateful as they are for the honor which has been conferred upon them, feel that it will be a graceful act on the part of the Board of Education if the change desired can be made. When the commercial school is named, which I have seen is to be named after Mr. Cooper, I will consult with the Board of Education as to a name for that high school which, in my judgment, would be more appropriate even than that of Peter Cooper, whose memory is fully preserved by the institution which he erected, and by the noble monument which the public have dedicated to his honor in front of the Cooper Union Building."

HURT BY FALLING BEER KEGS.

The Result of a Collision Between Car and Brewery Wagon.

As a result of a collision between a trolley car and a brewery wagon at Liberty Avenue and Logan Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, Joseph Lang of 343 Glenmore Avenue was seriously injured by being buried under an avalanche of beer kegs. The wagon was loaded high with the kegs. Lang was seated on the curb at the point where the collision occurred.

When the car struck the wagon the kegs were hurled into the air, and most of them fell upon Lang. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, suffering from a fracture of the left leg, concussion of the brain, and internal injuries. The driver of the wagon, John Conboy of 704 Grand Street, received slight bruises.

ELEVATED CARS DERAILED.

Collision with Unattached Engine at Williamsburg Terminus.

Two elevated cars of the Broadway Line of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company were derailed yesterday at the terminus at the foot of Broadway, Williamsburg, by a collision with an unattached engine. The engine was also derailed, and narrowly escaped dropping to the street. There were no passengers aboard the derailed cars.

The train consisted of five cars, and was waiting the signal at the station to proceed to Rockaway. The passengers in the other cars were badly shaken up, but no one hurt. Several of the woman passengers became hysterical. The engineer of the unattached engine, although he saw the collision could not be averted, remained at his post. The accident is alleged to have been due to a wrong signal.

Pastor for a Greek Church.

A pastor has been secured for the Greek Orthodox Church of the Holy Trinity, in East Twenty-seventh Street, between Lexington and Third Avenues. The Most Rev. Procopius, President of the Holy Synod of Greece, has designated as the new pastor the Archimandrite Anthumus Joanides, now stationed in Athens. He comes as a successor to the Archimandrite Agathodoros, who retired about five months ago. The church will open about Sept. 1. Elaborate services will mark the installation of the new pastor.

Le Boutillier Bros

IMPORTANT REDUCTIONS in Ladies' Garments

LADIES' SUITS,

tailor-made, fine quality dress materials—colors, black, brown, grey and tan, handsomely tailored; coat, silk lined; skirt percaline lined; many richly trimmed,

$15.75

were our $25.00 and $28.50 styles

SILK ETONS,

in Black Taffeta, white silk or satin lining; handsomely trimmed—a number having white lace collar,

$7.50 *were $15.00 to $20.00* — $11.95 *were $25.00 to $36.00*

Le Boutillier Bros
West 23rd Street.

MOSQUITO PEST ABATING

Dr. Doty Hears Good News from Points Where He Experimented.

To Test the Relation of Mosquito to Malaria—Patient from Cuba Under Observation.

Dr. Alvah H. Doty will, in a few days, have terminated his mechanical operations incidental to his experiments on Staten Island in the destruction of mosquitoes and their larvae. Of the tank of 125 barrels of Lima oil given by the Standard Oil Company, but half a dozen barrels remained yesterday. This oil will be used on the Government reservation at Fort Wadsworth. Dr. Doty will then continue in the Quarantine laboratory his bacteriological studies of the mosquito and the plasmodium, or germ of malaria.

"I have learned," said the Health Officer last evening, "that what I did at Concord has had the best results. Although the district is surrounded by the breeding places of mosquitoes which I could not deal with without going outside of my programme, the people in the basin which I experimented with have noticed a marked abatement of the pest. The cases of malaria there have all done well. One source of mosquitoes to the south of Concord, a marshy tract of several acres at Harmony Park, near the Grasmere Station, is to be redeemed. It will be drained. This was about the worst place in the neighborhood. It was outside of the Concord district, but I treated part of the slough with oil as an experiment, and destroyed countless larvae. I shall not be in a hurry to test the water of the ponds and cisterns at Concord, which were treated with Lima oil, for larvae. I may do this at the end of the month. So far I have not discovered the breeding of the insects in the places that were dosed.

"Our laboratory work at Quarantine has been going on all the time, and we have accumulated abundant material to work upon. We have the culicidae in all stages from the egg-laying female to eggs in the final stage of development. I obtained a fresh supply of anopheles, the mosquito which spreads malaria, from houses at Concord, where there are malaria patients. While we have found in the blood of one of these patients corpuscles invaded by the plasmodium or germ of malaria, we have yet to forge the most important scientific link by finding this germ in anopheles taken from a patient's house. This end will be attained. We have a very interesting collection of slides for the microscope to illustrate the culicidae and their relation to malaria. In order to have enough material for study I took a man who was in an acute stage of malaria from a Cuban steamship on Thursday and sent him for observation to Hoffman Island. Yesterday, while he was in a paroxysm of chills some of his blood was obtained, and this is now being studied in the laboratory to secure slides of the plasmodium. The man up to the time the blood was taken was by my direction kept from medication. He will get well quickly now.

"I have received many communications from all parts of the United States on the subject of mosquitoes and malaria, and invitations to address scientific bodies on the subject. I shall do nothing in this way until I shall have published, in The Medical Record, the details of my work in scientific form. But in compliance with requests from persons in several States who are going to endeavor to abate the pest of mosquitoes on the lines followed at Concord, I am about to issue a circular giving information and instructions on the use of oil, and the construction of apparatus and other data that may be useful. The bacteriological work here will be continued indefinitely. It is a fascinating study."

UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES.

Statistics Showing the Relief Work Accomplished in July.

The work of the United Hebrew Charities for July is summarized in statistics taken from the reports of the various committees and from the books of the society.

The total number of applications received and dealt with during the month reached 3,499, representing about 11,663 individuals. Of these, 2,764 applied to the Bureau of Relief, and 735 in the Employment Bureau. Of those who applied in the Bureau of Relief, 466 applied for the first time.

Relief was not given for sufficient causes in 671 cases. Regular monthly allowances were given to 411 cases, not included in the number of applications given. Fifty-eight persons were supplied with transportation to different parts of this country and Europe. One thousand seven hundred and seventy-six garments, 197 pairs of shoes, and 159 articles of furniture and bedding were distributed. Four hundred and eleven garments were made in the workroom, and 330 garments were repaired. Eighteen nights' lodging and 114 meals were furnished to homeless men and women. Thirteen bundles of clothing, consisting of 299 pieces, were distributed to mothers and infants. Six hundred and fifty-six visits were paid to 55 cases by the nurses. Fifty-five persons were supplied with nourishing food. Sixty-three bottles of wine and liquor, 7 bottles of maltine, were distributed; also 569 orders for groceries, 603 orders for meat, and 29 orders for surgical appliances.

In the Employment Bureau there was a total registry of 735 applicants. Work was found for 540. The disbursements in the various departments for relief were $12,349.74.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

During the Summer Our Closing Hours Will Be 5 P. M. on Week Days and 12 o'Clock Saturdays,

THE PRESENT AND THE FUTURE.

Summer's waning has yet to come, summer needs form the substance of the items below. Shadows of autumn tinge, here and there, our announcement;—sufficient to throw many seasonable August specials into bold relief.

Monday's Prices Are Ludicrously Low, Contrasted with Earlier Rates.

In Silks — We Find Five offerings Unmatched in Any Prior, or Current, Sale.

Imported White Taffeta, excellent quality	55c
Black Taffeta, recommended for wear	48c
White Habutai, 27 inches wide, desirable grade	38c
Shantung Silks, 24 inches wide, superior kind	58c
Black Habutai, 27 inches wide, Lyons dye	48c

Dress Goods.

50-inch all wool double faced Suiting, adapted to walking or golf skirts, medium and dark Oxfords. Any one conversant with the class of goods knows them to be $1.50 Cloths, everywhere and always. Our price	95c
50-inch all wool Broadcloth; include new fall shade of brown, smoked pearl, sea-mist gray, drab castor, canna red, ruby, burgundy, two blues and black—equal in every respect to everyday $1.00 Cloths. Monday	79c

Last Sweep of All
Summer Suits and Skirts.

Fall, that seems so far away to buyers, looks only too near to us. Questions of receiving and storing new Autumn goods arise; the space-feature is a serious matter to us now. For that one reason alone, we swoop down on Suit and Skirt prices. You may miss a color, or perhaps a size, but the impressive bargains override all minor deficiencies.

185 WASH SKIRTS—$1.25 only the other day — new final price	75c
147 WASH SKIRTS, quite recently $3.25—marked now	1.50
135 SKIRTS, prices were $6.25 to $10—now go for	3.75
75 WASH SUITS, reduced from $5.00 to	2.75
100 BATHING SUITS, assorted and rare values, for	1.95
LONG GARMENTS OF LINEN AND MERCERIZED POPLINETTE, only a handful; prices were $12.00 so $18.00, for	7.50

We are showing a few styles in LADIES' TAILOR MADE SUITS for the coming season—an earnest of the host to come.

Silk Petticoats — To Put On Now, or a Month Later.

New Petticoats touched with the changed styles a new season has brought. Eyes sated with the fixed fashions of months will greet these new comers eagerly.

In Taffeta, with knife-pleated flounce, changeable, plain shades and black	3.98
In Taffeta, with knife-pleated flounce and silk under ruffle, new shades and black	4.98

A Beauty in Black Taffeta Waists.

Judged by its predecessors, $8.50 would not be over-dear for this novelty Black Taffeta Waist. Is literally almost covered with hemstitching, put on plastronwise. The back runs in 15 straight hemstitched rows, grouped in fives. A pointed fullness lends a chic dash, heightened by double revered collar and deep, wide hemstitched cuffs. The best we ever saw or sold at 4.98

Climax in Underwear Prices.

Nainsook and Cambric Gowns, square neck, long and short sleeves, lace and embroidery trimmed
Cambric Skirts, flounce of fine embroideries and clustered tucks
Nainsook and Cambric Drawers, lace and embroidery trimmed: also fine tucks, with extra full ruffle
Fine Nainsook Corset Covers, long and short, trimmed with lace, embroidery and tucks

95c FOR CHOICE.

For Art Needleworkers.

There is on our fourth floor every possible variety of Cutwork Stamped Linens and every conceivable design in fine Round Thread Linens.

6 inch, 4c—9 inch, 6c—12 inch, 10c—15 inch, 15c
18 inch, 25c—20 inch, 35c—24 inch, 45c—33 inch, 79c

(Designs match in every size.)

A complete stock of embroidery silks to finish, and free instruction for every purchaser

A dozen typical examples of "Gibson's" best pen pictures are depicted on canvas pillow tops, originals that command hundreds of dollars apiece faithfully copied; cost 50c., top and back.

Women's Neckwear.
Half Regular Prices.

Turnover Protection Collars	5c
Lawn and Mull Ties	8c
Two Tone Lawn Barless	12½c
Grass Linen and Batiste Ties	18c
Kasheen, Mull and Lawn Ties, mostly white	45c and 35c
Closing out Grass Linen, Batiste and Lawn Sailor Collars	48c., 39c. and 25c

Trimming Laces,

comprising Wash Laces, Venise, Margot, Alencon, Chantilly, Lierre, &c. Edgings and insertions in black, white, butter and Arab shades.

6 lots at prices to bring about a speedy sale dispersal.

5c., 12 1-2c., 23c., 35c., 48c. and 79c.

Less than half price in every case.

Genuine "Utica" Sheets and Pillow Cases

Less than buyers pay for the bare muslin without counting the labor.

Sheets.

54x90 inches	37c
63x90 inches	42c
72x90 inches	47c
81x90 inches	52c
90x90 inches	56c
90x93½ inches	60c
90x99 inches	63c
90x108 inches	69c

Pillow Cases.

42x36 inches	11c
45x36 inches	12½c
50x36 inches	14c
54x36 inches	15c

Comfortables.

500 Figured Silkoline Comfortables, newest designs, best white cotton filling, each 79c.

Marseilles Spreads.

250 Marseilles Bed Spreads, full size, ready hemmed, regularly $2.69, each 1.98

(No mail orders filled.)

Semi-Annual Sample Sales of
The Finest Upholstery Materials.

MANY THOUSAND SHORT ENDS—
24-INCH SQUARES TO CURTAN LENGTHS—
FRACTIONS OF ORIGINAL VALUES.

When the season ends, manufacturers summarily discontinue their lines, get them off their hands, make any sacrifice to us to use our swift selling power, and so turn their attention to next year's orders.

Several houses simultaneously sold us their stocks—numbering thousands of different styles—ready to make cushion tops or to seat chairs of any form and size. This includes Silk Damasks, Erminies, Armures, Organzine and Livonia Silks, with Titian, Silk and Verona Velours.

25c. AND 50c.

Will buy samples worth twice and thrice the money.

So with the Mattings, Very Much the Same Sort of Prices Are Named.

Newassa Japan Mattings, in carpet effects, and 30c. a yard quality, cut Monday to	17½c
Finest of all Japanese Mattings, originally sold by us for 50c.; price cut almost sheer in half to	27½c

19th St. Sixth Avenue. 20th St.

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street

And Now to Prepare for
STOCK TAKING

In other words, to sell all merchandise possible before August 31st.

Reductions will be even greater than usual, because our Summer trade has been so steady and so large that buyers have been compelled to carry much heavier stocks than ever, and now they must clear out the surplus.

THESE PRICES PARTLY TELL HOW IT WILL BE DONE.

Wash Dress Fabrics
Cut Prices to Reduce Surplus!

45 cent French Ginghams	.19
39 cent Scotch Ginghams	.19
29 cent Mercerized Zephyrs	.12½
12½ cent plain and corded Zephyrs	8¾
18 cent Scotch Chambrays	.12½
10 cent best American Ginghams	6½
8 cent best Apron Ginghams	5¾
14 cent fancy Plumetis	9¾
12½ cent Jaconet Lawns	7¾
10 cent fancy Dimities	4½
12½ cent fine Batistes	6¾
29 cent Mercerized Foulard Sateens	.17
24 cent Polka Dot Sateens	.12½
12½ cent fancy Sateens	9¾
14 cent Zephyr Crepons	7¾
24 cent Grenadine Stripe Batistes	9¾
19 cent blk. Hemstitch Batistes	.12½
19 cent blk. lace stripe Batistes	.12½
17 cent Dotted Swisses	.12½
15 cent blk. Organdies	8¾
12½ cent blk. Lawns—40 inch	8¾
12½ cent blk. Duck Suitings	7¾
35 cent fine black Pongees	.19
24 cent blk. Sateens—36 inch	15
12½ cent fine Percales	9¾
12½ cent plain and fancy Ducks	7¾
10 cent yard wide Percales	6¾
8 cent Shirting Cambrics	3⅞
39 cent Silk Mulls—gray and violet	.18
50 cent white Silk Muslin, blk. dot	.29
45 cent Ribbon Stripe Mousselines	.19
75 cent blk. Swiss Muslins, wh't dot	.49

Blanket Department

WHITE CALIFORNIA WOOL.

	value.	now.		value.	now.
10-4	3.98	2.98	11-4	7.00	4.98
11-4	5.50	3.98	11-4	8.50	5.98

11-4....were 9.98....6.98

FINE CALIFORNIA BLANKETS.

	value.	now.		value.	now.
13-4	12.98	9.49	14-4	15.98	10.98
13-4	16.98	11.49	14-4	17.98	12.98

PURE WOOL CALIFORNIAS.

	value.	now.		value.	now.
13-4	21.50	14.49	14-4	24.98	16.98
13-4	26.98	18.49	14-4	29.98	20.98

GOOD FAMILY BLANKETS.

11-4 Heavy White Wool—value 3.00	1.98
10-4 Fine White Wool—value 4.00	2.98
11-4 and 12-4—value 5.00 and 6.00	3.98
11-4—extra heavy—value 6.98	4.98
12-4—extra heavy—value 7.98	5.98

ALL WOOL BLANKETS.
Strictly all wool warp and filling.
10-4—11-4—special value 2.98.... 3.98

Gray, Natural Wool and Scarlet Blankets
ALSO SPECIALLY LOW

Table Linens
Cut Prices to Reduce Surplus!

	Were	Now
58-inch Bleach Damasks	.25	.19
70-inch White Damasks	.49	.39
62-inch Silver Bleach Damasks	.55	.45
68-inch Heavy Satin Damasks	.98	.67
24-inch Damask Napkins—doz.	2.29	1.49
18-inch Linen Napkins—doz.	1.29	.98
2-yd. Lunch Cloths—bordered	.69	.49
2-yd. Linen Hemstitch Cloths	1.69	1.29
Fringed Lunch Sets—in boxes—doz. Napkins—2-yard cloth	2.19	1.79
2½ yard cloth	2.48	1.98
Damask Lunch Sets—fringed—gold border—8-10 and 8-12 cloths—dozen doylies	1.98 2.49	1.25
2-yd Fancy Cardinal Cloths	1.48	1.24
Memphis Table Cloths—blue and white only—fast colors—3 sizes	1.88, 2.18, 2.69	1.49
Full Bleached Doylies—16 and 18 inch	7½	5
Linen Table Tops—33x45	.59	.39
Linen Tray Cloths—16x24—hemstitch and openwork	.24	.15

Muslin Department
Cut Prices to Reduce Surplus!

Bleached Muslins—soft and firm—no dressing or filling of any kind—regular price 7 cents	4¾
Unbleached Muslins—extra heavy—will wash white—value 6 cents	3⅞
42-inch Unbleached Muslin—for Pillow Cases and Sheets—good quality—free from specks—value .10	6¾

(No Mail Orders.)

SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES

These are not branded, as the mill wanted to close out surplus without affecting its regular stock—they are strictly first quality—no dressing—will be sold as bought—not at half off, but at very low prices.

PILLOW CASES.		SHEETS.	
42 x 36	.7	54 x 90	.25
45 x 36	.8	63 x 90	.29
50 x 36	.9	72 x 90	.32
54 x 36	.10	81 x 90	.39
		90 x 90	.42

(No Mail Orders.)

Feather Proof Tickings—plain and fancy stripes—value .11	6¾
Col'd Cheese Cloth and Batiste—value 9 cents	4⅞

Tapestries and Draperies
Cut Prices to Reduce Surplus!

	value	
Satin Russe Tapestries	.39	.29
Oriental Stripes	.59	.45
Satin Finish Tapestries	.98	.67
Oriental and Satin Stripes	1.49	.98
Silk Reps	2.49	1.49
Gobelin Tapestries	2.98	1.94
Silk Damasks	2.98	1.98
Double Face Damasks	2.98	1.98
All Silk Satin Damasks	3.49	2.49
All Silk Brocatels	3.29	2.49
Velour de Chine—28 inch—16 colorings		.59

Jewelry Reductions
Cut Prices to Reduce Surplus!

	Were.	Now.
Solid Gold Scarf Pins	1.79	.98
Solid Gold enamel and jewelled	.98	.49
Sold Gold Baby Pin Sets	1.39	.98
Baby Button Sets, with chain	.69	.49
Baby Pin Sets, with chain	.29	.19
Gold filled Cuff Buttons	.59	.39
Sterling Nethersole Bracelets	.59	.39

Ladies' White Waists—all reduced.
We Never Carry Stock from Year to Year!

Fine Lawn and China Silk—open back or front—bolero and shirt waist styles—tucks, hemstitchings, lace and emb'y insertings.

Earlier	Now	Earlier	Now
1.69	.98	4.49	2.49
2.49	1.25	5.69	3.49
2.69	1.49	6.49	4.49
3.25	1.98	7.98	5.98

Ladies' Colored Shirt Waists
We Never Carry Stock from Year to Year!

Those that were .69....Now	.39
Those that were 1.25....Now	.69
Those that were 1.69....Now	.98
Those that were 2.25....Now	1.24

Millinery Reductions
We Never Carry Stock from Year to Year!

	Earlier.	Now.
White Leghorn Flats	.49	.29
Black Chiffon Hats	1.98	1.58
Rough Straw Sailors	.69	.25
Shirt Waist Hats	1.69	.98
Shirt Waist Hats	.59	.29
Trim'd Mourning Hats	5.00	2.98
Breasts—White, blk, dotted	.69	.49
Large Rose Sprays	.49	.29
Feather Pompons	.98	.49

Ladies' Washable Dresses
We Never Carry Stock from Year to Year!

Plain and fancy—white, black, and col'd. Organdy, Point d'Esprit, Mercerized Linen and Sateen and Duck—all this season's most desirable Outing and Shirt Waist styles, as well as elaborate trim'gs of lace insertings, all over tucks, and shirred satin ribbons—ruffled or flounce skirts—plain or fancy collars.

Earlier	Now	Earlier	Now
3.98	1.19	18.98	6.98
5.98	1.59	21.49	9.98
7.98	2.98	26.98	13.98
10.98	3.98	29.98	16.98
14.98	4.98	35.00	19.98

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits
We Never Carry Stock from Year to Year!

Serge and Covert Cloth—black and leading colors—Eton and Jacket styles—value 12.98....Now	6.98
Fine Zibeline and Broadcloth—best colors—with and without fancy vests—value 16.98....Now	8.98
Plain and Camel's Hair Cheviot—fly front jacket—flare or flounce skirts—plain or taffeta trim'd—value 19.98	11.98

Ladies' Black Silk Skirts
We Never Carry Stock from Year to Year!

Taffeta Silk—flare flounce—velvet band trim—value 11.98	5.98
Tucked Taffeta Silk—graduated flounce—fancy ruche—value 17.98	8.98

Girls' White Dresses—6 to 14 yrs.
We Never Carry Stock from Year to Year!

Linen Organdy and Point D'Esprit—high and low neck—fancy waist styles—plain or flounce skirts—elaborate trim'gs of laces, satin ribbons and embroideries—

Those that were 1.98....now	1.39
Those that were 4.98....now	2.98
Those that were 6.98....now	3.98
Those that were 9.98 to 12.98....now	6.98

Misses' and Girls' Washable Skirts
We Never Carry Stock from Year to Year!

Pique, plain and mercerized Linen—flounce styles—insertings of emb'y; also braid trim—best styles—Earlier 1.98, 2.98, 3.98....now .98

Boys' Hat Reductions
We Never Carry Stock from Year to Year!

Wide Brim Sailors—were .49 and .69	.19
Washable Garden Hats—were .49	.19
White and Col'd Duck Tams—were .49	.12½
Crash and Linen Golfs—were .49	.12½
Duck, Linen and Striped Tams—were .69	.29
White Flannel and Serge Tams—were .98	.29
Soft Felt Garden Hats—were .69	.29
Black and Brown Derbies—were .98 and 1.29	.49
Cloth Sailors—Mexican and Wide Brim—were 1.98	.98

Boys' Shirts and Waists
We Never Carry Stock from Year to Year!

Stiff Bosom Shirts—(12 and 14 yrs. only) were .49	.19
Percale Negligee and Stiff Bosom—were .49	.29
Madras Negligee and Stiff Bosom—were .69	.49
Laundered "Mother's Friend" and Star Waists—were .69	.49
Blouses—3 to 8 yrs—Percale and Gingham—were .49 and .69	.29
Unlaundered "Mother's Friend" Waists—were .29 and .49	.19 and .29
Percale and Madras Blouses—were .49 and .69	.29 and .49

Babies' Long Cloaks
We Never Carry Stock from Year to Year!

Bedford Cord, Bengaline and China Silks—double and single capes—elaborate trim'gs of embroideries, ribbons, braids and laces—

Earlier	Now	Earlier	Now
2.69	1.98	7.98	5.98
3.98	2.98	9.98	7.98
6.49	4.98	11.98	9.98

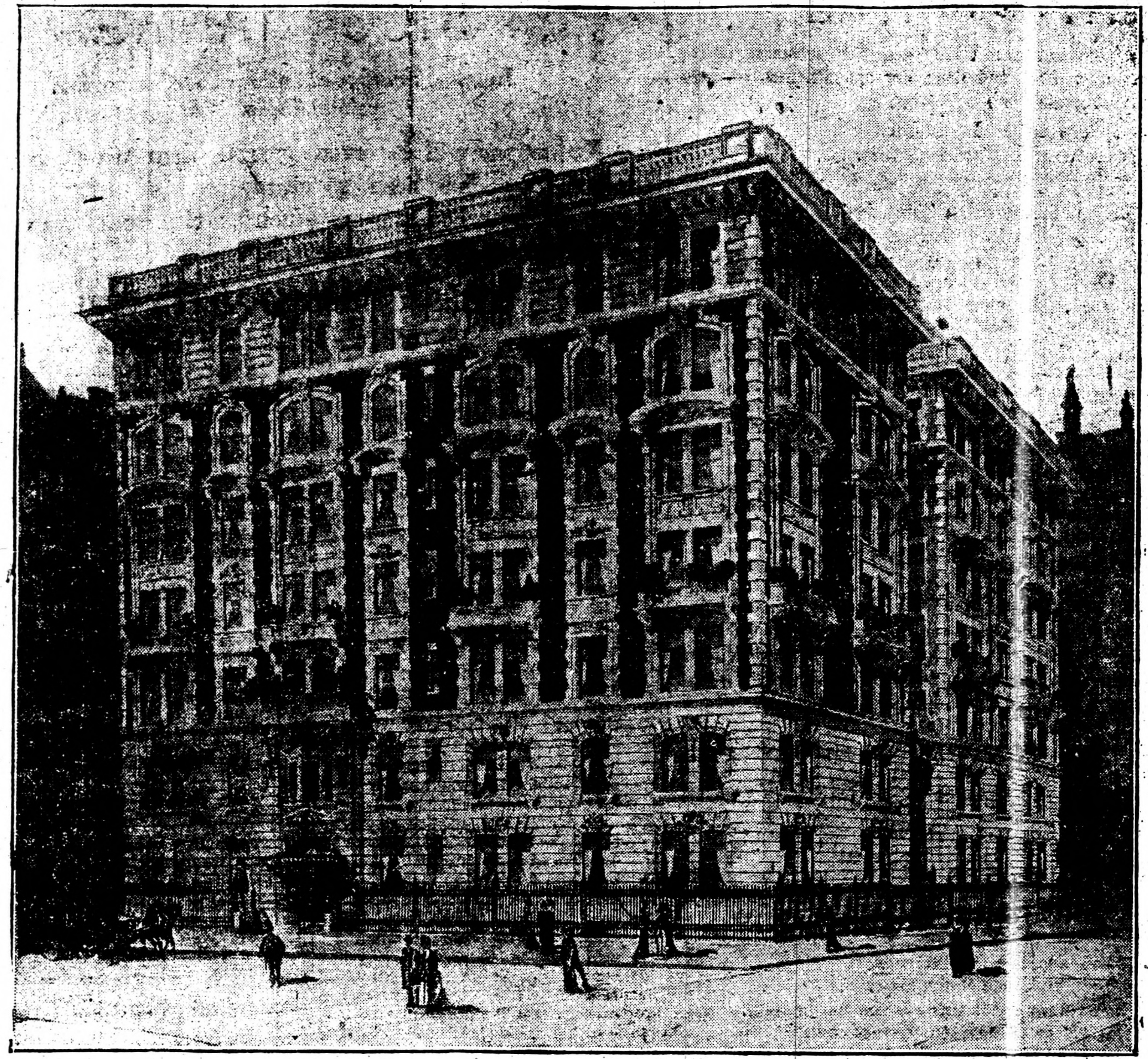
also

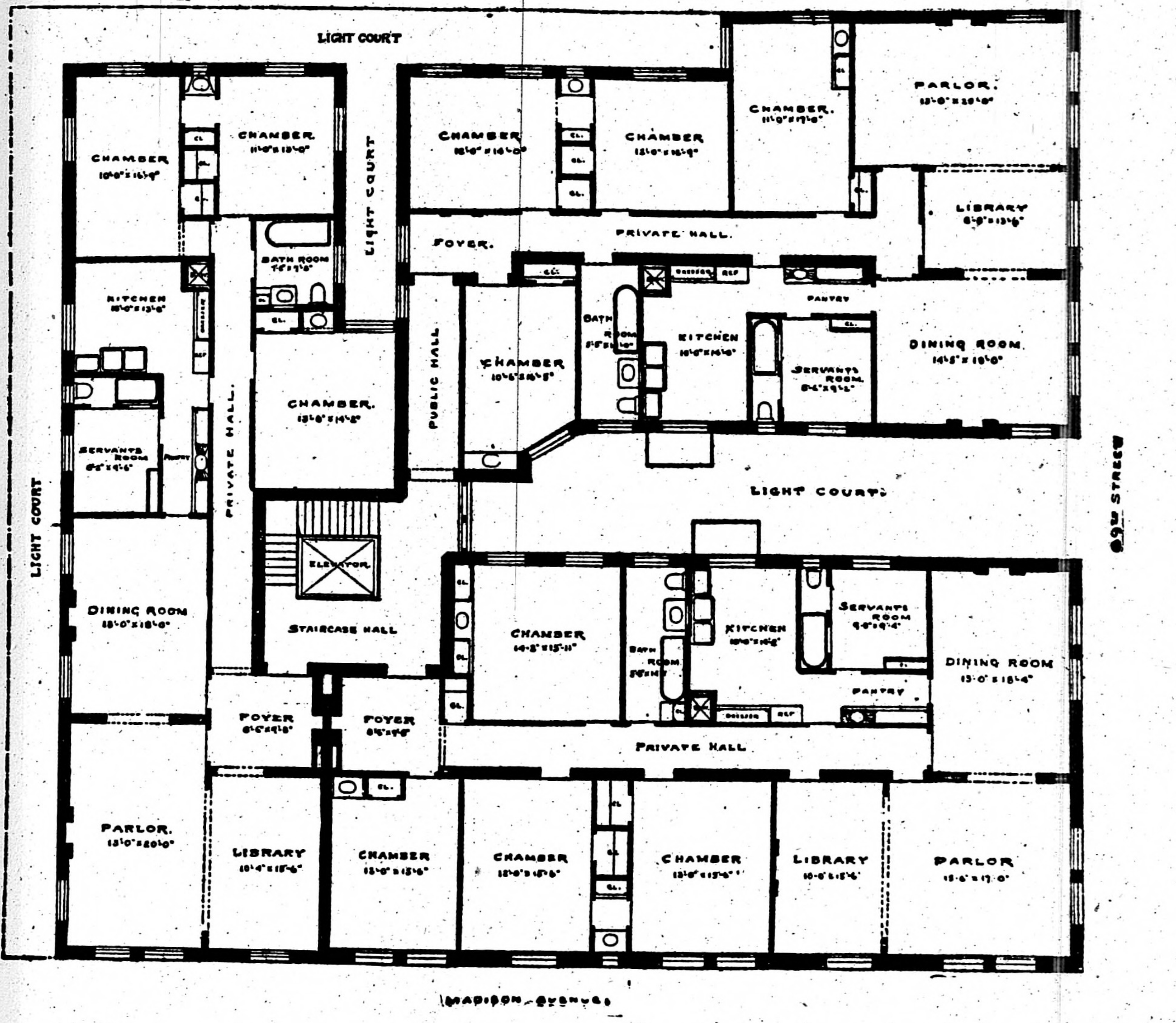
Silk Caps—special value—Earlier .69 to 1.98....now .49 to 1.49

SATURDAY
during July and August
is
CLERKS' HOLIDAY.
WE CLOSE ALL DAY.

SELECT APARTMENTS TO LET

"THE LAURISTON" 89TH STREET and MADISON AVENUE.





LOCATION.

Situated in the most healthful and also the most desirable and sought after section of the city.

Within one block of Central Park. Elevated Station at Eighty-ninth Street and Third Avenue. Easily accessible from all parts of the city. Transfer connections with all surface roads.

EXTERIOR.

The building is of the French Renaissance style of architecture, and the exterior is characterized by massiveness and solidity of appearance, and also ornateness and elegance of design.

Permanent light on all sides is ensured, owing to restrictions existing against the erection of buildings on adjoining property.

SERVICE AND ACCOMMODATIONS.

ENTRANCE. The vestibule and main hall are extremely rich and attractive in design and furnishings. Among the features of this imposing and elegant main hall is the public reception room designed and furnished in Louis XV. style, and supplied with stationery, writing facilities, etc.

ELEVATORS. The building is furnished with *Otis Elevators* of the latest 1901 pattern, with the *Otis Safety Controller*, thus ensuring absolute safety and freedom from accident.

Suitably uniformed elevator, hall-boy, porter and superintendent service are at the disposal of the tenants at all hours of the day and night. A special porter is employed to *clean all windows* throughout the building. During inclement weather, *a canopy* in front of the main entrance will be provided for the protection of the tenants.

BATHROOM. The walls are of the finest marble up to the ceiling, and the floors are tiled. There is also an open fireplace with gas logs. Needle and shower baths; soiled linen closet; marble medicine chests; glass towel racks, and a complete set of toilet articles, contribute among other features to make these the finest and most complete bathrooms to be found in any apartment house in this city.

SERVANTS' ROOM AND SERVANTS' BATH. These rooms are of sufficient size to permit of two beds. The servants' bath, having the tile flooring, etc., is complete in every respect.

CHAMBERS. Finished in curly birch and bird's-eye maple, with two windows, and each having a lavatory, pier mirrors, dresser lights and centre lights, these rooms are unusually attractive owing to their size, light and ventilation.

CEDAR CLOSETS. Each apartment has a mothproof cedar closet with an electric light attachment which automatically illuminates the interior upon the door being opened. Each apartment is furnished with a *Herring-Hall-Marvin fireproof Safe*. Each tenant has in his apartment *a long-distance telephone.*

PLAN.

A reference to the plan will show that the apartments are of unusual size and laid out in an exceptionally advantageous manner.

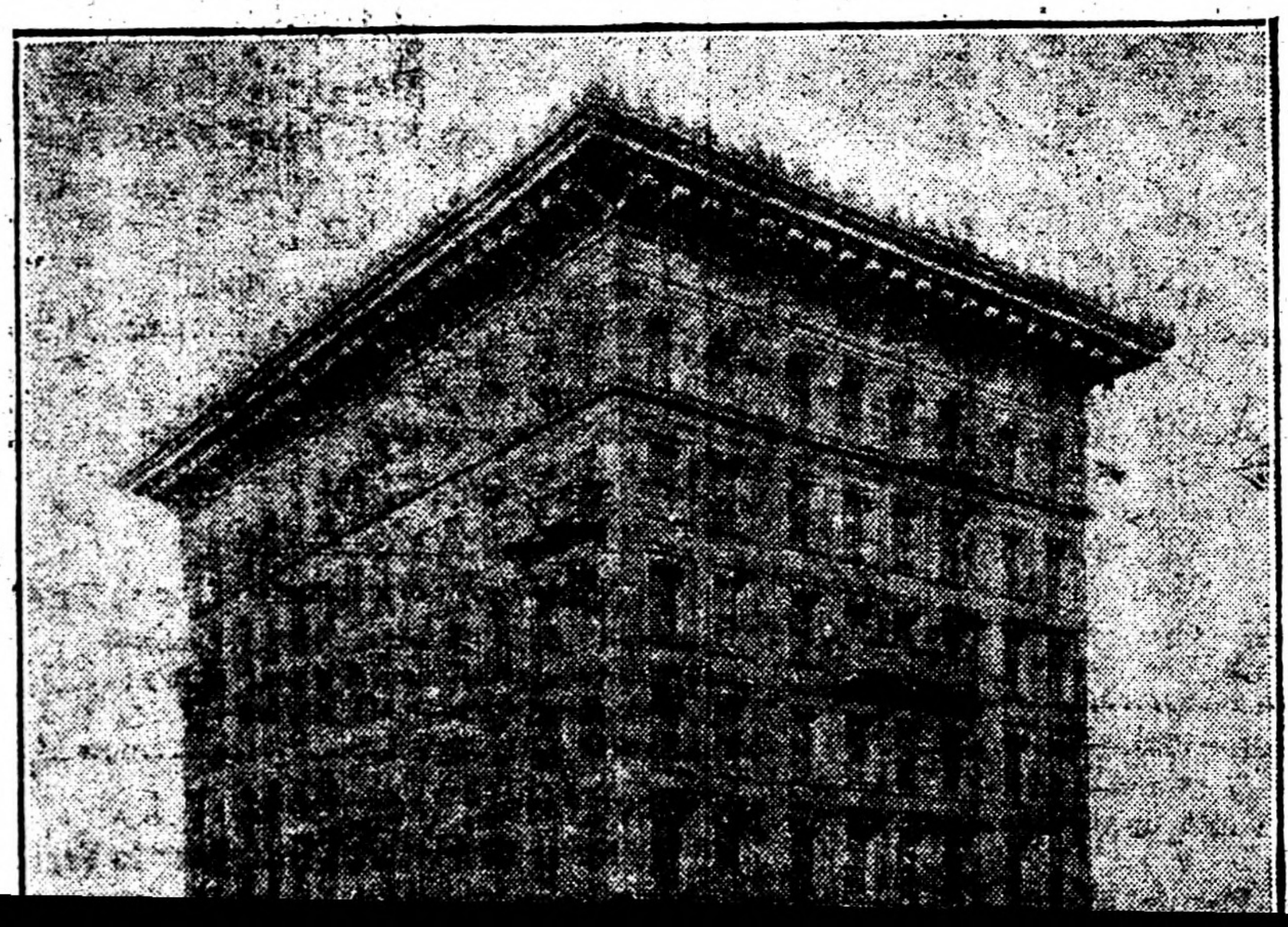
"THE LAURISTON"
89TH STREET AND MADISON AVENUE.

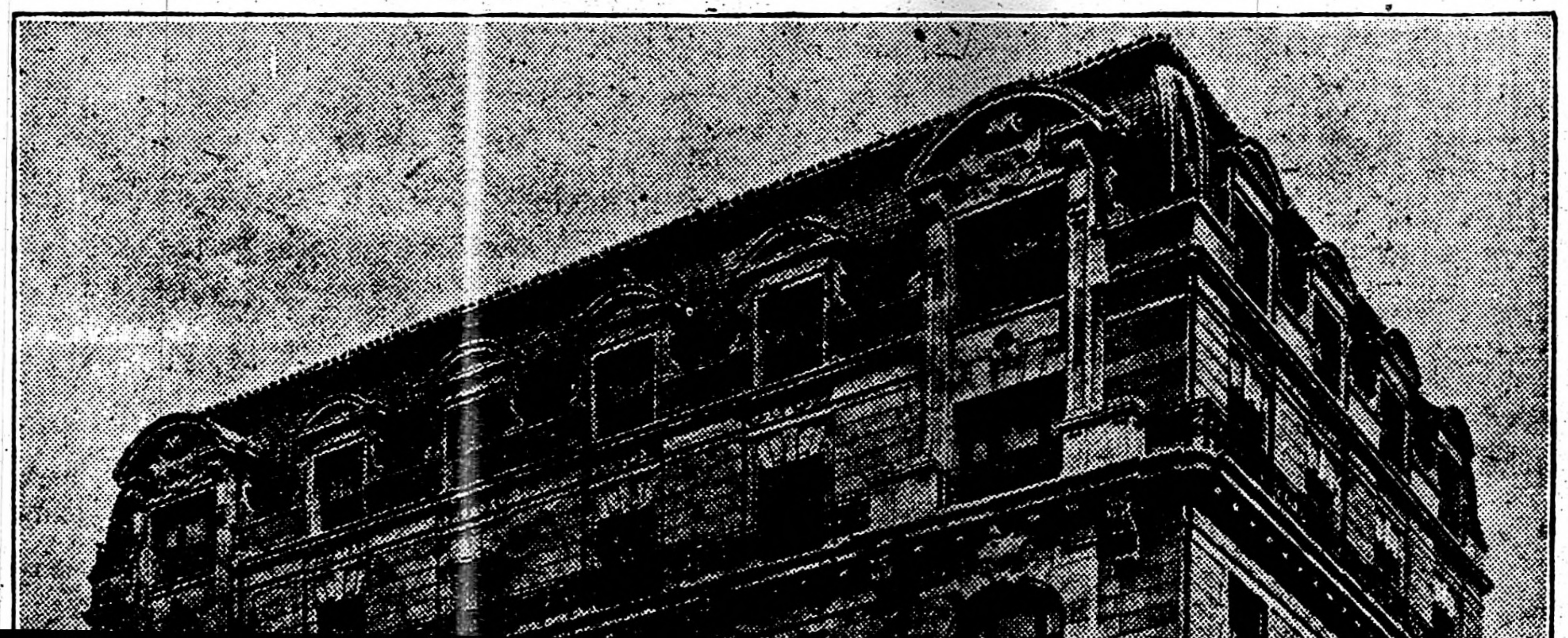
DAVID ROTHSCHILD
OWNER AND BUILDER.
Office, 1,238 Madison Avenue.

"THE LAURISTON"
89TH STREET AND MADISON AVENUE.

NEW APARTMENT HOUSE.

NORTHEAST CORNER MADISON AVENUE AND 90TH STREET.

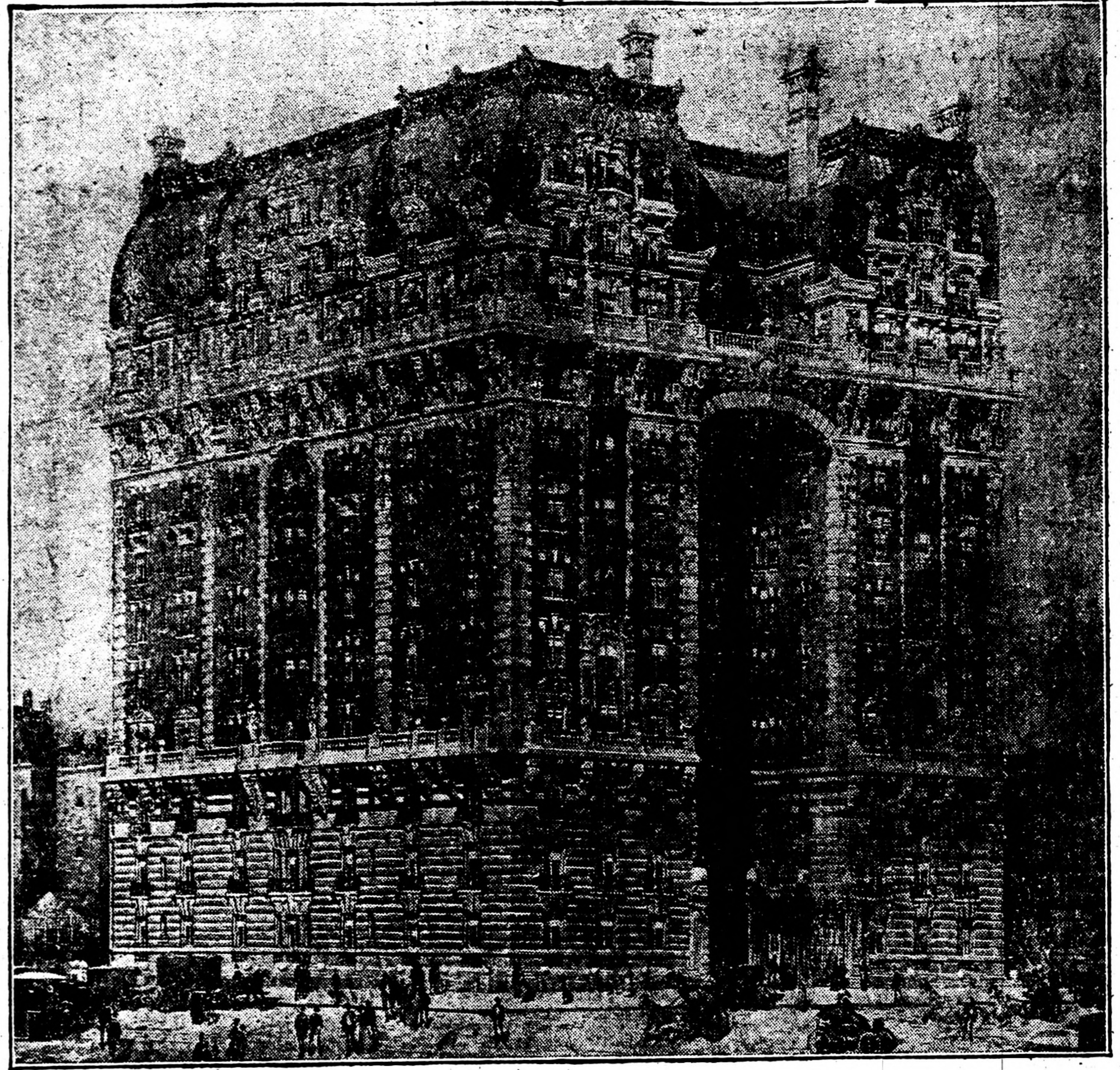




SELECT APARTMENTS TO LET

The DORILTON APARTMENTS

Sherman Square, N. W. cor. 71st St. and Broadway.



Hamilton M. Weed, Builder and Owner.

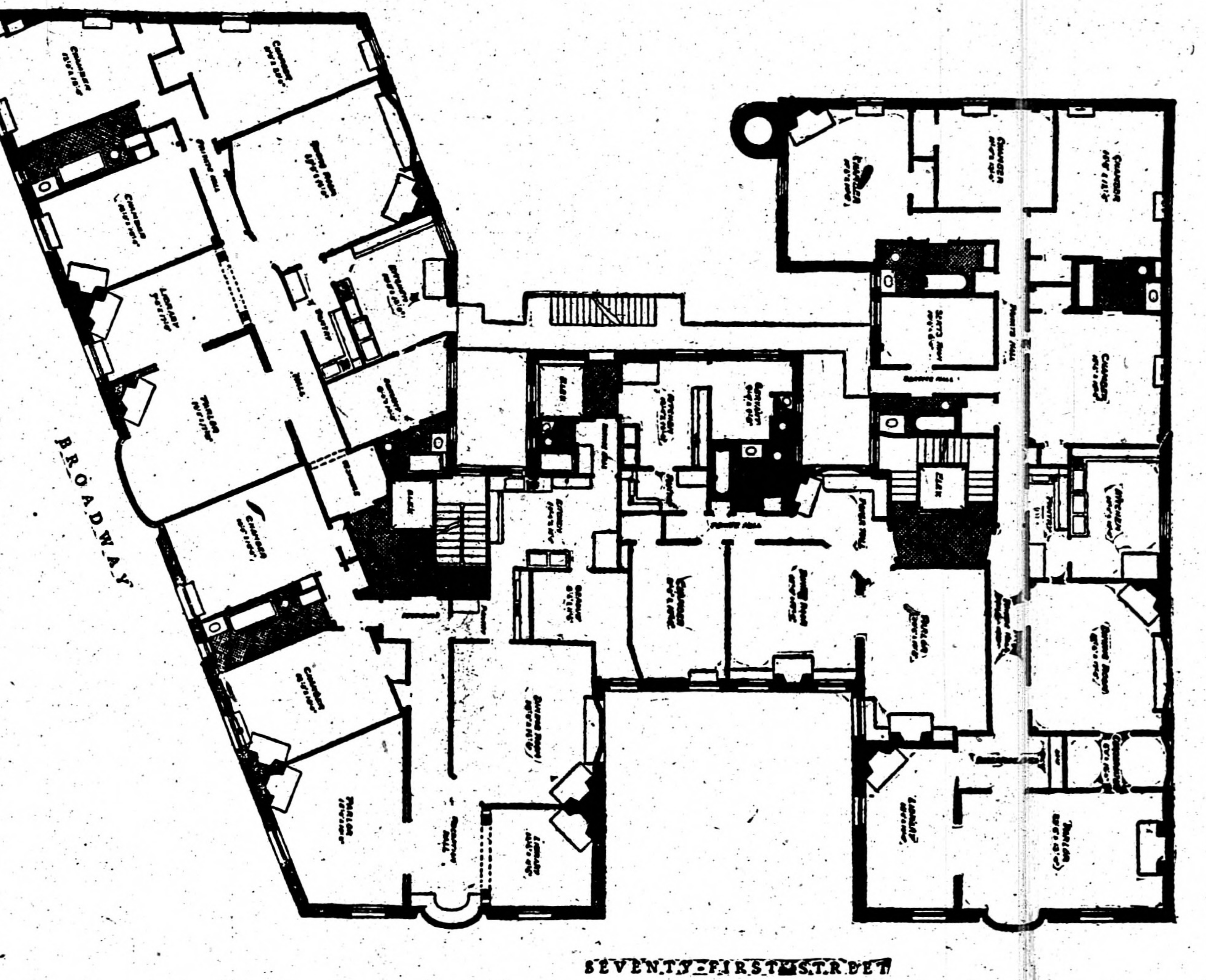
A site unsurpassed, at the radial point of three great arteries of travel, Amsterdam Ave., Seventy-second St., and Broadway; every method of local transit, underground, surface, elevated, at command; Central and Riverside Parks in proximity; within the bounds of the most exclusive residential district of Manhattan. Such is the position of "The Dorilton." In the fanciful and splendid style of the modern French Renaissance, its facades rise to a height of twelve stories, crowned by dome-like roofs. In the execution of this design no thought or expense has been spared to achieve the most artistic results.

The interior decorations are of various marbles, ornamental plaster, bronze work and leaded glass. The style reverts to the period of Louis XVI. There are five, seven, eight and ten room apartments, trimmed in mahogany, oak, white enamel, and bird's-eye maple. The halls contain wainscot panels. The ceilings of the dining-room are beamed, and a high, wooden wainscot is carried around these rooms under a Dutch Shelf mould. They are finished both in oak and mahogany. The parlors are of mahogany and white enamel. An innovation will be the use of glass doors separating the main rooms and between the conservatory and dining-room. Particular attention has been given to selection of mantels. A feature of the bathrooms is the wainscot of French plate mirrors above the tile. The floors are parquet. No comfort or luxury is omitted in the finishing of these interiors.

There are two magnificent large studios for artists on top floor. The view from the windows is panoramic of Manhattan Island and its environs.

The building has its own heating, lighting, refrigerating and power plant, situated in an open court which prevents any noise or vibration through the building. By the use of the Paul System of Steam Heating perfect circulation and a complete absence of "hammering" is insured. A glass-lined refrigerator in each apartment is artificially cooled and ventilated by the most approved methods. Electricity from a private plant is furnished free at all hours, from sunset to midnight. Three Otis Electric Elevators are provided. Two, for the exclusive use of the tenants, are equipped with a special device to give an easy, gradual start and stop. The third is for delivery, freight and servants. All are provided with the best safety devices known. Each apartment is equipped both with a long-distance pay station telephone, and one to the main hall connecting with the janitor's office. The Apartments are ready for occupancy Oct. 1st. Leases can now be made.

Plan of Upper Floor



RENTS:—Five rooms and bath, $1,500 to $1,800; 7 and 8 rooms and 2 baths, $2,500 to $2,700; 10 rooms and 3 baths, $3,000 and $3,500.

THE BARNARD.

This apartment house is located at the Southwest corner of Central Park and Seventy-first Street, covering an area of 100 feet by 125 feet and is ten stories in height.

Special attention is called to this location, being one of the highest points on the avenue, overlooking the picturesque parts of Central Park, and but one block from the main 72nd street entrance, making it without exception the finest location in the city.

The apartments are arranged in a very compact manner, making the private halls much shorter than is usually found in apartment houses.

The First Story.—This story opens from the vestibule into a spacious hall, lined with imported marbles and elaborately decorated, having a ladies' reception room on the right decorated and furnished in the Louis XV. style, and a general reception room on the left, furnished and decorated in the Moorish style. The entrance hall and reception room can only be compared with the finest hotels in the city. Passing through the reception hall, a corridor amply lighted by stained glass windows leads to the two passenger elevators, which are located together, thus bringing the landings on each floor within a short distance of the Entrance Foyer to each apartment. There are four suites on this floor.

DETAILS. The finish throughout the building is equal to that of the finest private residences; the parlors, libraries and music rooms trimmed in dark mahogany finish; the chambers in red curly birch, the dining room in old English oak with high wainscoting, and the halls in quartered oak.

The main doors throughout are made to slide, a feature usually found in private houses only; they can be closed without interfering with draperies, and the parlors, libraries and music rooms can be absolutely closed off from each other.

The plumbing is the best provided by sanitary science; the walls and floors of the bath rooms are laid in tile and have the most approved lavatory fixtures.

Parquet floors are laid in the Parlor, Library, Music room, Dining room, Entrance Foyer and Private Halls.

The Kitchens have white enamelled tubs and sinks, and the most improved Gas Ranges.

Tenants will be supplied with steam heat, electric light, hot water, at all hours, and with refrigeration by a system which makes the use of ice unnecessary, but are furnished with a recepticle for making ice if required.

The building is provided with two electric passenger elevators, and one for freight and servants, which will run all night.

Steam Clothes Dryers of the most approved style are located in the basement, with separate racks for each apartment.

The Long Distance Telephone is placed in each apartment, connected with a central office on first floor, so that a tenant may talk with any subscriber in this city or elsewhere without leaving the apartment.

A Mail Chute on each floor has been provided for the convenience of tenants in mailing letters.

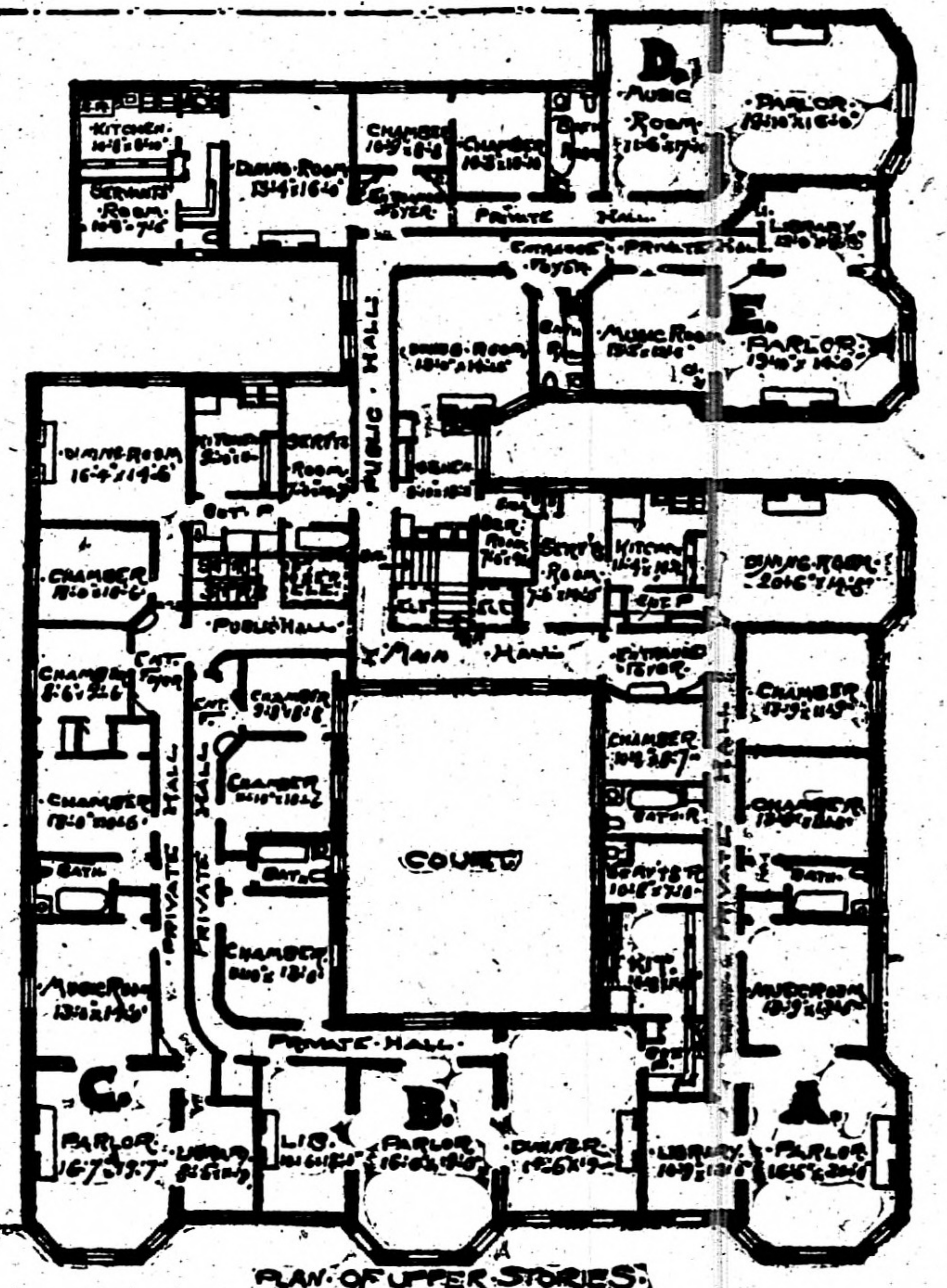
A Bicycle Room will be found in the basement, also a storeroom for each apartment.

Separate servants' toilets and bathrooms.

Public halls are laid in mosaic tile.

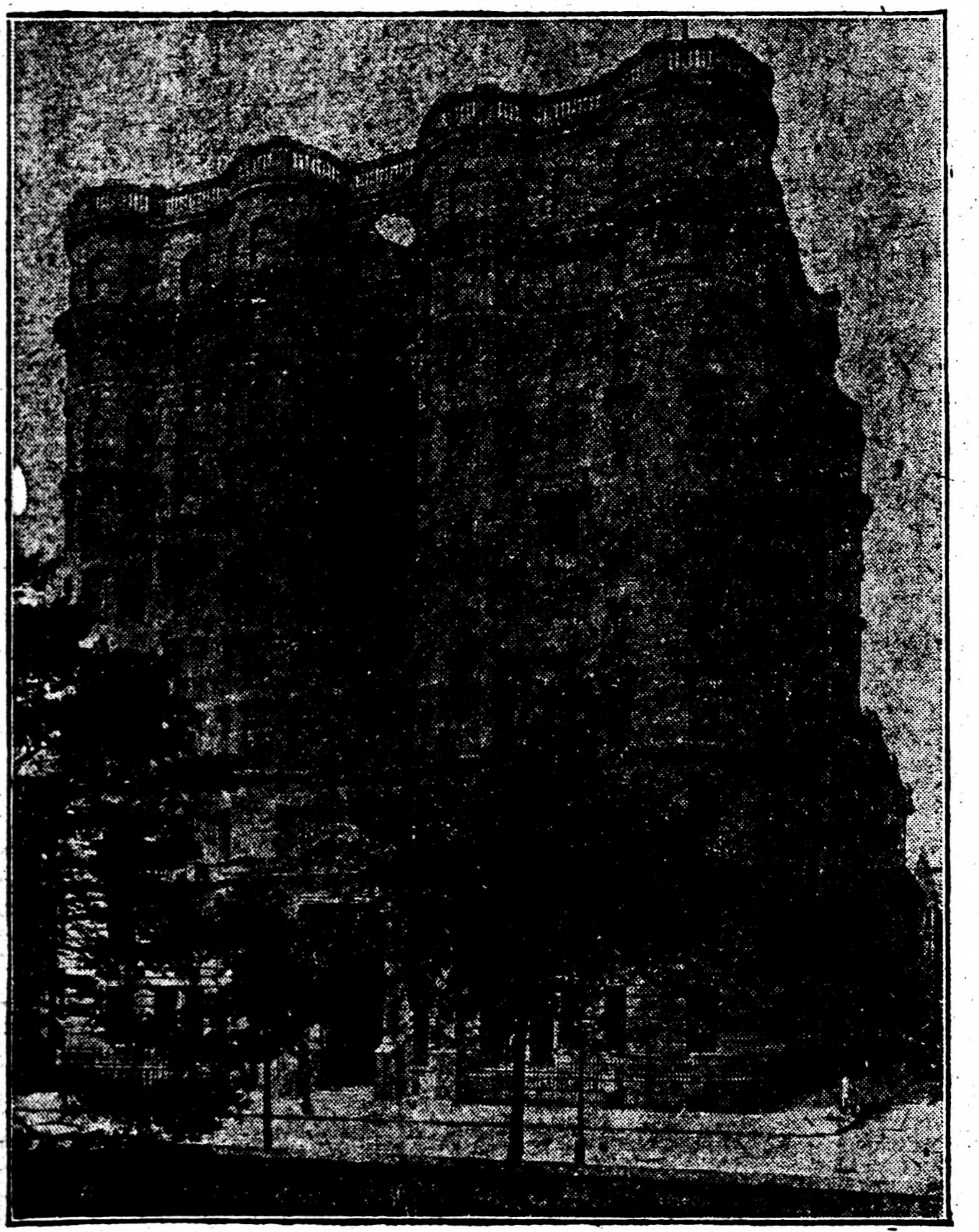
The Barnard is an absolutely fire-proof building; *but as a further safeguard four additional stairways have been provided, in addition to the usual number.* There is also the latest and most approved fire apparatus in each public hall, with sufficient hose to reach each apartment.

RENT:—6 rooms and bath, $1,300; 9 rooms and 2 baths, $2,200 to $2,600; 11 rooms and 3 baths, $2,800.



PLAN OF UPPER STORIES.
THE BARNARD.

ARDSLEY HALL.



ARDSLEY HALL is situated on the highest ground on the west of Central Park, just opposite that picturesque bit of landscape formed by the lakes and reservoirs of the Park at Ninety-second Street and Central Park West.

It is a new, ten-story, absolutely fireproof structure, and will furnish homes—not mere apartments, but homes—for those who are fond of quiet comfort, with Nature's own surroundings; it being particularly so, even for Central Park West, as it is the highest ground on the west side and commands a view of the entire Park, the City, Long Island Sound, and the wooded hills of Long Island, Westchester County, and the Palisades; the view of Hell Gate is particularly fine.

ARDSLEY HALL is accessible from all parts of the City; Elevated Station at Ninety-third Street; Broadway cars, one block; Eighth Avenue in front of the door, and Crosstown at One Hundred and Tenth, Eighty-sixth, and Fifty-ninth Streets.

There are forty-three apartments, of from six to twelve rooms, not including pantry or baths

The six-room apartments have but one bath, and a water closet and basin, only for servant. All other apartments have baths for the family and servants, and large apartments have two baths for the family.

All apartment floors are of hardwood, with handsome borders for principal room and halls, and all are carefully finished for rugs. All rooms are well finished in hardwood cabinet work, except a few of the parlors and inner bedrooms, which are finished in soft woods, with the same workmanship, and the softwood parlors are enameled in genuine enamel and the bedrooms painted in light tints. Parlors, dining-rooms, and libraries are arranged to throw together, with large openings in most cases.

Leases will be by the year only. Rates, $1,500 to $3,800 per year.

SUITES of 6 and 8 ROOMS, with Two Baths, Larger, Handsomer and better planned than anything in this city. Direct Sunlight in every room.

Equipped with every modern convenience. Beautifully finished. Decorated to suit. The most up-to-date plumbing and bathroom appointments. Elevators and first-class service.

Only $540 to $900 for Six Rooms,

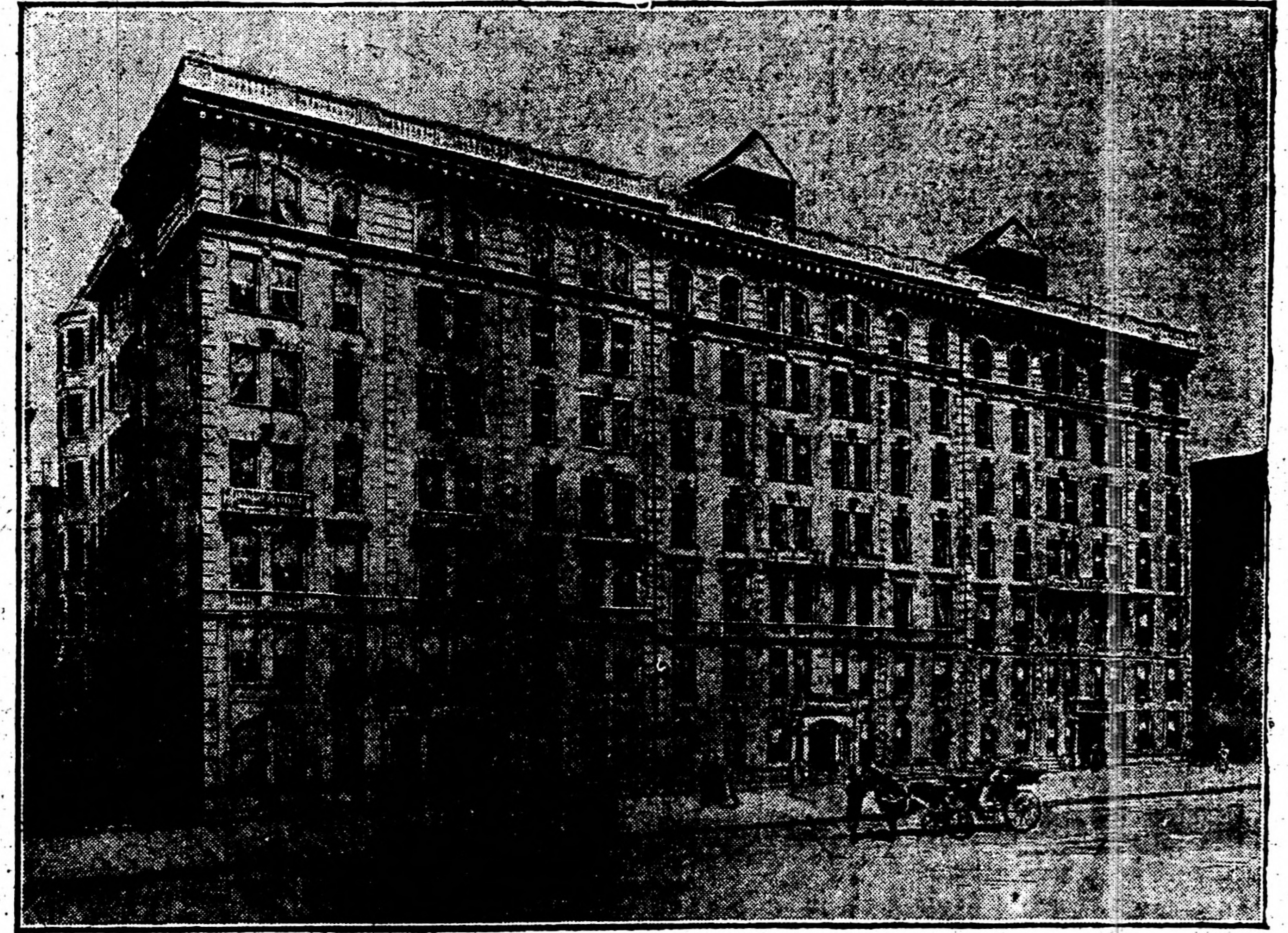
$800 to $1,200 for Eight Rooms.

Cheaper by one-third than any similar Apartments.

Booklets, with floor plans, etc., sent on application.

JACOB AXELROD

Builder and Owner.



Earle's Court, Norfolk and Fremont

306, 308, 310 WEST 94TH ST.,

Between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive.

NEW APARTMENT HOUSES,

READY FOR OCCUPANCY SEPT. 1ST.

For full particulars regarding all of the above houses, write or telephone

SLAWSON & HOBBS,

284 Columbus Ave., near 73rd St. **Telephone 2214 Riverside.**

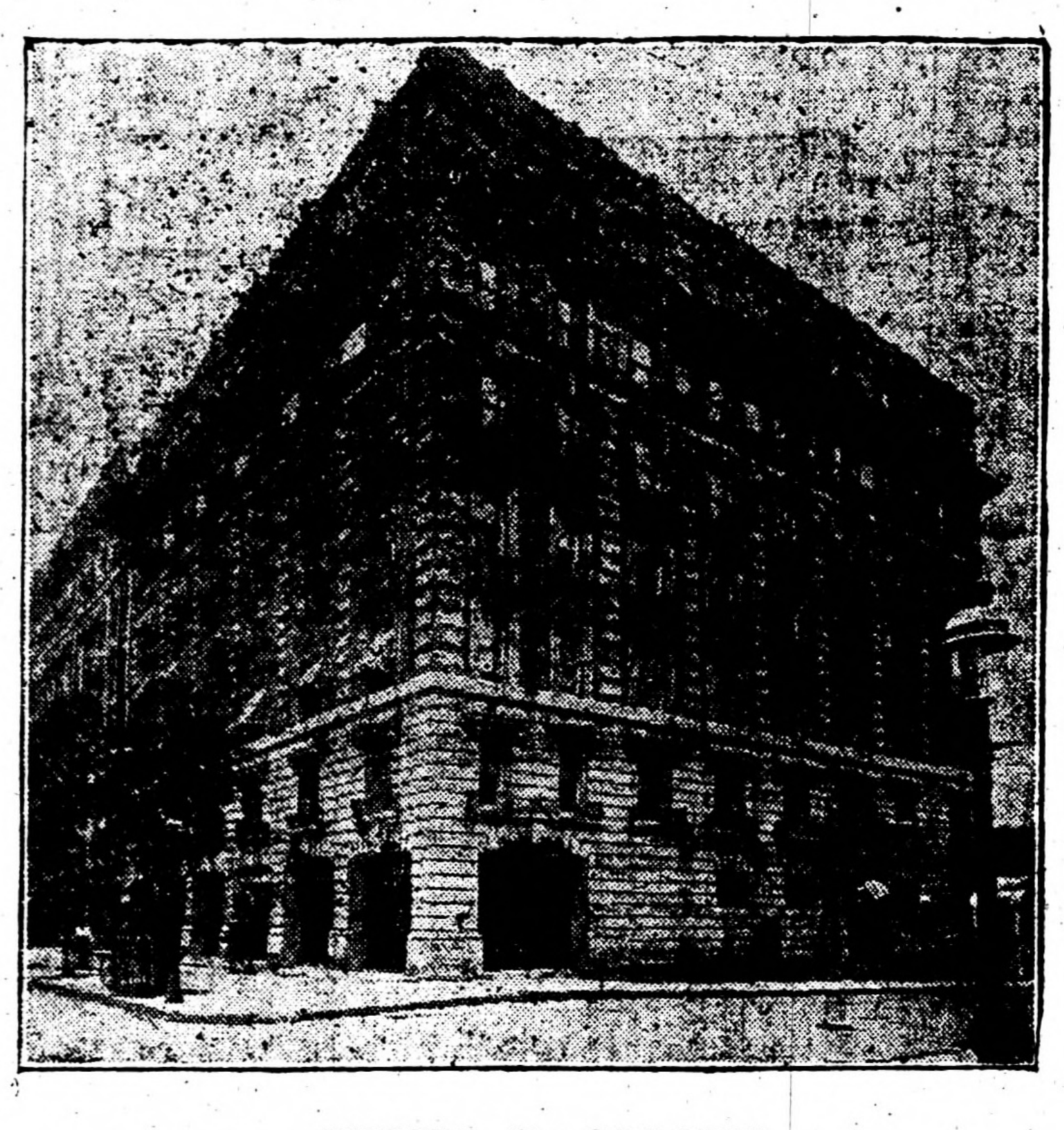
SELECT APARTMENTS TO LET

JESSE C. BENNETT & CO.,

338 COLUMBUS AVENUE, CORNER 76TH STREET,

MANAGERS OF REAL ESTATE,

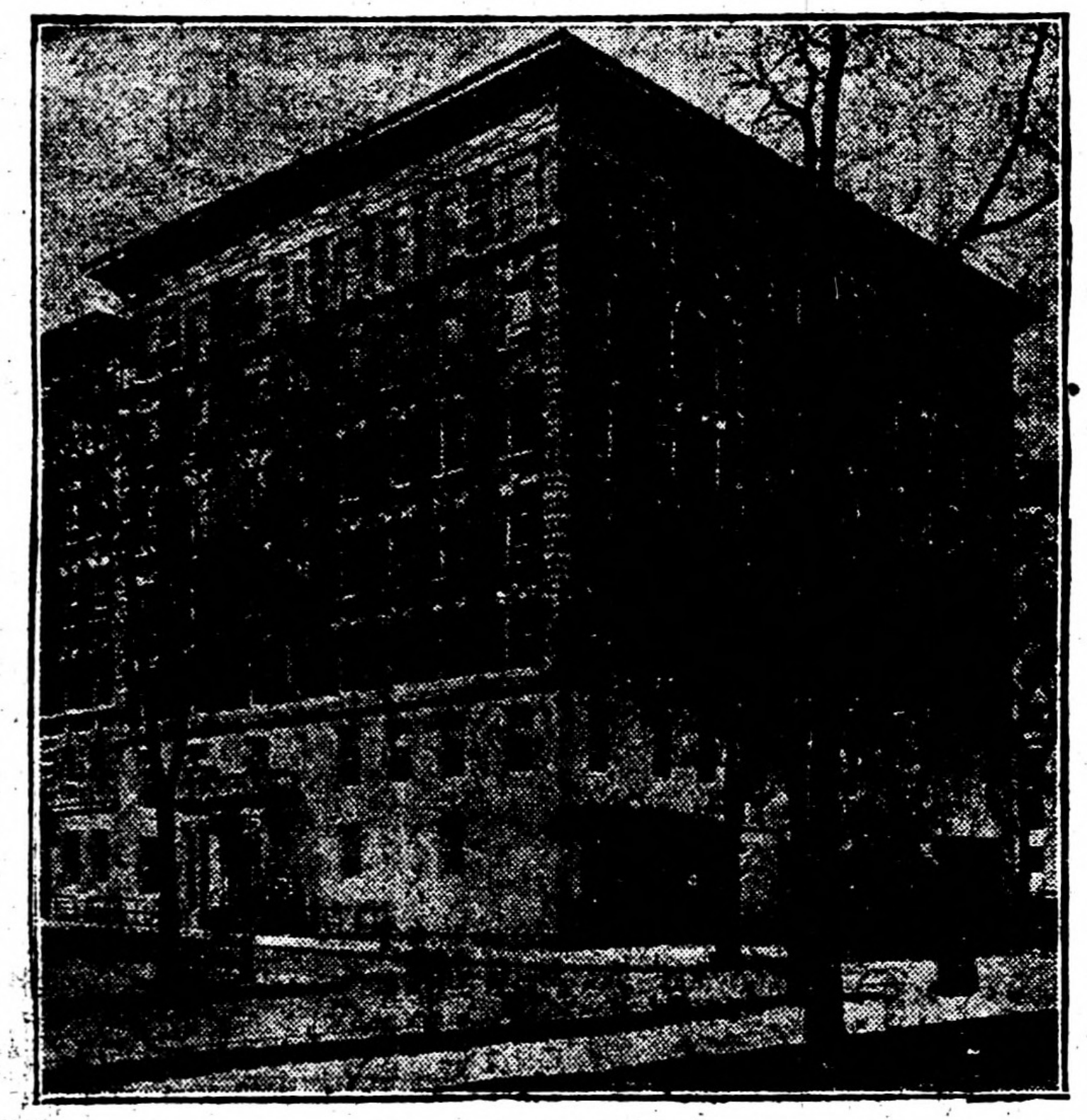
Offer for Rent Apartments in the Following Properties, for which They Are Sole Agents.



THE SAXONY,

No. 250 West 82d Street, Corner Broadway.

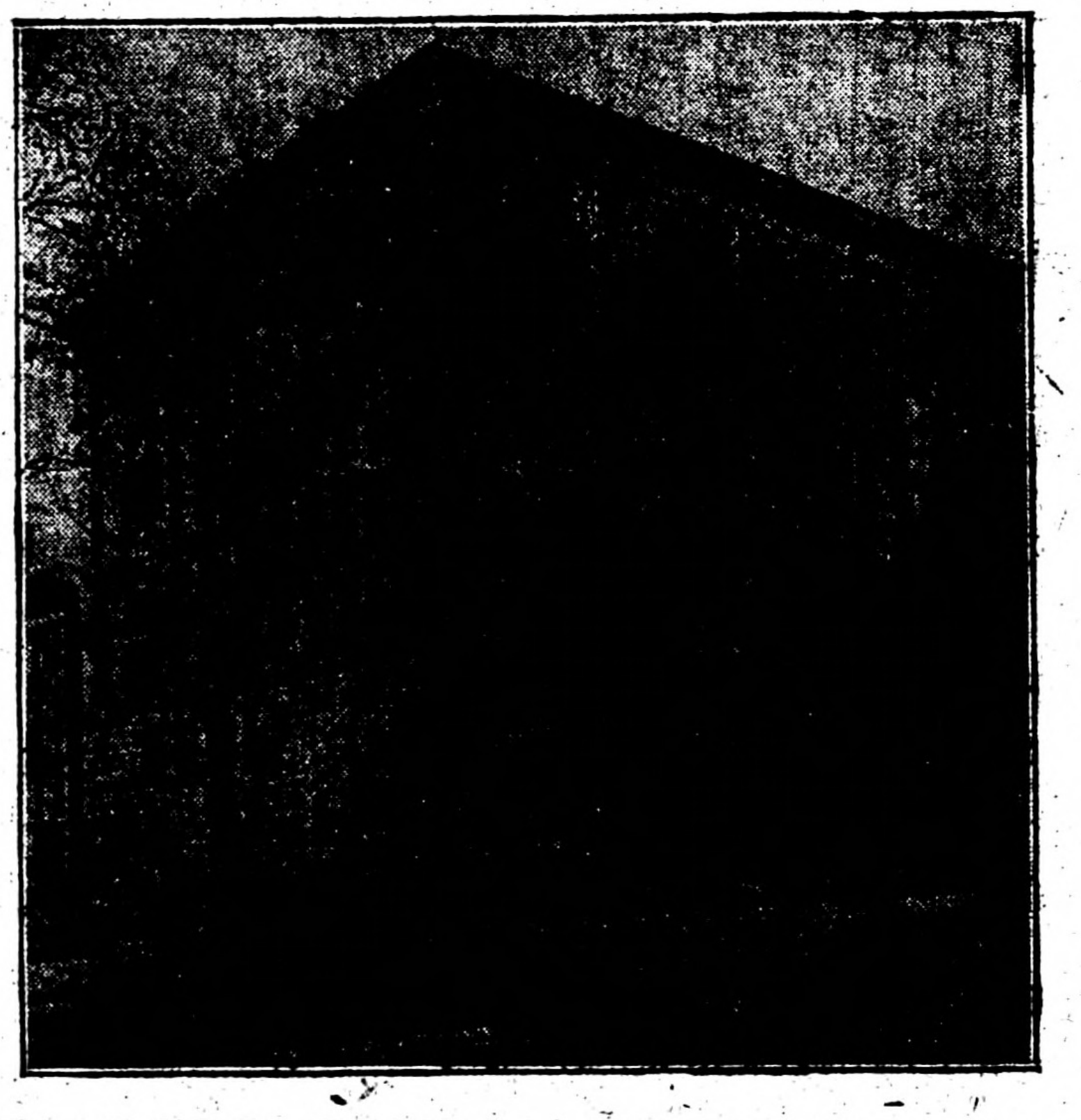
THE APARTMENTS consist of 9 rooms, 2 bath rooms, butler's pantries, and private halls. THE IMPROVEMENTS include everything which characterizes modern high-class apartments. THE ROOMS are large, well arranged, and have plenty of light and air. The parlors are unusually attractive, being finished in white and gold; have paneled walls with high paneled base, and ceilings enriched with ornamental relief work, motif being Louis XVI. Yearly Rents, $1,500 to $2,000.



ELMHURST,

Northwest Corner Broadway and 98th Street.

THE ELMHURST, which is just completed, is thoroughly modern in all its appointments. It has open plumbing, tiled refrigerators, electric light fixtures, long distance telephone, and U. S. mail chute. The apartments are of six and seven rooms. The rents from $780 to $960, are lower than those of other houses of similar character.



HAROLD COURT AND BRITTANY,

Nos. 235 to 241 West 102d Street, Corner Broadway.

THE CONSTRUCTION of these buildings, together with the hardware, interior trim, and decorations, is considered better than that of any other building on upper Broadway. The apartments consist of six, seven, and eight rooms, and, on account of broad intersecting courts, ample light is secured to every room. Yearly Rents, $900 to $1,200.

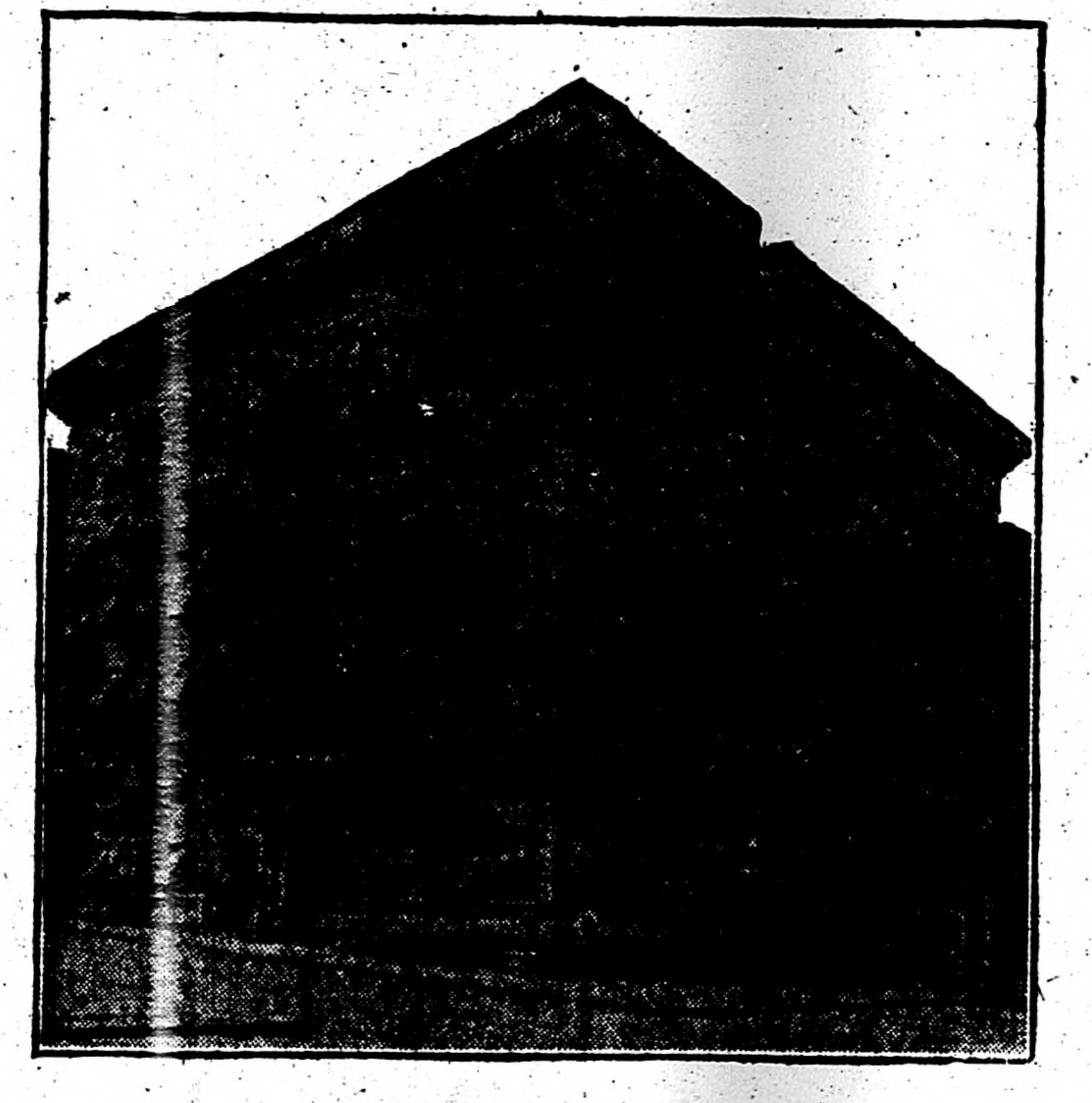
CHATHAM COURT,

Central Park West, Northwest Corner 67th Street.

CHATHAM COURT represents the most advanced type of family apartments in New York City. The location is most desirable, since it overlooks the Park and has every transit facility at hand. The new entrance to the Park at Sixty-sixth Street makes it convenient to the Sixth Avenue "L" station at 58th Street.

It is designed to meet the requirements of refined and discriminating people and is calculated to advance the comfort and convenience of its tenants. In point of light, ventilation, and sanitation, Chatham Court is unexcelled. In the centre of the building there is a court 30 feet square and on the northerly side an open space of 16 feet the entire length of the building, giving abundance of light to every room. It is arranged in suites of 8, 9, 10, and 11 rooms. Each of the nine, ten, and eleven room suites has two beautifully equipped bath rooms and a large store room. Some of the attractive features of Chatham Court are the exceedingly handsome entrance hall; the unusually fine woodwork, which has been made after special designs; and the very artistic decorations throughout. Yearly Rents, $1,600 to $3,500.

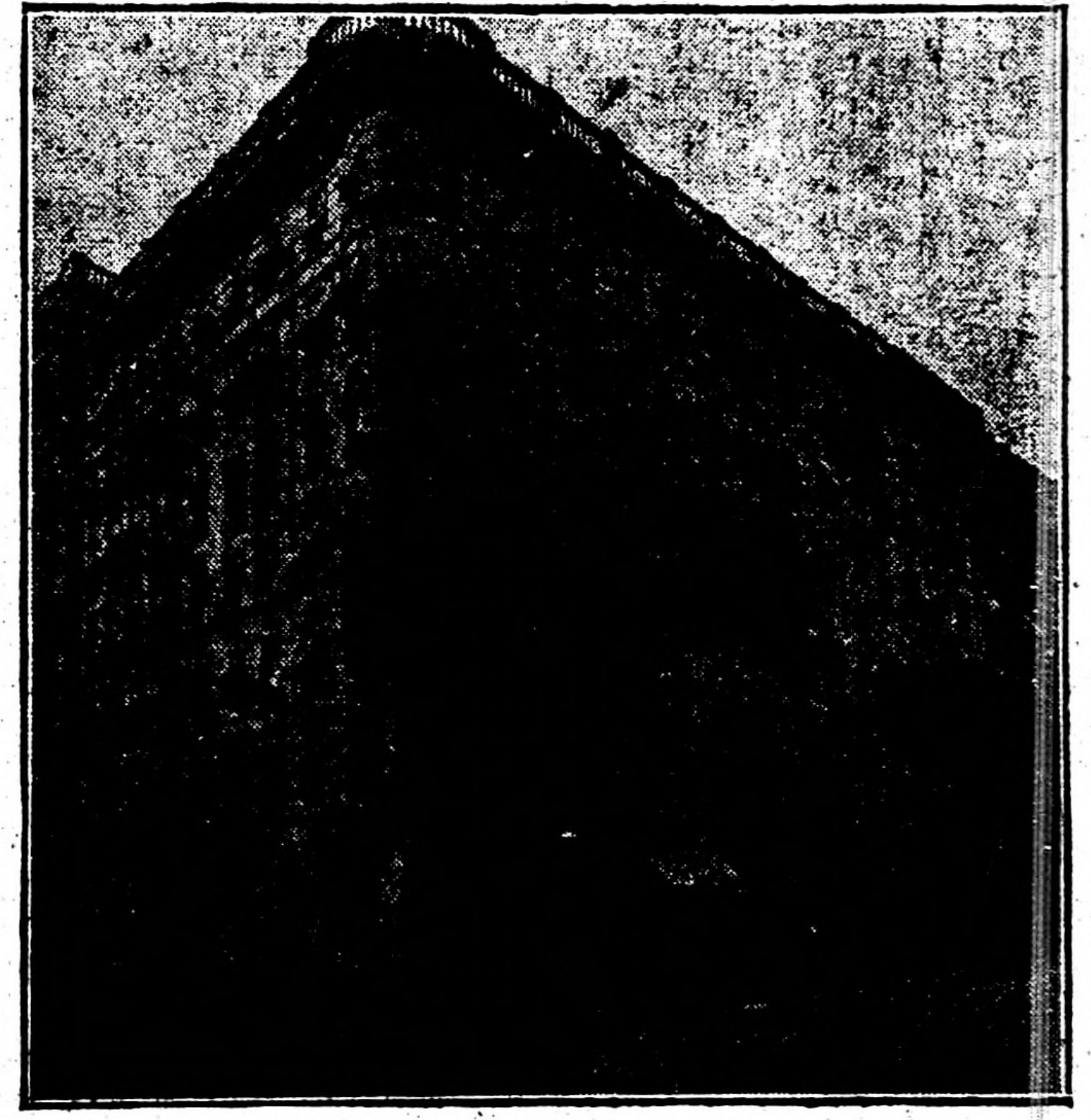
To people contemplating a change of residence, we shall be glad to furnish upon application descriptive catalogues showing floor plan and size of rooms of each apartment. We have also an extensive list of apartments at rents from $420 to $660 per year.



THE MELBA,

Northwest Corner Central Park West and 102d Street.

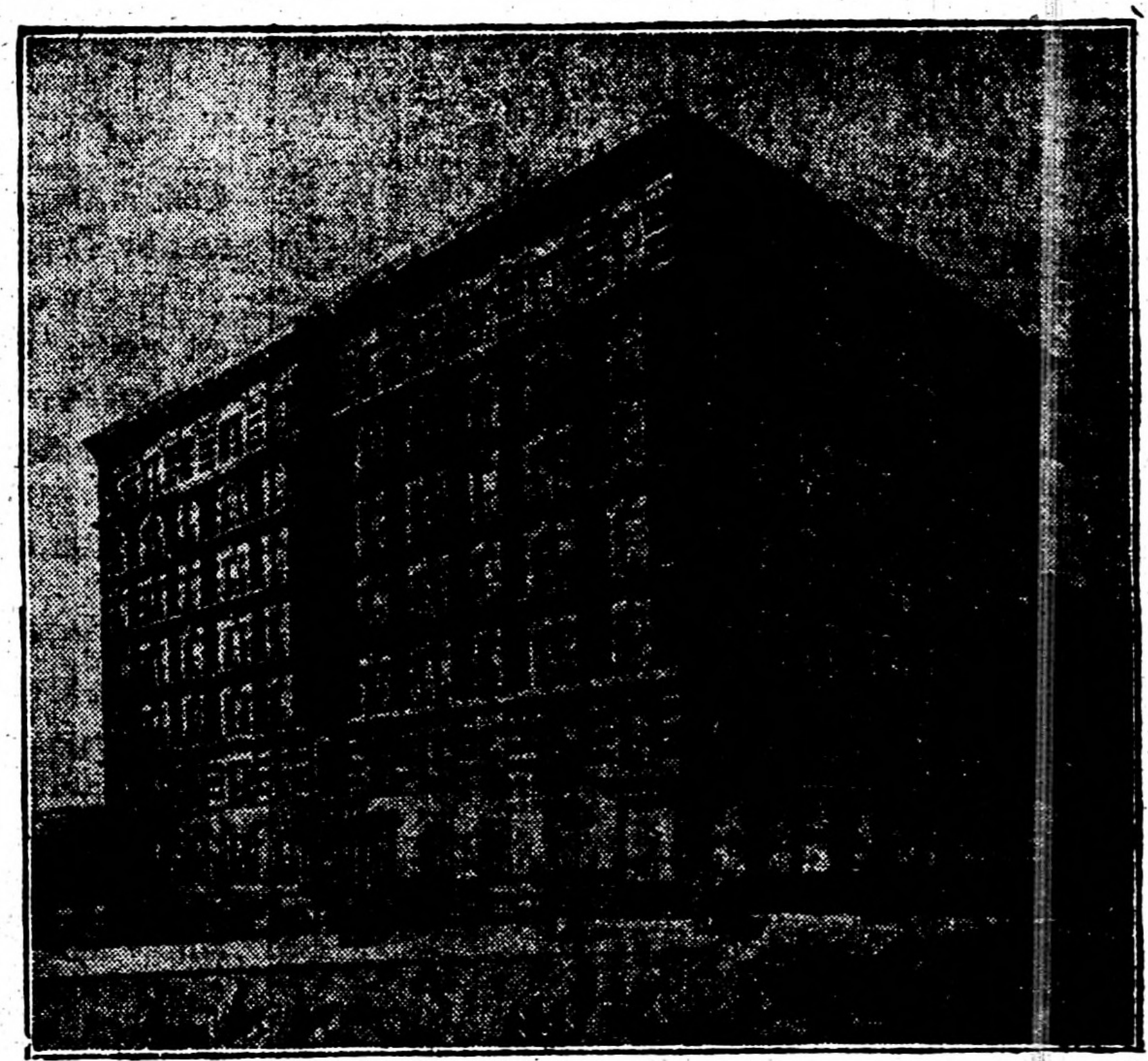
THIS HOUSE, recently built, is most elegant in its appointments, with rents much lower than any other apartment house on Central Park West, with an equal amount of floor space. The suites are of seven and eight rooms, besides bath and butler's pantry. The bath rooms are tiled and have solid porcelain tubs. In the kitchens, the walls are tiled and solid porcelain tubs and sinks are provided. Rents, $780, $840, $960, and $1,080.



THE FORRES,

No. 251 West 81st Street.

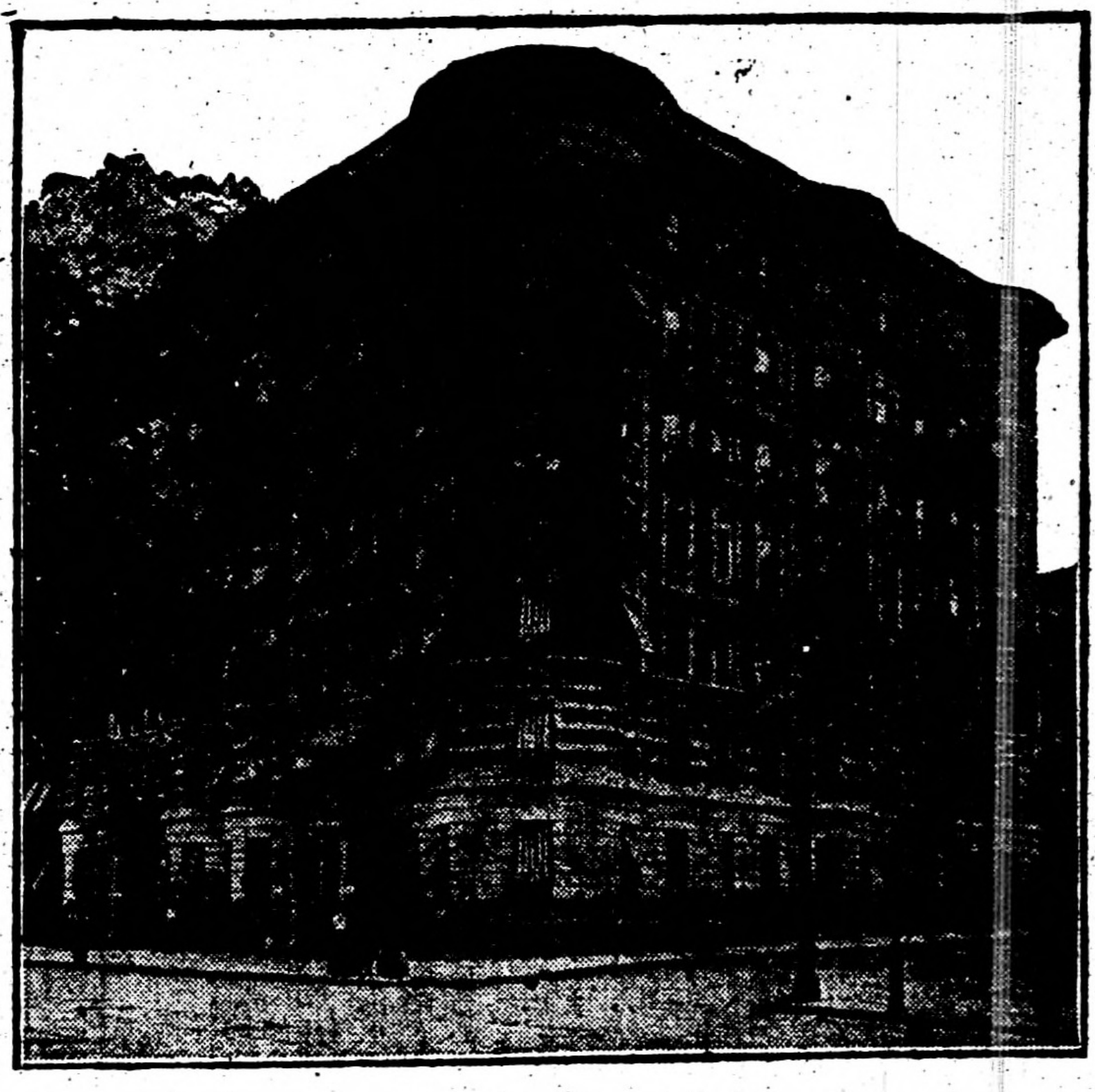
IN THE FORRES there is nothing wanting to make it one of the most desirable apartment houses on the west side. Each apartment affords its tenant the luxury of an exclusive residence. It is close to Riverside Drive and Park, and convenient to the elevated station at Eighty-first Street, as well as to all surface lines. The architects have provided in this building a magnificent entrance and have judiciously laid out the apartments in convenient suites of 6, 7, 8, and 9 large, light rooms. Yearly Rents, $1,000 to $1,400.



THE CORINSECA,

No. 209 West 97th Street.

THE CORINSECA is one of the best examples of modern semi-fireproof apartment buildings. It contains all the latest improvements, including United States mail chute. There is not a dark room in this building, in which suites of six, seven, and eight rooms may be had at moderate rentals. Each apartment is surrounded by an independent brick wall and is equipped with the latest sanitary plumbing, electric light fixtures, and long distance telephones. Yearly Rentals, $600, $660, $720, $800, $900, and $1,000.



LARCHMONT AND GREENWICH,

South Corner of Central Park West and 105th Street.

ALL THE APPOINTMENTS and equipment of these houses are of a modern type, and, for light and ventilation, have many advantages over other apartment buildings which overlook Central Park. There remain only three apartments in the two buildings for rent; one of seven rooms at $780; two eight-room apartments at $900 each.

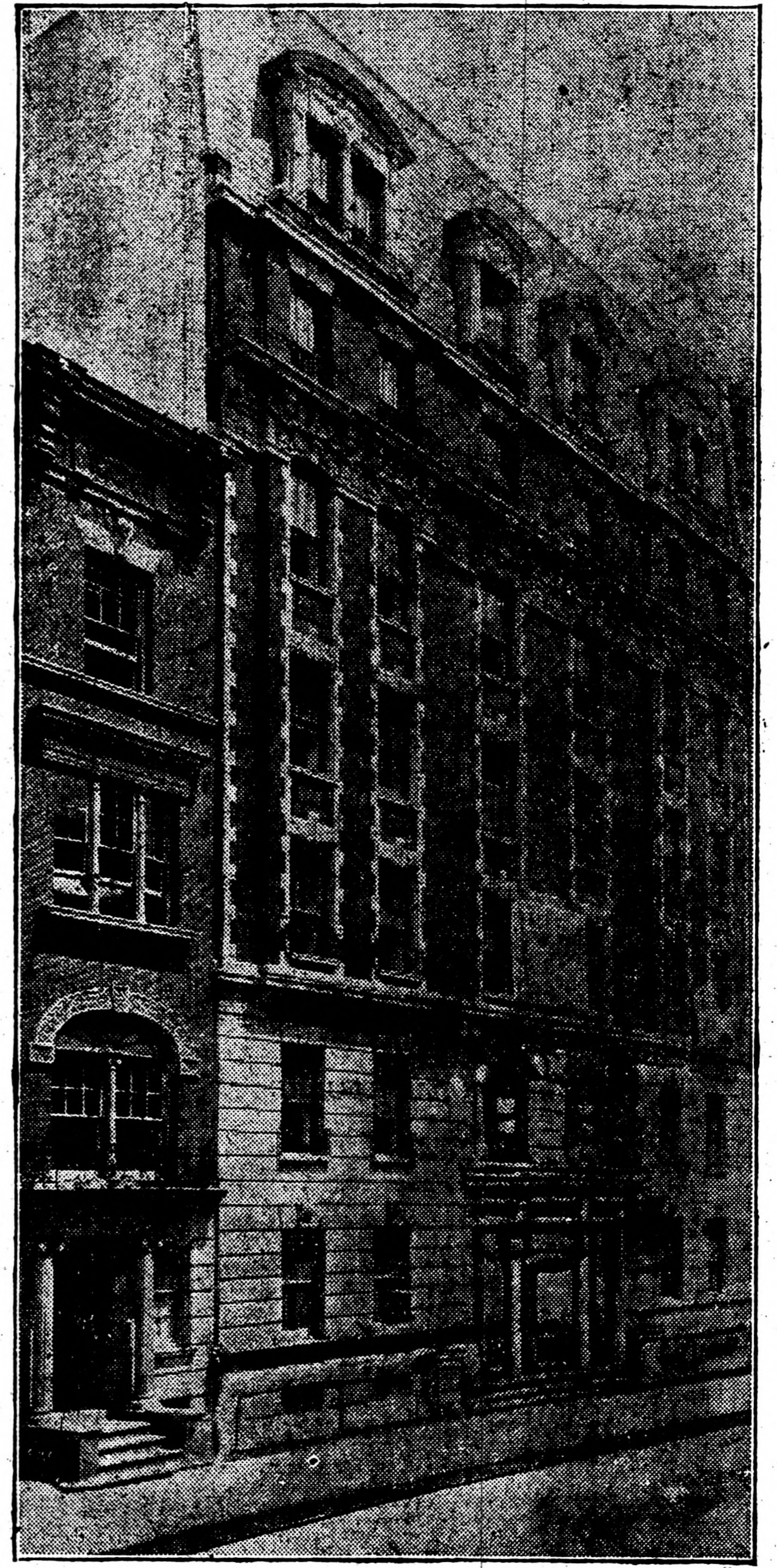
All the above houses referred to are of the high grade, modern type apartment buildings, fully equipped with all conveniences for the comfort of the tenants, including hall and elevator service day and night.

NOTE:---We are very particular as to the character and tenancy of all buildings in our charge. We make special effort to give first-class service and request that our tenants and visitors report to us any inattention on the part of our employees.

JESSE C. BENNETT & CO.

SELECT APARTMENTS TO LET

THE ACKERLY, 241 West 101st St.



Ready for occupancy October 1st; 8 rooms, with two baths; remarkably light extra large rooms, superbly finished in all details; rents $1,000 to $1,600.

The Vahana, 305 W. 97TH ST.

OVERLOOKING THE HUDSON.

6 and 7 rooms and bath; large and all light; magnificent entrance; special inducements to those renting now.

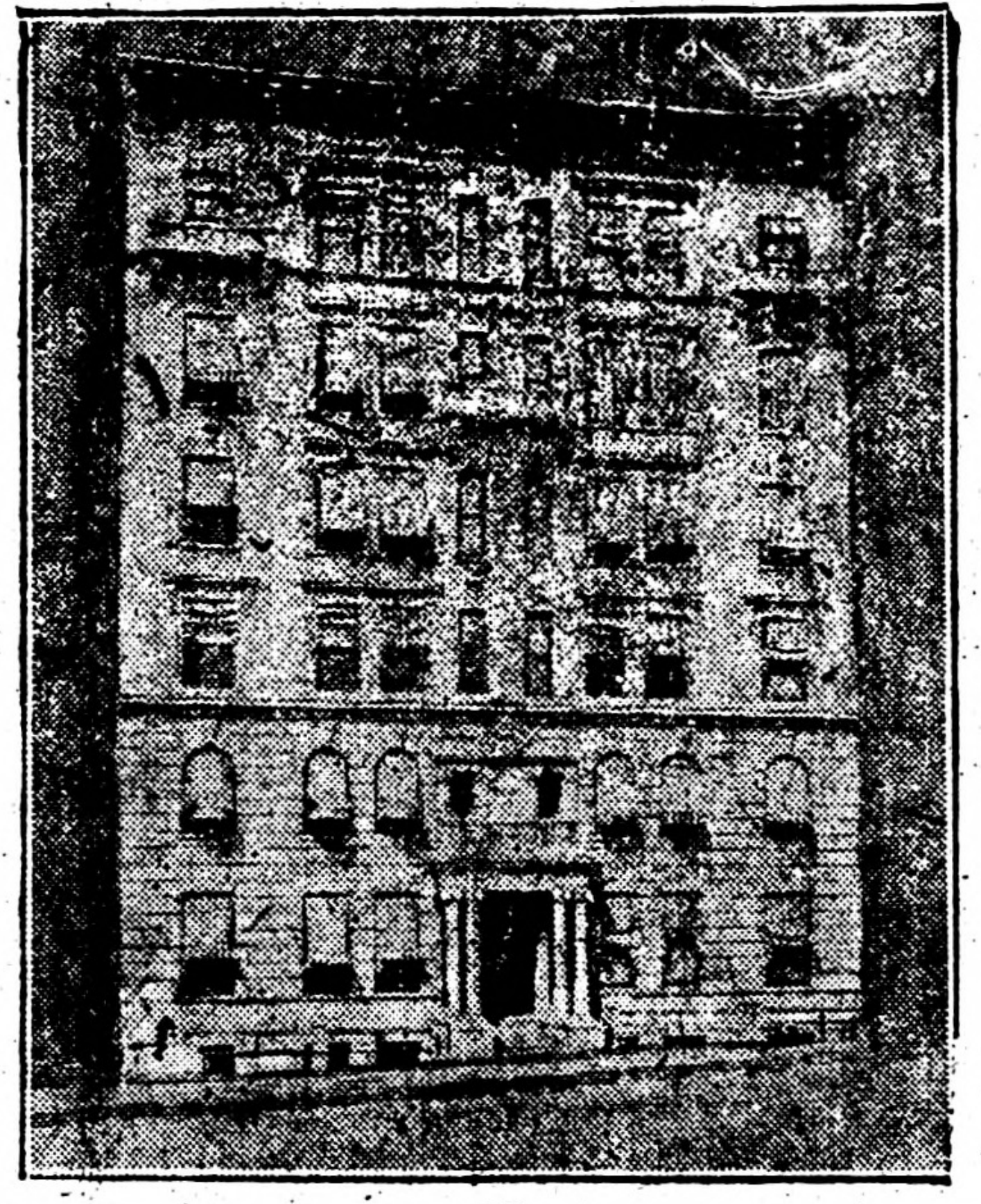
A. N. BROWN, Owner and Builder. Telephone Connections.

RENTS, $540 TO $840.

The Austin,

215 West 100th St.

6 rooms and bath, large and light, $600. Only one vacancy in this large, elegant house speaks for itself.

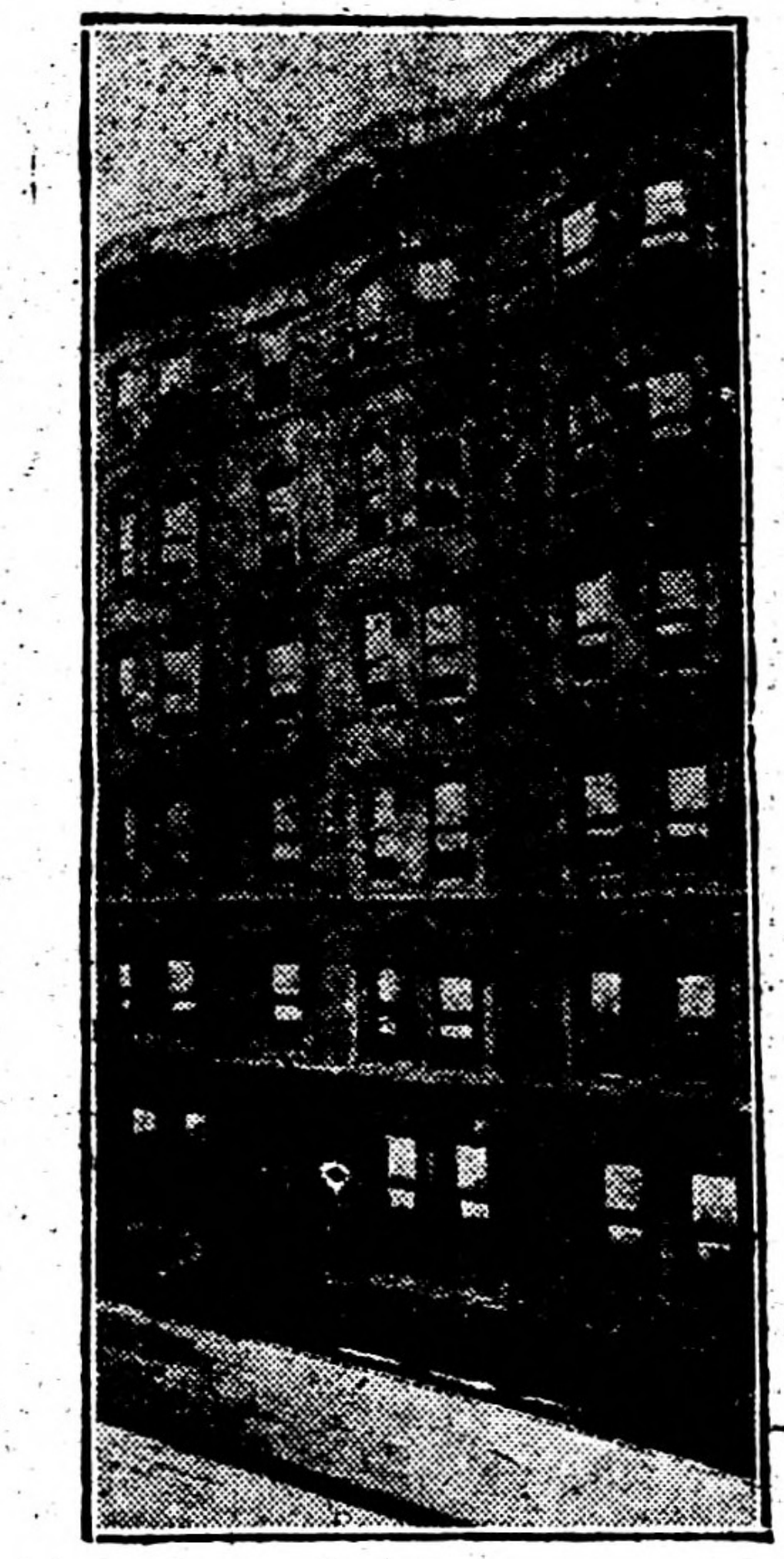


THE FRANCIS,

306 WEST 93D ST.

Overlooking the Hudson.

8 and 9 rooms; elevator; apartments with two baths; wonderfully large rooms; handsome entrance; rents, $720 to $1,100.



"The Linlaugh"

2647-2649 Broadway.

Suits of 6-7 rooms and bath. Large and light rooms. Magnificent entrance in marble. Rents only $600 to $1,000.

"The Ruskin"

217 W. 101st St.

New magnificent seven story apartment houses arranged in suites of 2, 4, 5, 6 rooms and baths. Magnificent exterior detached apartment house. Something unusual. Parties leasing now may make unusual arrangements. Rents $360 to $800.

271 W. 69th St.,

N. E. Cor. 69th St. and West End Ave.

Corner apartments only $360 to $420.

104-106 W. 95th St.

107 W. 94th St.

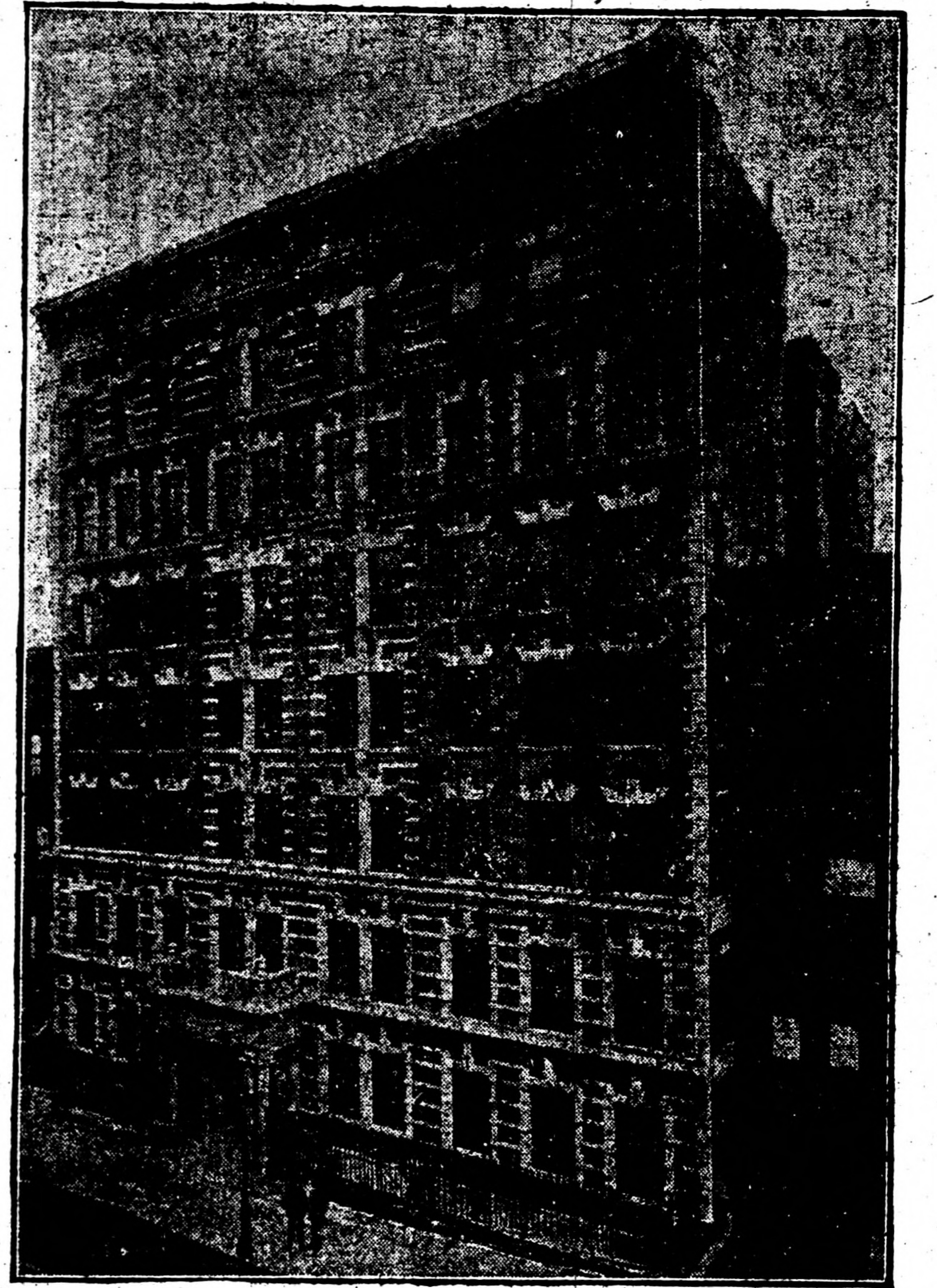
12 rooms and 2 baths for large families. Only $600 a year. This is a unique opportunity.

Our motto is immediate attention. Tenants leasing through us may be assured of absolute respectability and a high standard of tenants in our houses. We require the very highest of reference.

CLIFFORD N. SHURMAN, Agent.

2,649 Broadway, 100th and 101st Streets.

Telephone Connections



THE HUNTINGTON,

218 to 224 WEST 112TH ST.,
NEAR 7TH AVE. DRIVE.
HARLEM'S NEWEST AND FINEST APARTMENTS.
6 AND 7 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH.

Magnificent view from every window; elevator, electric lights, long-distance telephone, etc. Tenants are assured every comfort.

RENTS, $720 TO $900 PER YEAR.

McCREEDY & NEWMAN, Agents,
On Premises, or 581 Columbus Ave., Cor. 88th St.
Apartments open for Inspection Sunday.

AMSTERDAM AV., 828.
Four and five rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water..........$18 to $20

COLUMBUS AV., NO. 772.
Five rooms..........$15

AMSTERDAM AV., 815.
Six rooms and bath..........$18 to $20

WEST END AV., NO. 843.
Eight rooms, bath; steam heat and hot water; single flat, second floor..........$70

99TH ST., NO. 45 WEST.
Five rooms, bath..........$20

101ST ST., NO. 186.
Three and four rooms..........$10 to $14

102D ST., NO. 75 WEST.
Four and five rooms, bath.....$17 and $18

103D ST., NO. 155 WEST.
Seven rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; rents..........$30 to $55

105TH ST., NO. 71 WEST.
Seven rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; all light; rent..........$35

107TH ST., NO. 247 WEST.
Six rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water..........$27 to $30

117TH ST., NO. 65 EAST.
Five rooms and bath..........$19 to $21

109TH ST., NO. 251 WEST.
Six rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; rent..........$26 to $29

COLUMBUS AV., NO. 852.
Five rooms..........$15

COLUMBUS AV., NO. 932.
Five rooms..........$14 and $15

98TH ST., NO. 56 WEST.
Six rooms and bath..........$21 to $22

COLUMBUS AV., 984 AND 992.
Four rooms, bath..........$12 to $14

104TH ST., NO. 211 WEST.
Five rooms and bath..........$21 to $22

104TH ST., NO. 215 WEST.
Eight and bath; steam heat and hot water; all light; rent......$42.50 and $45

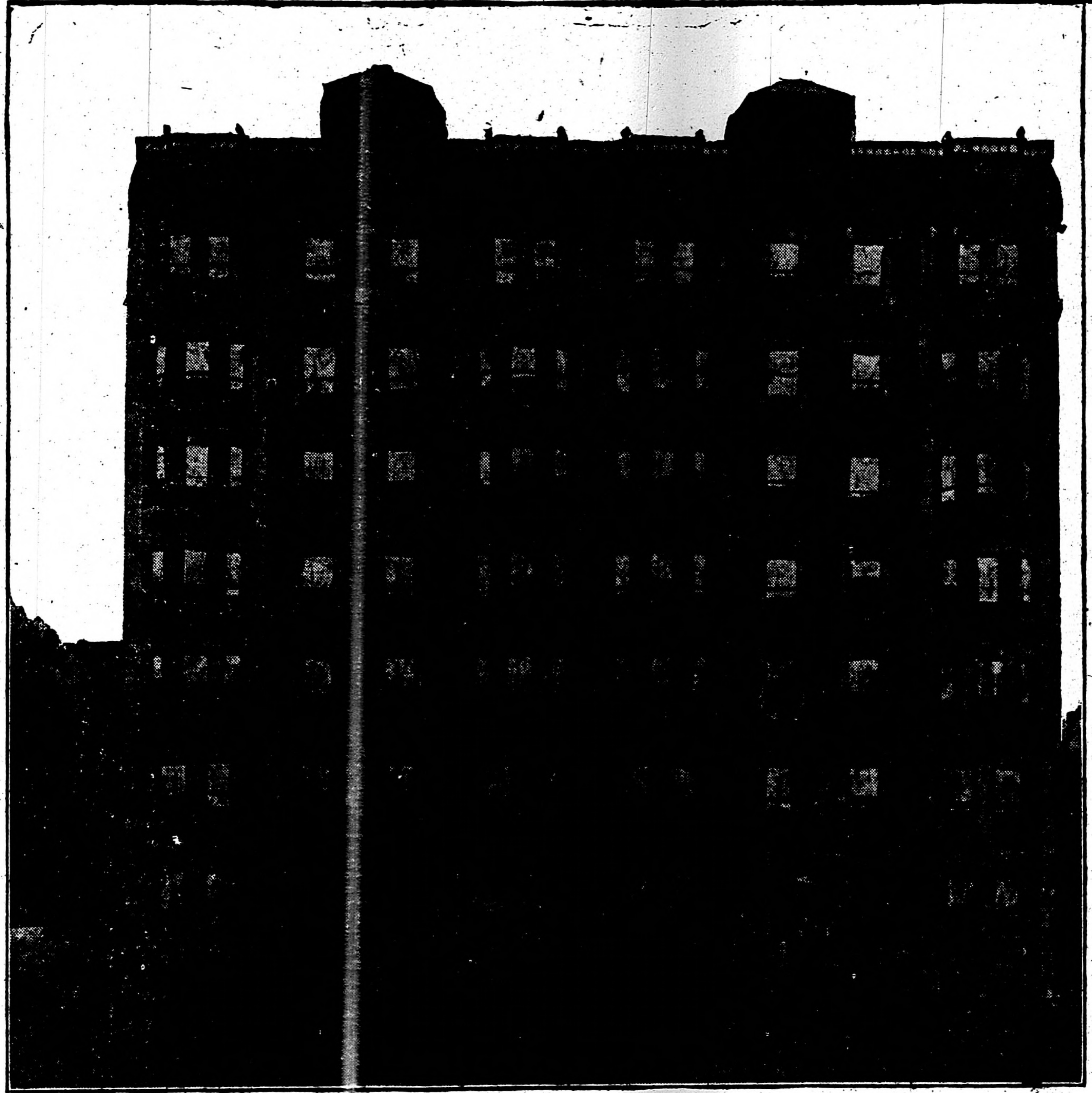
102D ST., NO. 157 WEST.
Six and bath; all improvements.$28 and $30

106TH ST., 67 WEST.
Seven rooms, bath; steam heat and hot water..........$29 to $38

109TH ST., 102 WEST.
Four rooms, bath; steam heat and hot water..........$18

SEE JANITORS, OR

CHAS. S. KOHLER & BRO.,
306 Columbus av., near 104th st.



THE WHARFEDALE,

604 and 606 West 115th St.

NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSES.

Magnificent view of the Hudson River and Palisades. One block from Columbia College. They are are suites of seven rooms and bath on first floors. Eight rooms and baths on all upper floors, with every modern improvement. Rents from $700 to $960 per annum. For further particulars apply to Builder on premises.

WILLIAM BROADBELT.

PORT ROYAL,

246 WEST 129TH ST.,

ONE BLOCK FROM 130TH ST. "L" STATION; MODERN SEVEN-STORY APARTMENT HOUSE; TWO ELEVATORS DAY AND NIGHT; ELEGANT HALL ENTRANCE AND LADIES' RECEPTION ROOM; 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH; LIBERAL CONCESSIONS TO PARTIES RENTING NOW.

Apartments of six large, light rooms and bath; every modern improvement; handsomely and newly decorated; rent only $25; 58 West 98th St. Agent Pocher, 595 Lexington Av.

---

388 Central Park West, 98th and 99th St.
5 rooms and bath; elevator, electric light, telephones, and all modern improvements.
Rents, $45 per month; yearly leases.

148 West 64th St.
7 rooms and bath; all improvements; rent, $38 to $45 per month.

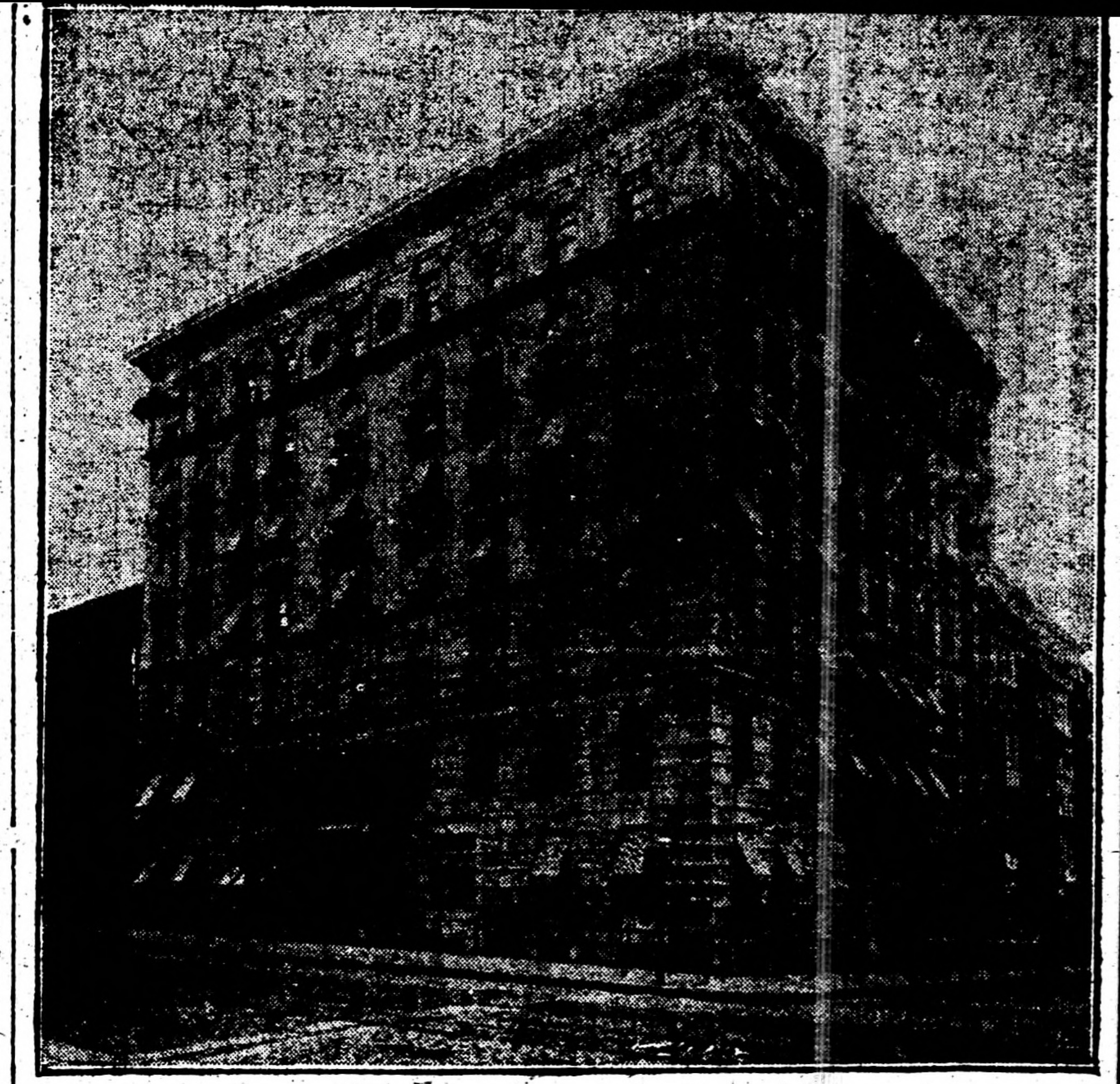
60 West 101st St.
5 rooms and bath; all improvements; rents, $30 to $36. Janitors in each house, or
ROBERT RANKIN,
35 Manhattan Av., 102d St.

THE STUYVESANT,

238-44 EAST 13TH ST.,
a short distance from Broadway;
five to ten room Apartments, especially large and light; rents, $40 to $75 per month.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

FREE—ONE MONTH—FREE.

A corner apartment, six rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water supply; only $25. Apply, 2,474 7th Av., corner 144th St.
Agent, POCHER, 595 Lexington Av.

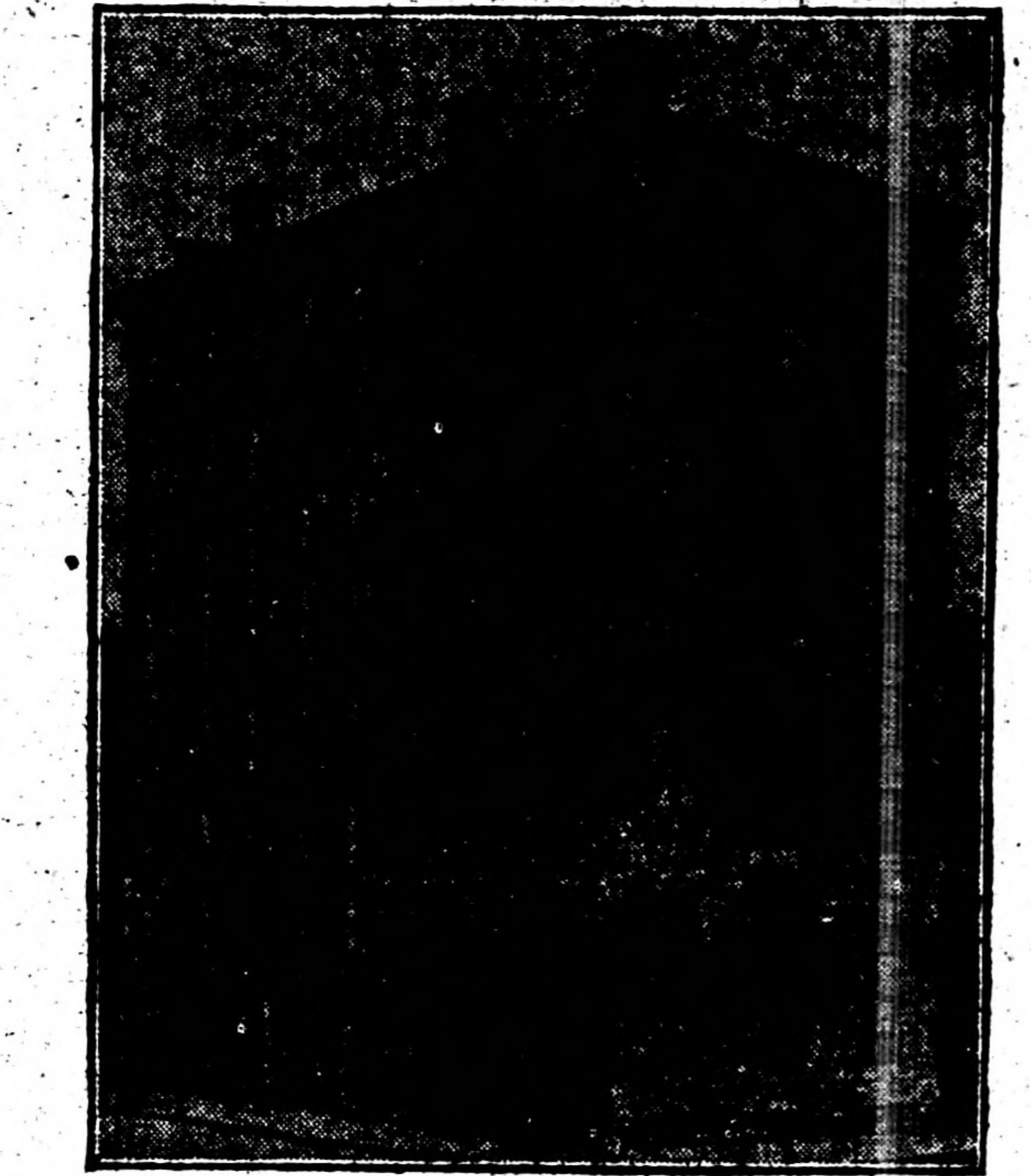


FAIRFAX.

MADISON AVE., S. W. COR. 94TH ST.

Fire-proof, seven-story Apartment House. Choicest location on Carnegie Hill. Highest altitude. Very attractive entrance; reception room off main hall; apartments of 7 rooms and bath; expensive decorations; parquet floors throughout; separate laundry and drying room in basement; telephone each apartment; all-night elevator service. Can be seen evenings.

ERNEST TRIBELHORN,
General Management of Real Estate, Agent, Broker, Appraiser.
CARNEGIE HILL, MADISON AVE., CORNER 91ST ST.
FINE APARTMENTS A SPECIALTY. FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.



1,109-1.111 MADISON AVE.,

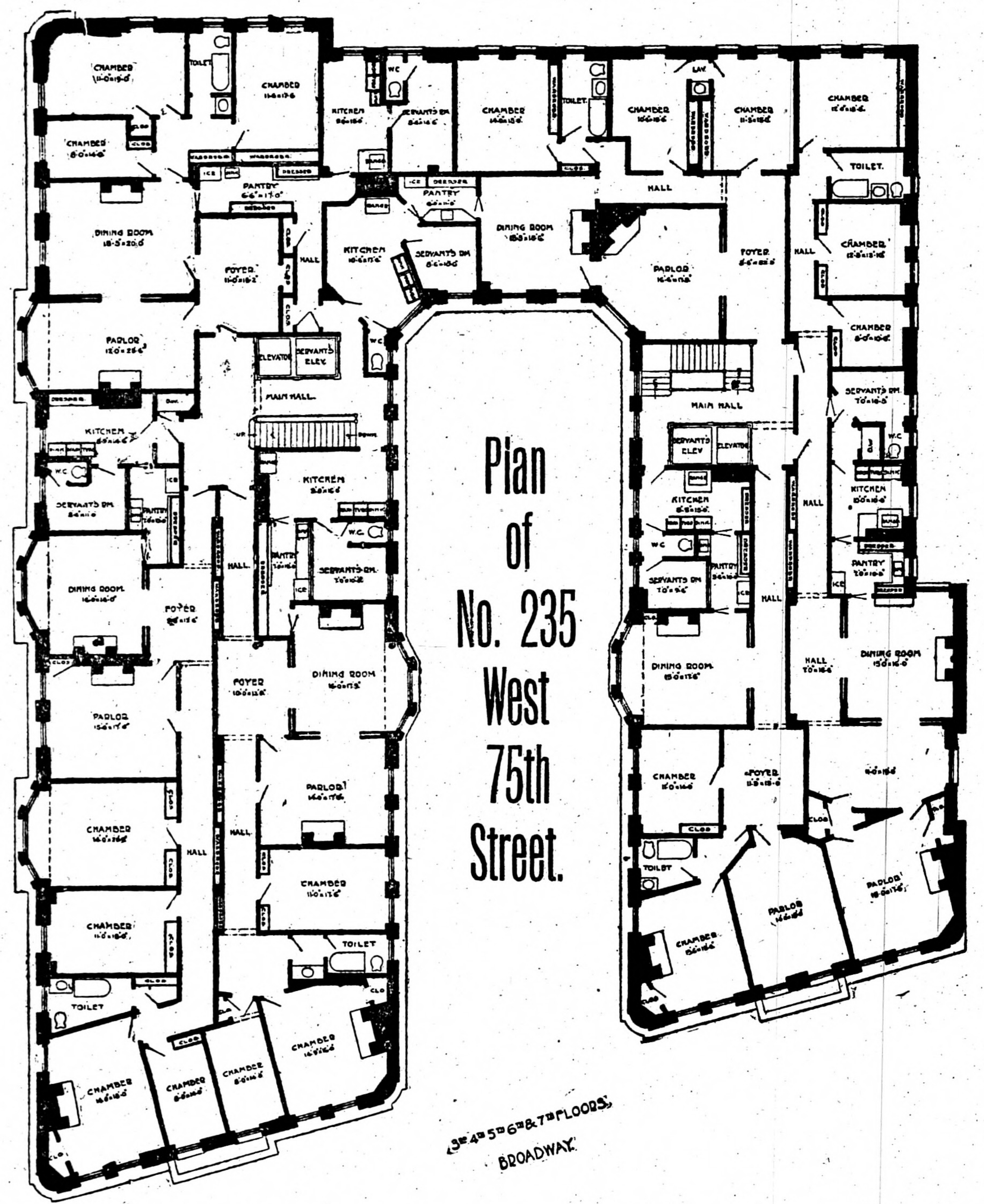
N. E. CORNER 83RD STREET.

One of the most healthful and central portions of the city, on a high elevation, and in close proximity to Central Park. Fire-proof building, constructed in the most thorough manner.

Each floor contains two elegant suites of apartments, finished in quartered white oak, with handsome parquet floors, tiled bathrooms, and open plumbing of the finest quality and workmanship. RENTS $1,600 TO $1,800 PER ANNUM.

CH. VOLZING & SON, 953 3RD AVE., Cor. 57th Street.

SELECT APARTMENTS TO LET



Plan of No. 235 West 75th Street.

The New Astor Apartments

No. 235 West 75th St.

At N. W. Cor. of Broadway and 75th St.

A Fireproof Structure with 42 Apartments,
Arranged in Suites of Seven
to Nine Rooms.

Rents from $1,000 to $3,000.

This Apartment House is built around three sides of a Court, 32 by 102 feet deep. Apply at office of Superintendent on premises. Can be seen on Sundays by appointment only.

Graham Court

The
Largest
and most
unique
Apartment
House
in
New York.

Suites
of from
6 to 10 Rooms

❧

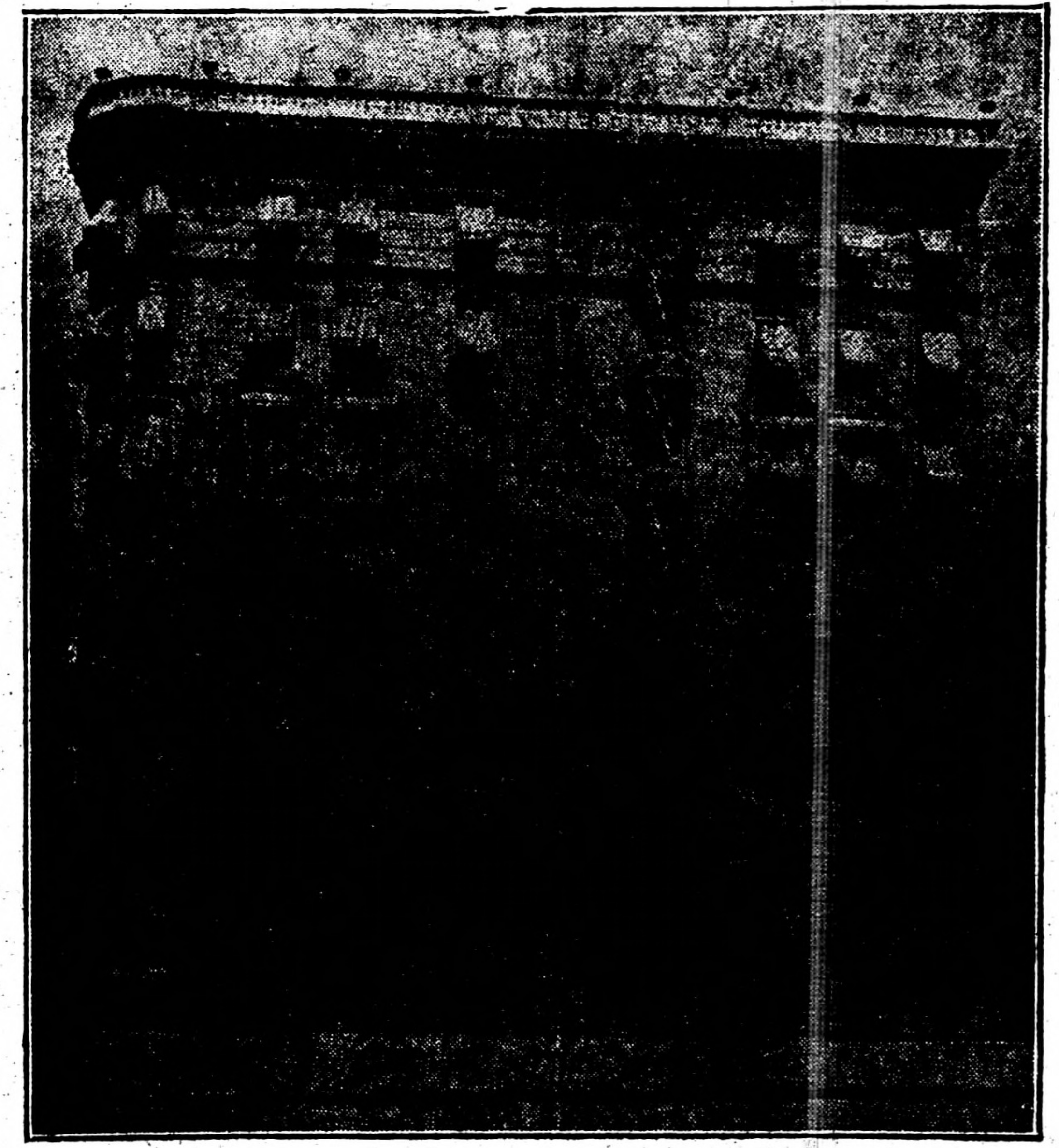
Rents
$1,000
to $2,000
a year.

AT THE MEETING OF

St. Nicholas & Seventh Aves., 116th and 117th Sts.

The apartments are planned on entirely new lines and are exceedingly comfortable and commodious. Numerous novel and attractive features have been introduced. An interior court and driveway 79x108 feet insures an amount of light and air for every room not equalled by any other house in this city.

Illustrated booklet mailed on application. Apply at Office of Superintendent on premises.



CENTURY,

Northeast Corner 119th St. and Lenox Ave.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

The best equipped and most complete elevator apartment house in Harlem; must be seen to be appreciated. The apartments consist of 8 large light rooms and shower bath.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

GEO. W. EGGERS,

BUILDER AND OWNER, ON PREMISES.

A FEW TO SELECT FROM

CARVEL COURT

NEW, SEVEN STORIES.
St. Nicholas Av., Corner 114th St.
OVERLOOKING 7TH AV. DRIVE.

5 and 6 Rooms.

Unusually large and sunny; mail chute; SHOWER BATHS; ample closet space

Rents Attractive.

CAN BE SEEN EVENINGS.

WARWICK

JUST FINISHED,
115th St., Cor. St. Nicholas Av., Facing 7th Av. and Open Plaza;

5 and 6 Rooms.

Large and sunny; abundant closets and storerooms; modern elevator apartment house.

AT MODERATE RENTS.

APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO

WHITEHALL

7th Av. Drive, Cor. 114th, "L."

7 and 8 Rooms.

unusually large;
butler's pantry; abundant
closet space; every convenience.
$1,000 AND UPWARD.

GREYSTONE

(JUST FINISHED.)
No. 304 West 99th St.

7 & 8 Large Rooms.

Baths fitted with every luxury; elevator and liveried service.;
abundant closet space;
Rents $65, $70 and $75.
CAN BE SEEN EVENINGS.
Apply on premises or to

203-207-213 WEST 81ST ST.

7 or 8 Large Rooms,

unequaled for location and price, modern and in exquisite condition;

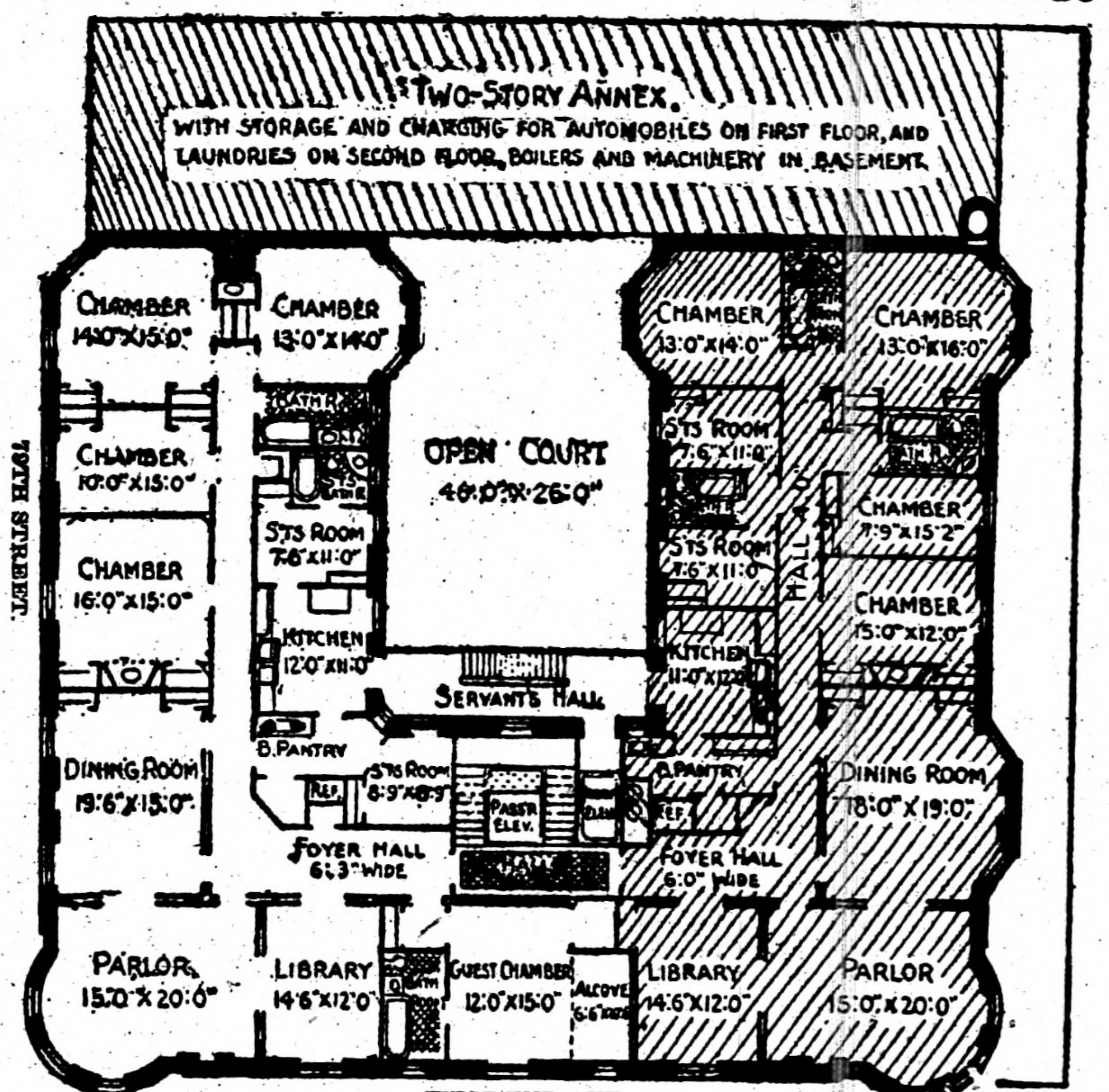
PRICES FROM $45 TO $60.

References required. ☛

WILLIAMS & HAIG, 1,910 7th Av. at 116th St.

THE NEW CENTURY,

Northwest Corner 79th St. and West End Avenue.



WEST END AVE.

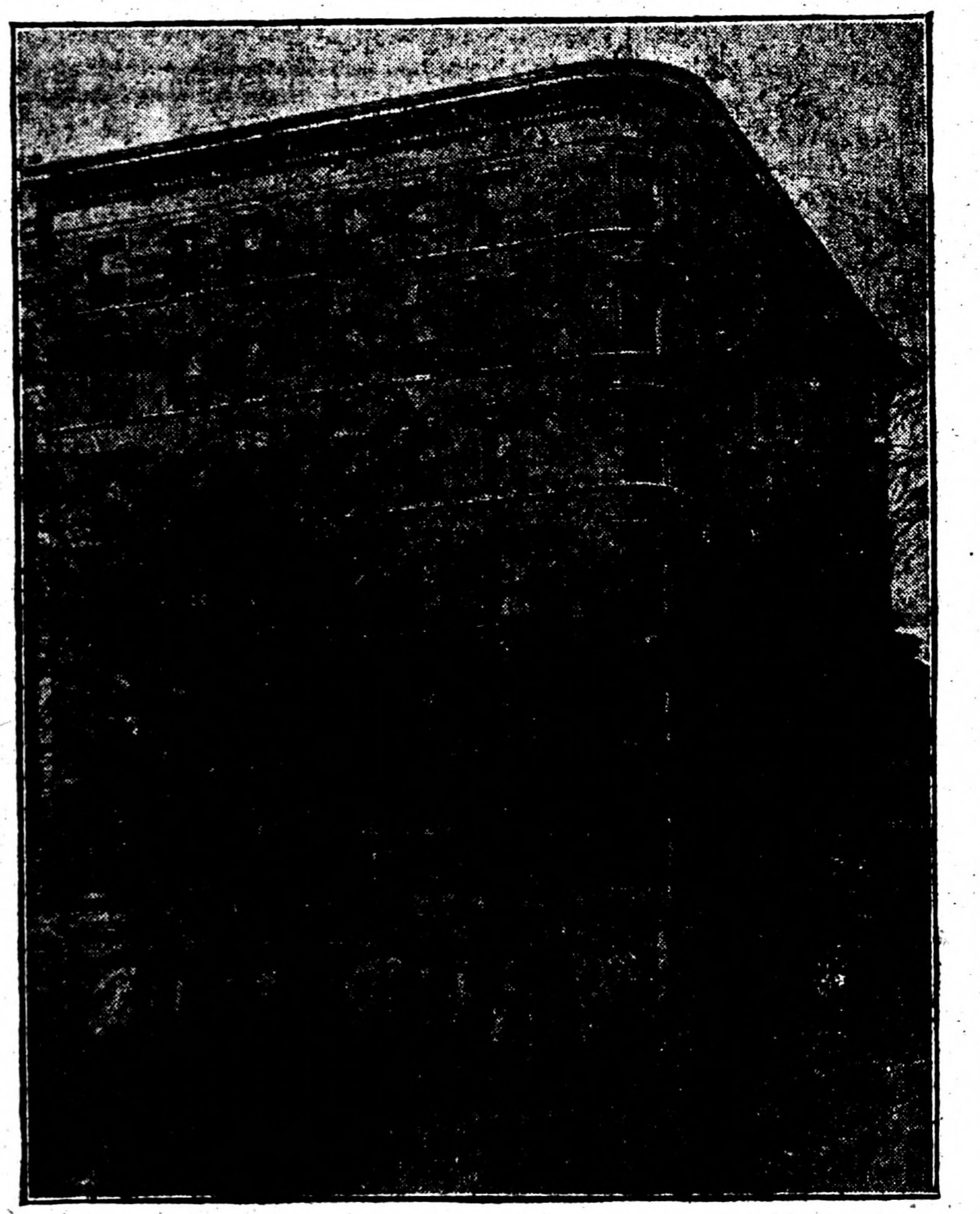
The best equipped and most complete Apartment House in the city. Ten and eleven large rooms (including two servants' rooms) and three bath rooms in each apartment. Electric light and refrigeration included in rent. Separate rooms for butlers and coachmen.

Storage and charging room for Automobiles.

RENTS $2,600 TO $3,600.

APPLY ON PREMISES, OR WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET.

W. B. FRANKE, Architect and Owner, 401 West End Avenue.



THE BROADWAY

Southwest Cor. 101st St. and Broadway

The cheapest elevator apartment on Broadway.
7 Rooms and bath, with all the latest improvements.

RENTS $800 PER ANNUM

Small select families are invited to examine. Apply on premises, or
Paul Mayer, Agent, 211 West 116th Street.

HILLCREST

.....ON... CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS

116th St., Between Morningside Park and Riverside Drive.

A superb apartment house, radically original in its constructive features, and especially designed for families who want commodious homes, large sunny rooms, together with all those appointments and conveniences that contemporary art and science have devised.

HILLCREST is situated at one of the highest points in the city, adjoining the grounds of Columbia College and commanding extensive views from every apartment. Riverside Drive, the Hudson River and the Palisades, all of upper New York, Long Island Sound, Morningside and Central Parks are all embraced in the magnificent panorama.

THE APARTMENTS CONSIST OF 9, 10 AND 11 EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE SUNNY ROOMS, AND BATHS.

A beautiful light reception room, ornamented with a handsome fireplace, is at the entrance of each apartment. The parlors, libraries and dining rooms are en suite, thus affording an amount of room for the entertainment of guests hardly equalled by the average private house. Many of the parlors have bay windows and stone balconies. The main bedrooms are corner rooms and have a southern exposure and are furnished with open fireplaces and mantels. The dining rooms have mullion windows with leaded glass and are finished in venetian oak with high wainscoting enclosing rare tapestry panels, Bramed ceilings and superb electroliers.

SEVEN LARGE CLOSETS ARE PROVIDED IN EACH APARTMENT.

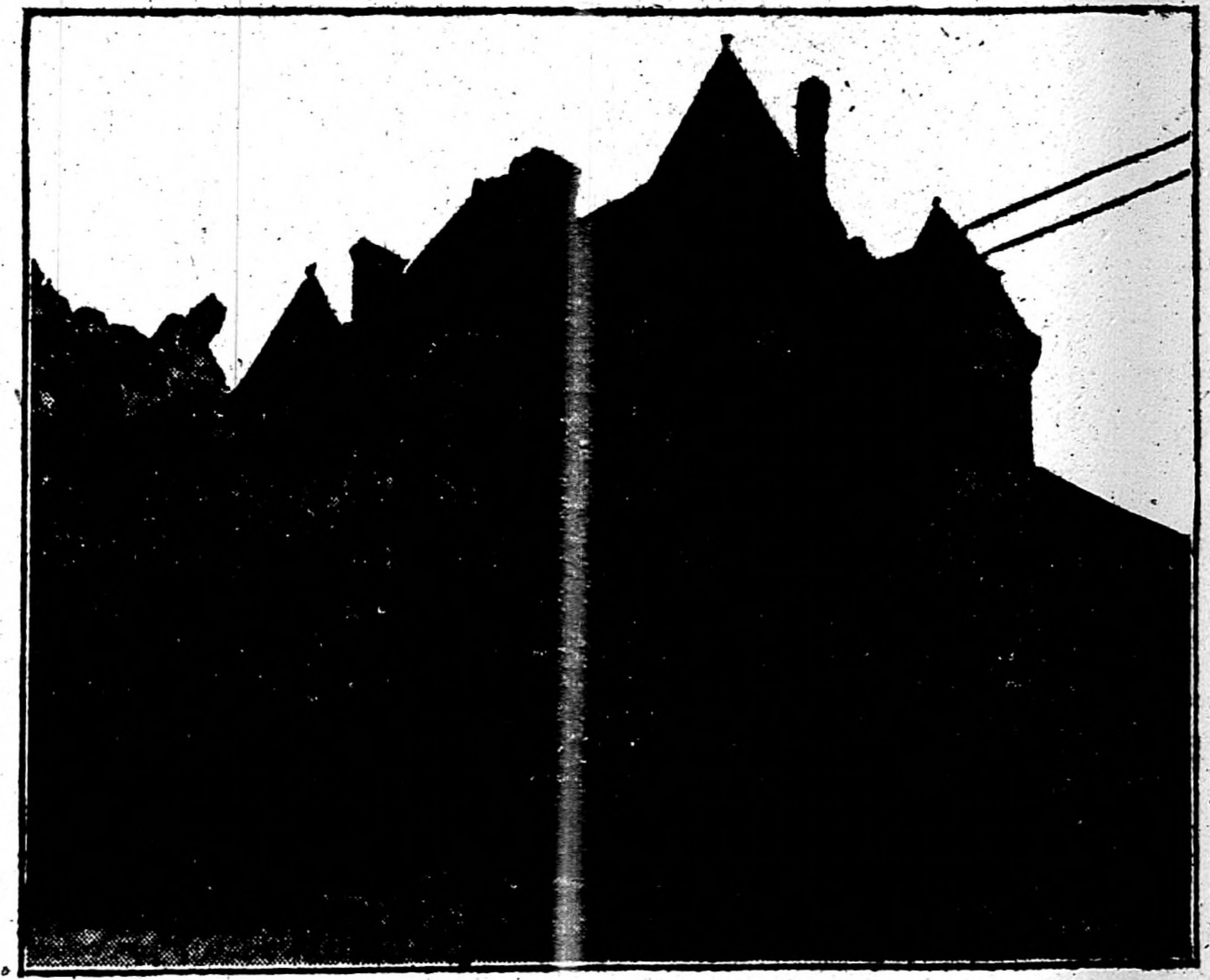
An especially attractive feature are the bathrooms, which are completely equipped with solid porcelain, including walls and floors, solid porcelain wash-stands and baths. All the fixtures and appliances are of the most modern type.

IN SHORT, EVERY KNOWN COMFORT AND LUXURY HAS BEEN PROVIDED.

In the matter of decorations and woodwork, gas and electric light fixtures, no money has been spared to secure rich and beautiful effects.

Among the various modern conveniences are a long-distance telephone in each apartment, a general laundry and steam dryer, special servants' baths, a U. S. mail chute to each floor, electric lights, Otis elevator, bicycle rooms, storage rooms, &c., &c.

HIGH-CLASS LIVERIED SERVICE DAY AND NIGHT
RENTS. $1.400 TO $2.200.



THE RENAISSANCE, Corner Nostrand Av. & Hancock St.

The finest Apartment House in Brooklyn. All improvements. Hot and cold water; open plumbing. Telephone. 7 rooms and bath. Convenient to all car lines. Rent, $600.00 to $750.00. Apply on premises or to
P. FRED'K LENHART, 578 Greene Av., Broo

CONCERNING
Two Thousand Dollar to Ten Thousand Dollar
APARTMENTS
AT THE TURRETS
S. E. Cor. 84th Street & Riverside Drive.

America's most superb residential building, where all the disadvantages of housekeeping may be obviated. Superior in arrangement. Replete with conveniences and innovations not obtainable elsewhere.

Suites of Nine Rooms and Three Bathrooms and Two Servants' Rooms to Suites of Twenty Rooms and Six Bathrooms and Four Servants' Rooms. Dining-rooms wainscoted to the ceiling in Spanish Oak. Beamed ceilings. Open fireplaces, Inglenooks. Oriel and Shakespearian Windows. Radiators beneath window seats. Perfect Sanitation. Marble pastry tables in kitchens. Servants' bathrooms. Laundry, ironing and drying rooms. Yacht landing. Butler's and coachmen's rooms. Servants' rooms do not open into kitchens. No long, narrow, halls. No gloomy rooms.

AT THE TOWERS

N. W. Cor. 94th St. and Central Park W.
One suite of 9 rooms, 2 baths and 2 maids' rooms.

The most complete and luxuriously appointed building yet erected to meet the requirements of refined people. Apply to HARDE & SHORT, Architects, 3 and 5 West 29th St., or to Globe Realty Co., 135 Broadway, between 8 and 5 o'clock, at Room 515.
Suites may be inspected between 9 & 12 noon only.

Choice Apartments and Store.

SOUTHERN EXPOSURE.

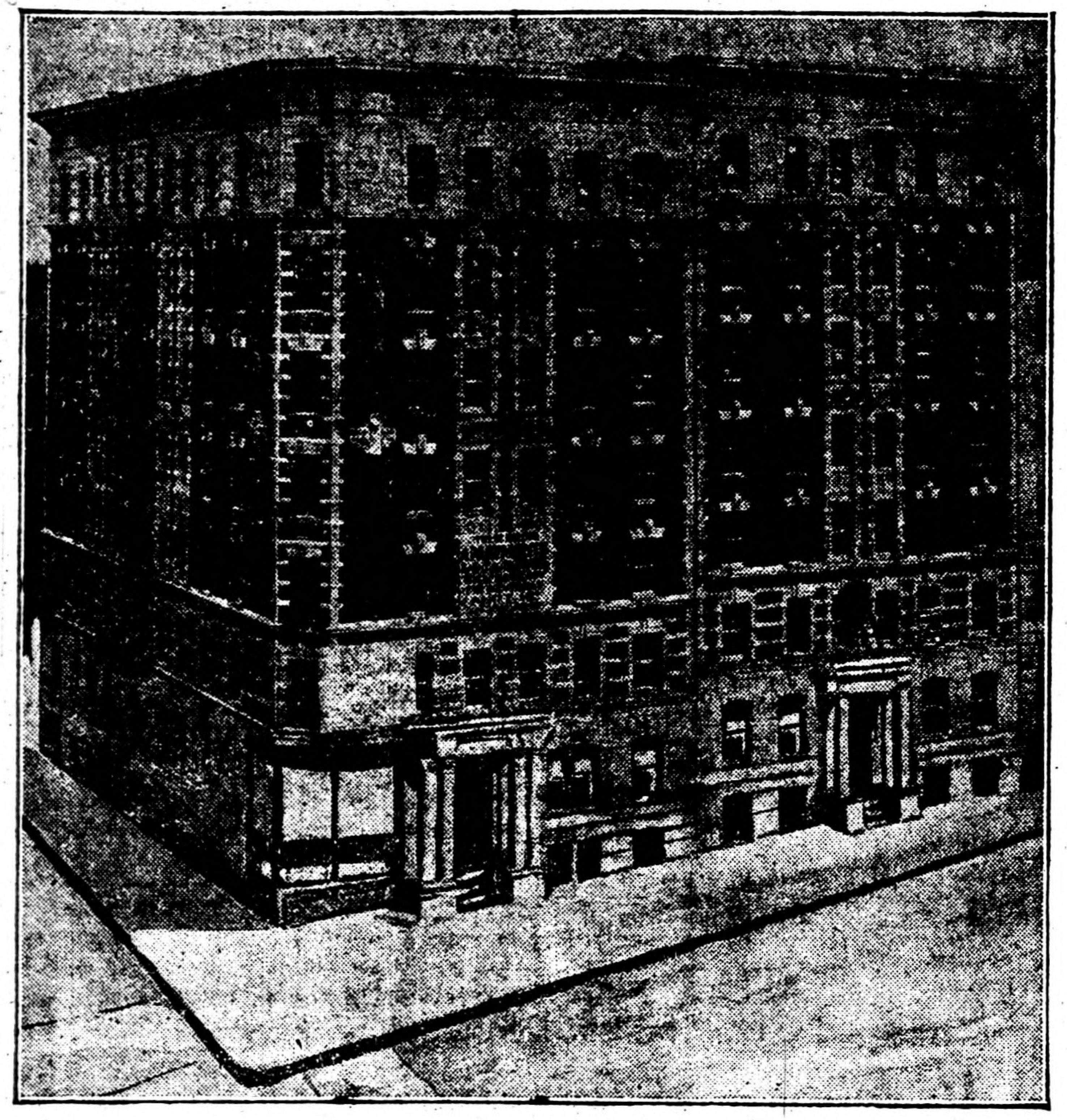
4 & 5 ROOMS

All improvements; all night elevtaor service;

SHOWER BATHS

Apply on premises, **Northwest corner 101st St. and Broadway.**

SELECT APARTMENTS TO LET



The BLYTHEBURN and the LORRAINE

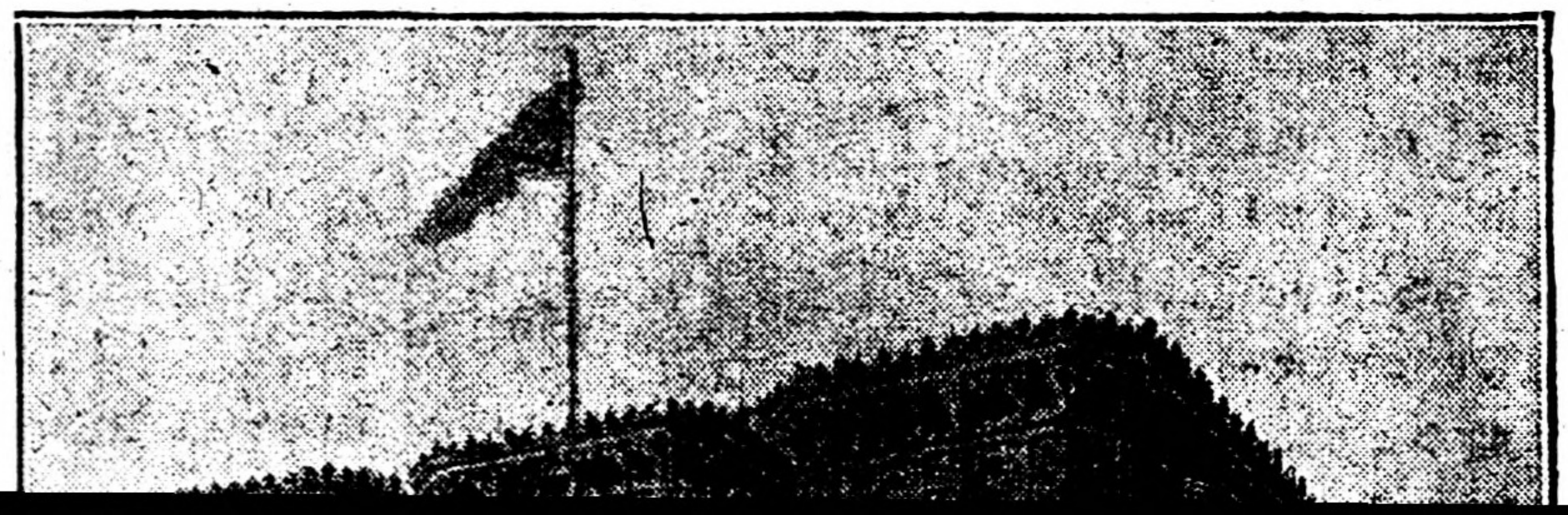
Southeast Corner 99th St. and Madison Ave., Facing Central Park.

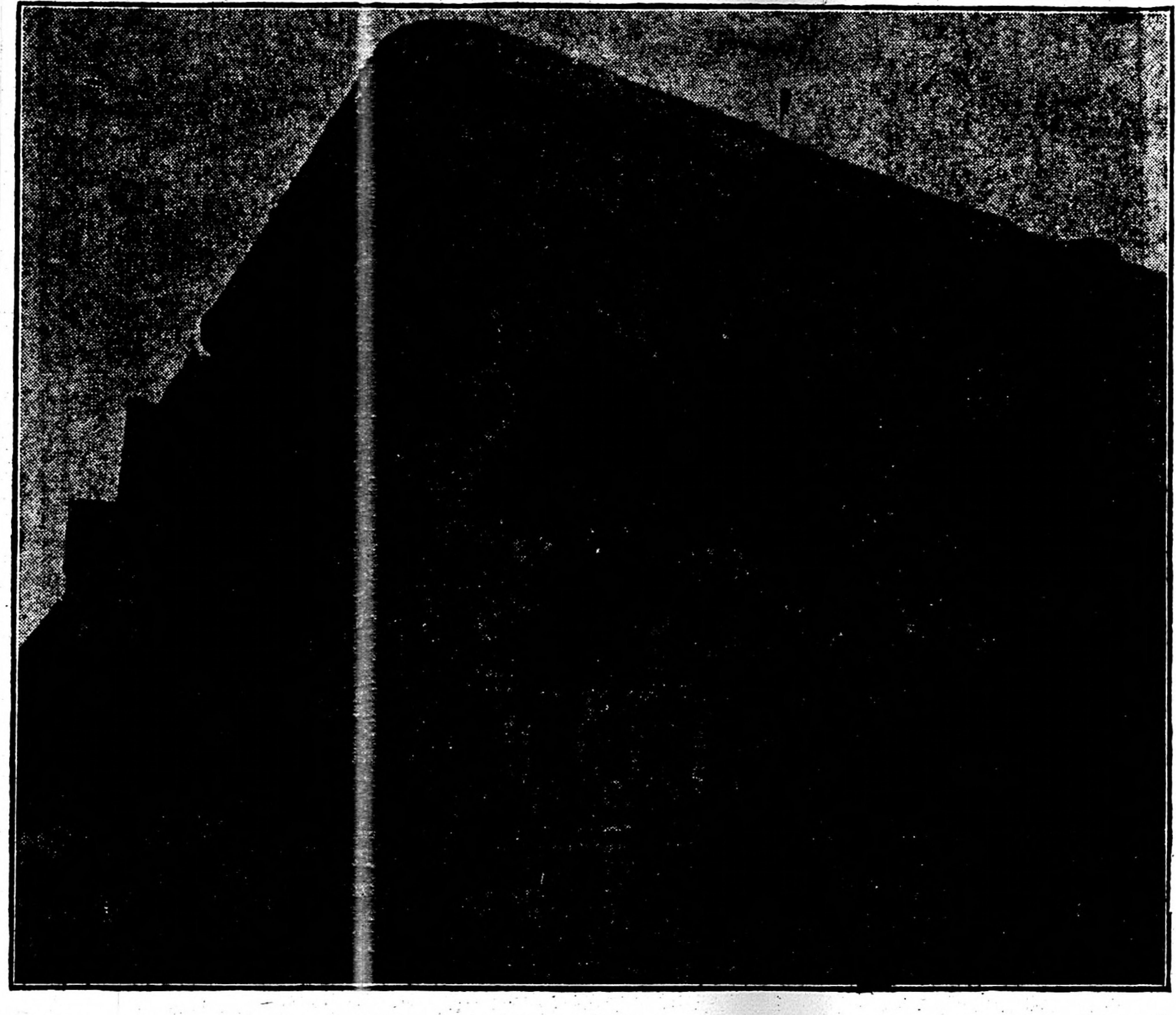
RENT FROM $450 TO $750.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY SEPT. 15.

Seven-story high-class elevator apartment houses consisting of 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; shower bath, steam heat, hot water supply, hardwood floors, dining rooms; Dutch shelved in dining rooms on the European style; cabinet trim throughout; handsome colonial style mantel; A. B. C. elevators; large handsomely decorated halls, with electric light and telephone; hall attendance in uniform; convenient to all surface cars and "L." For further particulars apply to C. M. SILVERMAN, Builder and Owner, on premises.

Telephone 1754—79.





The ROSALIE and the ELSINORE

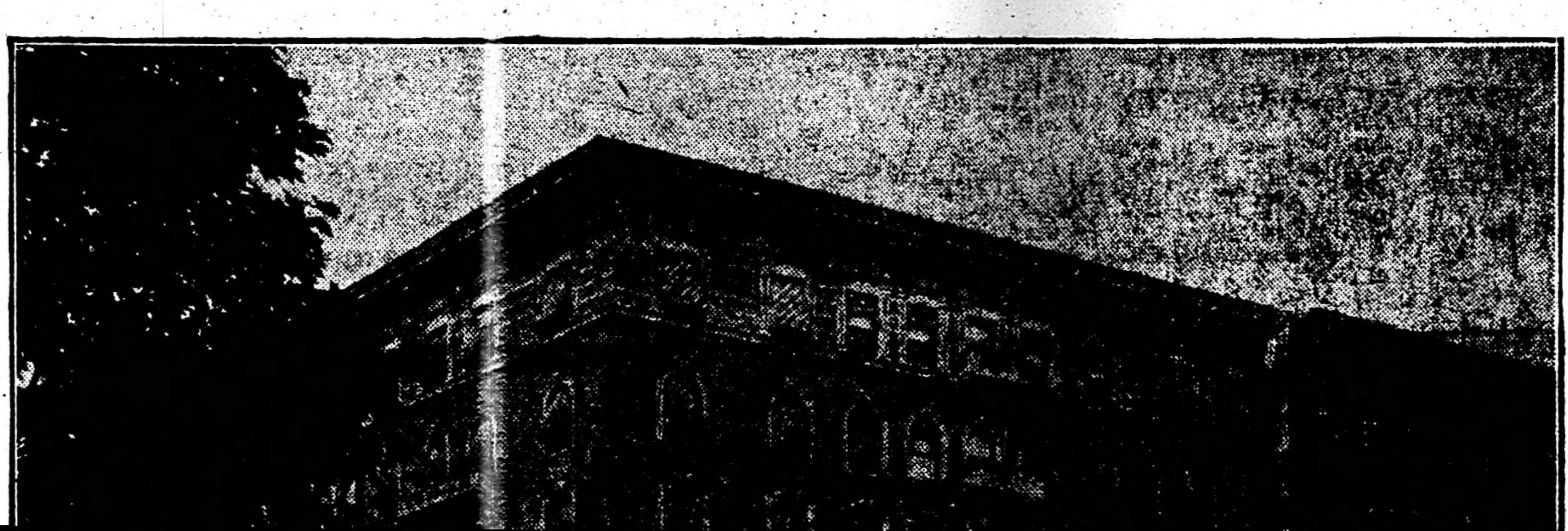
NEW APARTMENTS OF 7 AND 8 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS.

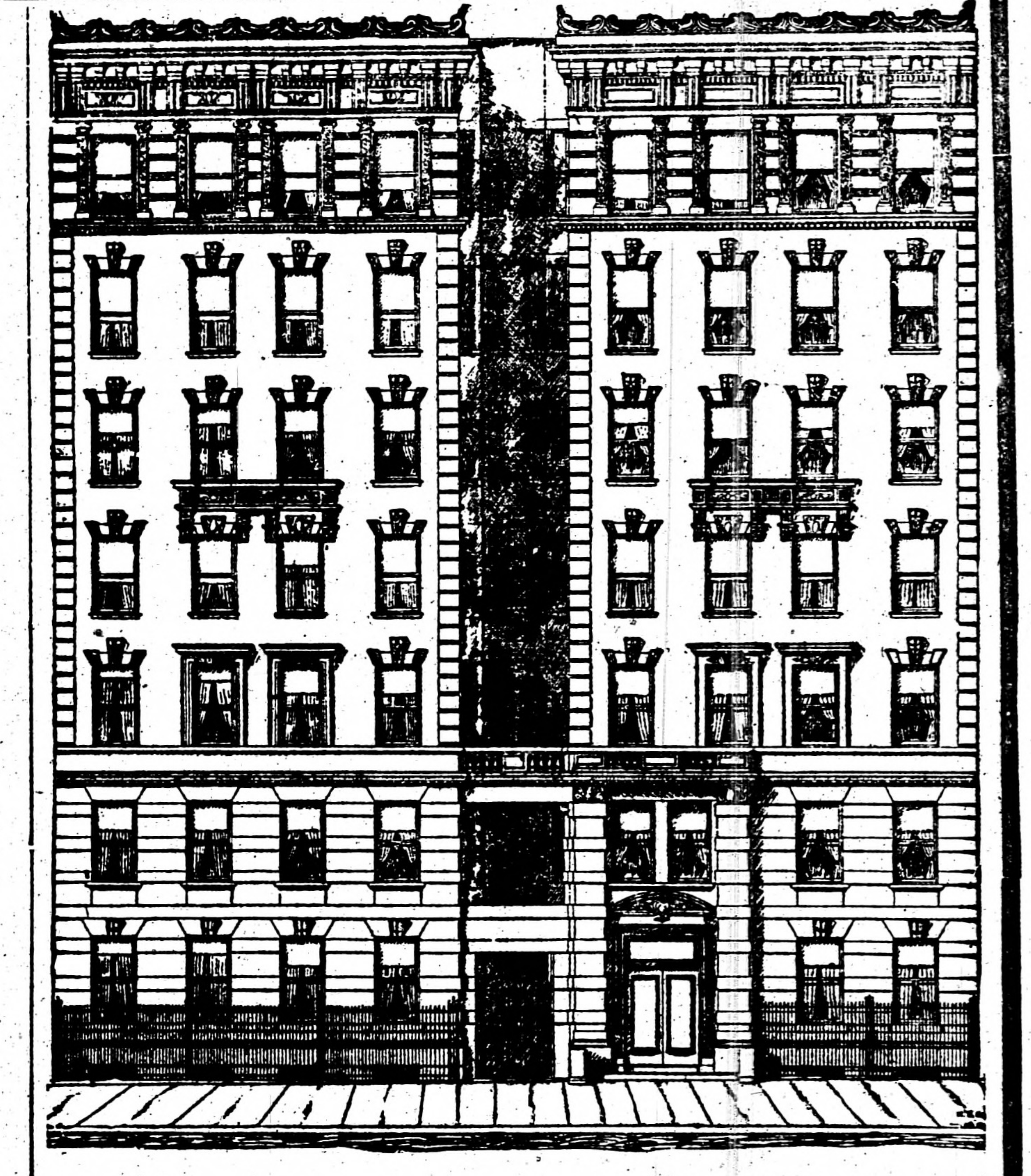
56 WEST 112TH STREET AND 26 LENOX AVENUE.

TELEPHONES 2286 HARLEM AND 2287 HARLEM.

Elevators, Electric Lights, and every modern convenience. Rents $720 to $960 per annum.

F. BRONSON MONELL, 31 Broadway. Tele. 1255 Broad.





50, 52, 54 W. 112th St.

De LEON

Between 5th and Lenox Avenues.

Seven Story High Class Apartment House.

ONE BLOCK FROM CENTRAL PARK.

Main hall and vestibule are wainscoted with Italian marble and richly decorated and furnished. A. B. See electric elevator. Long-distance telephones. Combination gas and electric lighting. Every room is perfectly lighted and ventilated. The apartments are elaborately and expensively decorated. Every apartment has the following appointments: Hardwood cabinet trim throughout, grilles separating parlors from libraries, china closets in dining rooms, handsome mantels in colonial design, porcelain baths. Liveried hall attendance.

RENTS FROM $400 TO $600 A YEAR.
APARTMENTS CONSIST OF 5 AND 6 ROOMS AND BATH.

Accessibility: One block from Madison Avenue cars, one block from the Rapid Transit Subway Station, one-half block from the 110th Street crosstown cars. The 116th cars connect by transfer to all parts of the city. Now open for inspection.

LEON A. LIEBESKIND, Owner and Builder. Telephone 2702B—Harlem.

---

680 TO 702 EAST 138TH ST.

1 Block from 138th St. L Station and Convenient to all Surface Lines.

A FEW STILL LEFT. RENTS COMMENCE SEPT. 1ST.

FOUR ROOMS AND BATH	$22 TO $24 PER MONTH
SIX ROOMS AND BATH	$28 TO $30 PER MONTH
EIGHT ROOMS AND TWO BATHS	$38 TO $40 PER MONTH
TWELVE ROOMS AND TWO BATHS	$55 TO $60 PER MONTH

EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE GOING WITH A HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT FURNISHED AT ABOVE EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

DAY AND NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE. STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER SUPPLY, OPEN PLUMBING, FREE GAS FOR COOKING, STEAM DRY ROOM AND LAUNDRY.

TELEPHONE IN EACH APARTMENT.

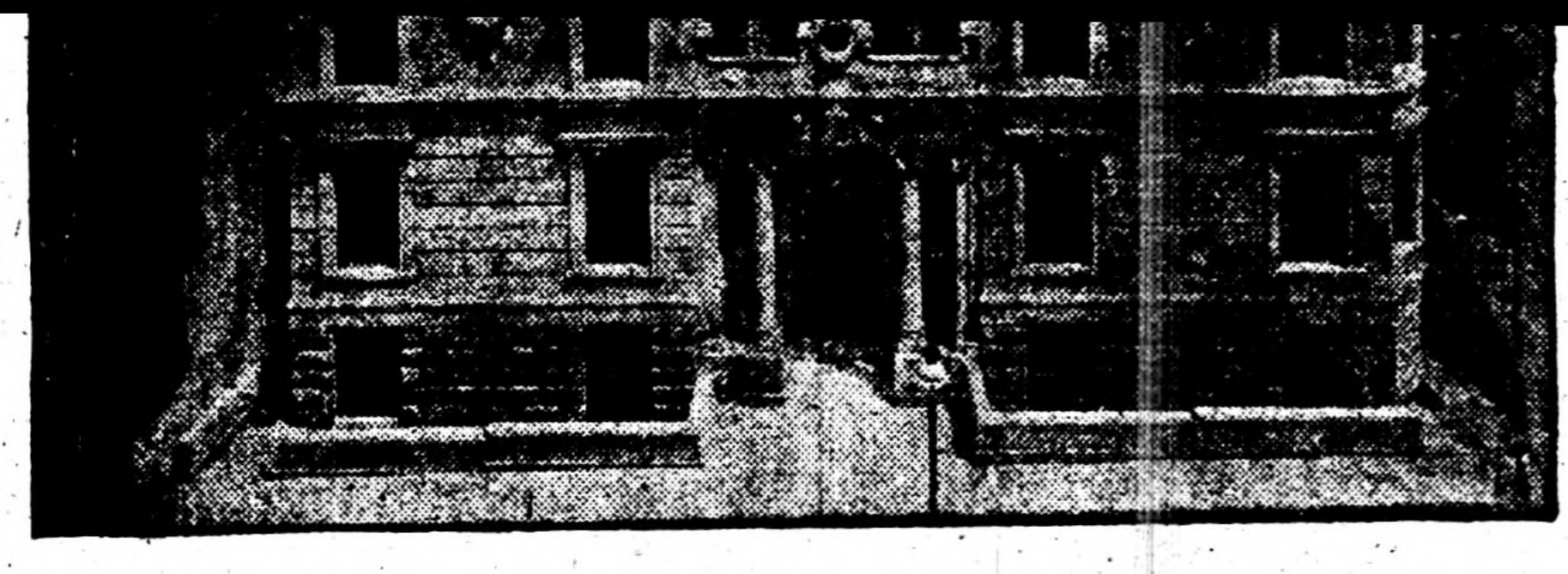
HANDSOMELY DECORATED MAIN ENTRANCE, RECEPTION ROOM, AND CONSERVATORY.

H. L. PHELPS, Agent on Premises. Day and Evening.

TELEPHONE, 704 OR 705 MELROSE.

Four brick and stone apartments on that garden block, Pacific Street, between New York and Nostrand Avenues. These buildings are constructed of Indiana limestone and are artistically designed in Colonial style; each building has four suites of apartments, each of which contains seven rooms, with bath, ample closets, and separate water-closet adjoining the bathrooms, all the rooms being well lighted and ventilated and pleasantly arranged. Glass lined cabinets, ice boxes, and Jewell gas ranges. The interior of each apartment is finished in antique oak. Vestibule and staircase halls are tiled in mosaics, all side walls being wainscoted, with white Italian marble, laid in panels. Vestibule doors are of wrought iron, with plate glass panels. The prices of the apartments range from $680 to $800.

JAMES R. ROSS, OWNER, 1297 FULTON ST., AT NOSTRAND AVE., BROOKLYN.



537 to 541 West 149th Street.

New, Handsome Apartment House.

Containing suites of 6 rooms and bath and all latest improvements, electric lights, telephone, and elevator service. Rents moderate. Finest location on Washington Heights.

W. W. & J. WATKINS, Owners and Builders,

Telephone No. 347 Highbridge.

SELECT APARTMENTS TO LET

FRANK L. FISHER CO.,

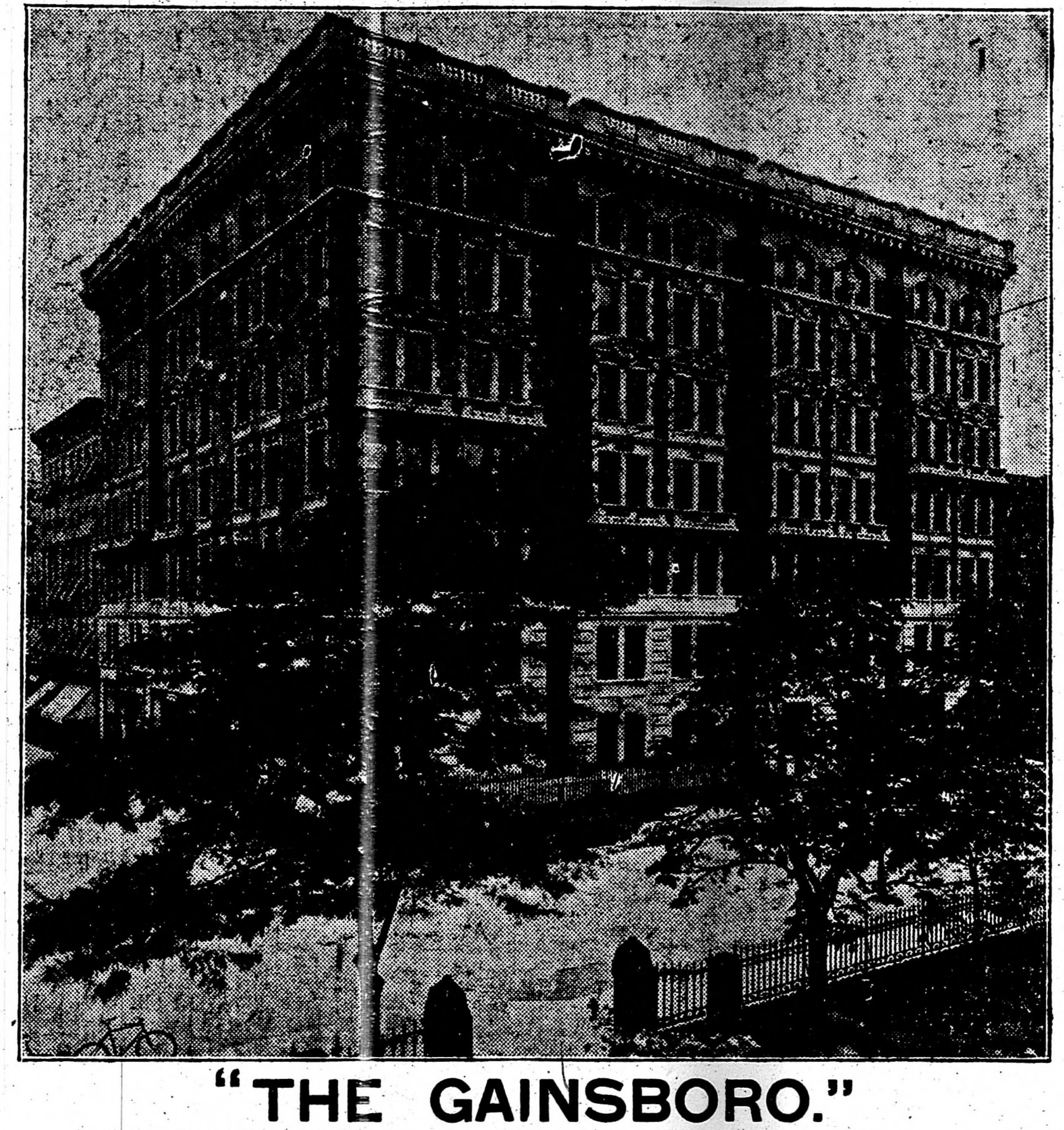
Up-to-Date Apartments on the West Side.

Rent	Apartment
1,200 to 1,500	**265 West 81st St.** 9-story fireproof apartment building. 8 and 9 rooms and bath; every modern convenience; high-class service in every respect; passenger and servants' elevators.
1,200 to 1,500	**The Buena Vista, 375 Central Park West, new bldg.** 8 rooms and 2 bathrooms; modern and select; elevators and electric lights; first-class service day and night.
1,000 to 1,200	**345 West 85th St.** Modern equipped and handsomely appointed apartments of 8 rooms and bath, elevator, electric lights, &c.
900 to 1,000	**252 West 91st St.** 7 and 8 rooms and bath; elevator, electric light; convenient to "L" station.
720 to 960	**The Iowa, 133 & 135 W. 104th St.** Fireproof building, 6 and 7 rooms and bath. A high-grade apartment building, surpassing in arrangements and conveniences most similar houses; elevator, electric light, &c.; a few choice apartments left.
600 to 850	**161 West 80th St.** Single apartments of 8 rooms and bath, especially desirable.
30 to 40 Per Month.	**155 West 84th St.** Six rooms and bath; exposed plumbing; steam heat and all modern improvements; particularly good value, every room being light.
30 to 40 Per Month.	**132 West 112th St., near 7th Ave.** 7 rooms, tiled baths, gas ranges, &c. Extra wide house, giving large, commodious rooms.
900 to 1,500	**Seventh Ave. Drive, N. E. cor. 113th St.** 6, 7, 8, 9 rooms and bath; every room exposed to light and air; location unsurpassed; elevators, electric lights, etc.
780 to 1,500	**1845 to 1851 Seventh Ave.** ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT, 112TH TO 113TH ST. 5, 6, 7, 8 large, light rooms and bath; extra wide private halls, and rooms adapted for large furniture; electric elevators, lights, etc.; superior service.
360 to 600	**1867-1869 Seventh Ave., 113th and 114th Sts.** A unique apartment building for small desirable families. 2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms and bath; all up-to-date conveniences; elevator service day and night; laundry and steam drying rooms.
660 to 960	**312 to 320 Manhattan Ave., block front, 113th to 114th Sts., facing Mor'gside Park.** HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS. 6 and 7 rooms and bath; parquet floors, electric fixtures, etc.; the situation, fronting Morningside Park, gives to these apartments the most delightful view obtainable.
1,000 to 1,200	**"Eleonore," Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. near Seventh Ave.** Overlooking the most picturesque portion of Central Park; exceptional location, street being under the supervision of the Park Department; 8 large rooms and bath. Dressing rooms between bedrooms, with marble wash basins and shower baths with each suite; electric elevator.
32 to 50 Per Month.	**Manhattan Avenue, 117th St. to 118th St.** Cozy apartments of 5 and 6 rooms, gas ranges, tiled bath, open plumbing; very desirable, select tenants.

Application for apartments may be made at the various buildings, where courteous attendants will be found, or at our offices.

FRANK L. FISHER CO.,

440 COLUMBUS AVE., Cor. 81st St. 1855 SEVENTH AVE., Cor. 113th St.



"THE GAINSBORO."

S. W. CORNER 120TH ST. AND 5TH AVE.

MOUNT MORRIS PARK SOUTH.

APARTMENTS OF 4 ROOMS AND BATH, 5 " AND BATH, 6 " AND BATH, 7 " AND BATH **ALL LARGE ROOMS.**

RENTS FROM $400.00 TO $800.00 PER ANNUM.

The largest type of modern Apartment House, overlooking the most picturesque Park in the city. BUILT ON THE NEW EXTERIOR COURT SYSTEM, THUS OBVIATING ALL ENCLOSED INSIDE SHAFTS, AND ASSURING AT ALL TIMES AN ABUNDANCE OF LIGHT AND AIR. Centrally located, being within one block of the Lenox, Columbus, Lexington, and Madison Avenue cars, and within five minutes' walk of the Third, Sixth, and Ninth Avenue Elevated, or the 125th Street Station of the New York Central Railroad.

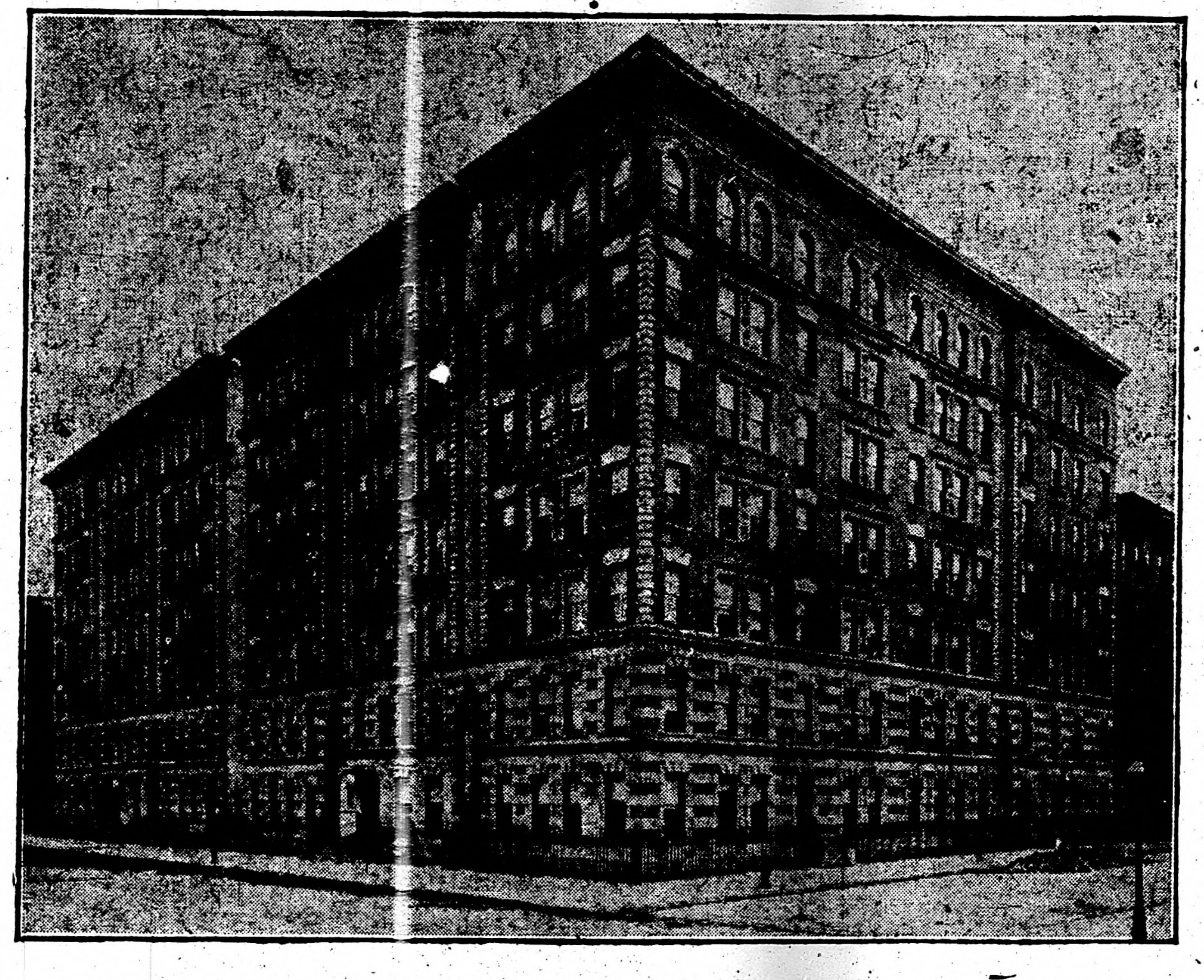
All modern conveniences, including ELECTRIC LIGHT, 2 ELECTRIC ELEVATORS RUNNING DAY AND NIGHT, RECEPTION ROOMS, BALL ROOM, CATERING KITCHEN, TELEPHONES, STEAM DRYERS, etc., etc.

ALSO, A COMPLETELY EQUIPPED FIRE APPARATUS ON EACH FLOOR.

Open for inspection at all times. Apply on premises or write for descriptive pamphlet.

J. FLEISCHMANN & SONS, Owners and Builders, 1,490 FIFTH AVENUE.

TELEPHONE 1,775 HARLEM.



HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS,

Manhattan Ave., between 117th and 118th Sts.,

HESPERUS and PARTHENON

RESTAURANT ON PREMISES.

4 and 6 room, including corners, apartments, rents $40 to $68. These beautiful elevator buildings are situated in a quiet and select neighborhood, within close proximity to Central and Morningside Parks, being two blocks from elevated station, and having mail chutes, electric lights, telephones, elaborate hall with service and elevator running day and night. Apply on premises or McCaul & Soles, owners.

PORTER & COMPANY,

159 WEST 125TH ST.,

OFFER A FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS.

THE OREGON,

28 AND 30 WEST 127TH ST.

Eight large, light rooms and bath; modern in every detail; passenger elevator; uniformed hall service; each apartment 25 feet wide; direct outside permanent light and air.

RENTS, $65 TO $75.

THE LENOX,

NORTHWEST CORNER 118TH ST. AND LENOX AVE.

Seven and eight very attractive rooms; open plumbing; steam heat and hot water; hall attendance in livery; convenient to Lenox trolley and 116th St. "L" station.

RENTS, $40 TO $45.

NEW BUILDINGS,

118TH ST., 414 WEST,

NEAR COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Model apartments of six large, light rooms; magnificent views of Morningside Park, the Hudson River, and the Sound; every up-to-date improvement; handsomely finished; exposed nickel-plated plumbing; elevator and electric lights; uniformed hall service; accessible to 116th Elevated and New Amsterdam Ave. electric cars.

RENTS, $45 TO $55.

THE ASTOR,

28 AND 30 WEST 128TH ST.

Large apartments, seven and eight rooms and bath; open plumbing; steam heat; hot water supply; passenger elevator; telephone.

RENTS, $45 TO $50.

THE BEAUMONT,

2,027 7TH AVE.

Seven rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water supply; all light rooms.

RENTS $35.

131ST ST., 201 WEST.

CORNER APARTMENTS.

Six large, light rooms and bath; modern in every detail.

RENTS, $36.

118TH ST., 101 WEST.

Eight large rooms and bath; open plumbing; steam heat; hot water; uniformed hall service.

$40 TO $60.

128TH ST., 71 AND 73 EAST.

Seven rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water supply.

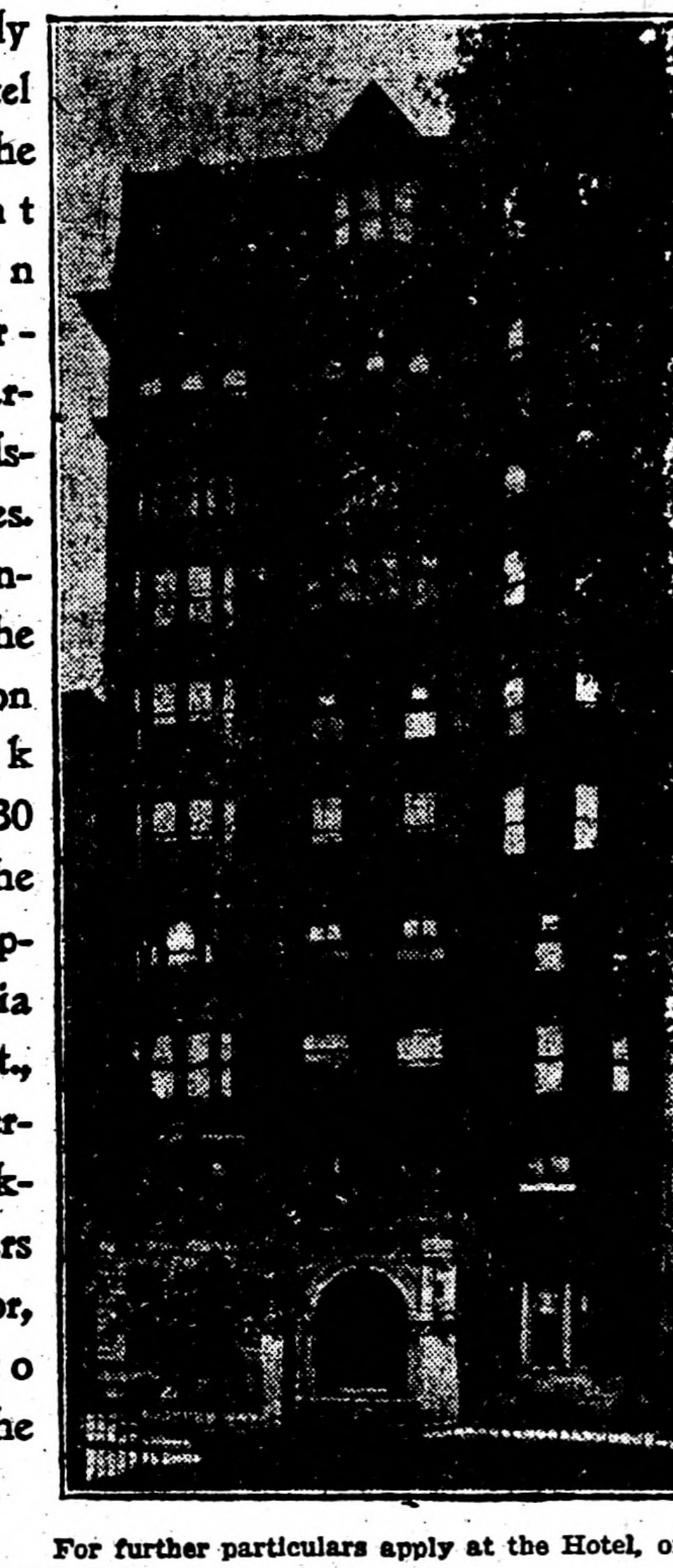
RENTS, $30 TO $32.

Our list is now ready, giving particulars of many other locations. Send for it. Apply to janitors on premises or

PORTER & COMPANY,

159 WEST 125TH ST.

THE ARLINGTON, 62-64 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN.



Select family apartment Hotel situated on the highest point of Brooklyn Heights, overlooking the Harbor, Staten Island, and Cities. Is but 15 minutes from the business portion of New York City, and but 30 minutes from the theatre and shopping districts, via South, Wall St., and Fulton Ferries and Brooklyn Bridge. Cars pass the door, transferring to all parts of the city.

Apartments to lease from two Rooms and Bath to nine Rooms and two Baths. Rentals from $300 to $1,500 per annum unfurnished, or will be rented furnished, including full hotel service.

* * *

Restaurant on American plan. Board, $7.00 per week.

* * *

Special inducements to bachelors, including valet service.

* * *

Free telephone service, portage, and storage for trunks, bicycles, etc.

For further particulars apply at the Hotel, or to

R. S. BISHOP, Manager, 31 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:12	Sun sets...6:54	Moon sets...8:47

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...10:12	Gov. Isl'd..10:38	H. Gate...12:34
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:23	Gov. Isl'd..10:40	H. Gate...12:36

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, AUG. 20.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Aller, Naples	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Coleridge, Brazil	7:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
El Sud, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Horatio Hall, Portland		5:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monmouthshire, St. Croix, St. Kitt's, &c	12:30 P. M. *1:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 21.		
Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana and Mexican ports	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Mt. Vernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Zeeland, Southampton and Antwerp	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
THURSDAY, AUG. 22.		
Columbia, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lombardia, Naples	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at §6 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at §1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Aug. §18. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Olympia. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Hongkong Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mail, except merchandise which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. §18 and up to Sept. §7, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Umbria, due at New York Sept. §7, for dispatch per steamship Ventura.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 21.

Athesia, Hamburg, Aug. 7.
Cilurnum, St. Michaels, Aug. 11.
Glenartny, Gibraltar, Aug. 7.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Aug. 14.

THURSDAY, AUG. 22.

British King, Antwerp, Aug. 10.
El Mar, New Orleans, Aug. 17.
Ikbal, Southampton, Aug. 9.
Martello, Hull, Aug. 10.
Patricia, Hamburg, Aug. 12.
Pinners Point, Dundee, Aug. 8.
Yang Tsze, Hamburg, Aug. 8.

Arrived.

SS Georgian, (Br.,) Parker, Liverpool Aug. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Leyland & Co., Limited. South of Fire Island at 10:36 P. M.

SS Norman Prince, (Br.,) Knudsen, Shields Aug. 2, in ballast to J. C. Seager Company. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool Aug. 10 and Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:34 A. M.

SS Queen Mary, (Br.,) Simpson, St. Vincent, C. V., Aug. 3, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:35 A. M.

SS Comal, Woodward, Galveston Aug. 9, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Saint Hugo, (Br.,) Stable, Antwerp Aug. 3, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M., 16th.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Holst, Copenhagen July 31, Christiania Aug. 1, and Christiansand 2d, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:35 A. M.

SS Apache, Pennington, Jacksonville Aug. 14 and Charleston 15th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Forest Castle, Taylor, Shields, England, July 31, to Peter Wright & Sons for orders. Arrived at the Bar at 1:15 P. M.

SS Maracas, (Br.,) Jameson, Glasgow Aug. 4, with mdse. in transit to the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Company. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Oneida, Chichester, Providence, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Jamestown, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Sailed.

SS Ferndene, (Br.,) for Newport News.
SS Heathdene, (Br.,) for Wilmington, &c.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Rio Grande, for Brunswick.
SS Algonquin, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Kansas City, for Savannah.
SS Burgermeister Petersen, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Capri, (Ger.,) for Rio Janeiro.
SS Cienfuegos, for Santiago, &c.
SS El Dorado, for New Orleans.
SS Frascati, (Br.,) for Kingston.
SS Aragon, for Newport News.
SS Corby Castle, (Br.,) for Manchester.
SS Geestemunde, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Deutschland, (Ger., tank,) for Rotterdam.
SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) for Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
SS Peconic, (Br.,) for Trieste.
SS Menominee, (Br.,) for London.
SS Potsdam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam, via Boulogne.
SS Tampican, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Falls of Keltic, (Br.,) for Shanghai.
SS San Juan, for Porto Rico.
SS Anchoria, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Zulia, for Maracaibo, &c.
SS Alene, (Ger.,) for Kingsland, &c.
SS Morro Castle, for Havana.
SS Bristol City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
SS Chesapeake, for Baltimore.
SS David, for Port Antonio.
SS Waccamaw, for Georgetown, S. C.
SS Oranja Nassau, (Dutch,) for Haiti, &c.
SS Kentucky, (Dan.,) for Copenhagen, &c.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Umbria, (Br.,) for Queenstown and Liverpool.
SS Concho, for Key West and Galveston.
SS Buffalo, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Saxon Prince, (Br.,) for Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, &c.
SS City of Macon, for Boston.
SS Louisiana, for New Orleans.
SS Calabria, (Br.,) for Marseilles, Leghorn, &c.
SS British Queen, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS City of Birmingham, for Savannah.

Notice to Mariners.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—The marine observer at Sandy Hook reported at 11:58 P. M. that the lights marking Gedney Channel were extinguished.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—SS Barbarossa, (Ger.)

York, via Singapore, Manila, and Shanghai, arr. at Hiogo previous to to-day.

Spoken.

Bark Star of the East, (Br.,) Capt. Dill, from New York for Wellington and Auckland, no date, was spoken in latitude 5 south, longitude 32 west.

and bread, and about half a pint of milk just warm from his own cow. He had not then tasted a cup of tea or coffee for nearly forty years. After breakfast he worked till lunch time, his lunch consisting of a mutton chop and a glass of that ale which, as he himself always says, taken in moderation gives stamina and power. In those

execution against the International Arithmachine Company, manufacturer of computing machines, at 380 Canal Street, for $1,044, in favor of Herman Irwin, on notes and money loaned by different persons, and a keeper has been placed in charge. The company is an Illinois corporation, organized in March 1899, with a capital stock

NAUGHTON, Michael J.—J. A. Philbrick	115
NABEL, William—Hills Brothers' Company	139
SMALL, Benjamin F.—J. Butler	935
TOPLITZ, Solomon B.—J. Loeb	1,062
WARD DRUG COMPANY OF NEW York—J. R. Brevoort	81
WELLMANN, William E. — Muskegon County Bank	290
WOOD, Nathaniel—Acker, Merrall & Condit	274

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Monday, Aug. 19.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Pearson vs. Cuthbert
2—In re Fox.
3—In re Metzgar.
4—Newman vs. Moffett
5—Cox vs. Clarke.
6—Fox vs. Peacock.
7—Minkoff vs. Wopetzky.
8—Hennessy vs. Goldstone.
9—In re Kiesow.
10—In re Mischo.
11—Clay vs. McKey.
12—Weyonarories vs.
40—Lanier vs. Reilly.
41—Bristow vs. Johnson.
42—In re Sulzbacher.
43—Chernick vs. Tiras.
44—King vs. Automatic Smoke Preventer Co.
45—Uhlfelder vs. Geller.
46—Kraushaar vs. Geller.
47—Stine vs. Greene.
48—Messinger vs. Spalding.
49—Reynolds vs. O'Con-

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10 A. M.

Max Fichtelberg.
At 10:30 A. M.
James Dobbin,
Bridget Shinnick,
Katharina Hofmann,
Lewis J. Bach.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT — Special Term — Delehanty, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, Gray, and Monks for the People.

1—Patrick Skelly.
2—Harry Kanobsky, Joseph Oerenstein.
3—Joseph Grande.
4—William Morrison.
5—Owen Curran, Martin Mager, Richard H. Kirwan.
6—Thomas O'Brien. John Murray, James Byrnes.
7—August Berg.
8—George Desantes.
9—Richard Young.
To fix a day for trial.
1—Maurice Bernadin.
2—Edward Hennessy.
3—Isador Barnas.
4—Antonio Asparano.
5—George T. Anderson.
Pleadings.
1—Thomas J. Diamond.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Herrman for the People.

1—David S. Helsinger.
2—Edward Lewis.
13—Daniel Streeter.
14—People ex rel. Lizzie

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Summer Conditions More in Evidence, with Few Interesting Deals.

MORE BUYING NEAR LONGACRE

New Apartment House on Ninety-ninth Street Near Broadway—Other Sales—List of Auction Offerings.

Reports during the last few days have resembled more closely, both in number and in their general character, what is usually expected at this season, but in spite of this the week has not been without its interesting transactions, and as many brokers express the belief that the middle of next month will witness the beginning of Fall business, the "Summer dullness," so called, will have but a very brief period in which to make itself felt.

The Longacre Square section appears to be the only one in which the activity of Spring months seems to be maintained without any appreciable interruption. Last week Hallahan & Ahearn, whose previous building operations have been for the most part on upper Broadway and Central Park West, acquired a site in the Longacre district by the purchase of Dowd & Masten's lots at 142 and 144 West Forty-ninth Street. Almost directly across the street—at 147 and 149 West Forty-ninth Street, running through to Fiftieth Street—the recently organized Municipal Realty Company took title to a large plot. On Forty-fifth Street, just west of Broadway, George W. Stetson, who already owned 141 to 145, bought 147, giving him a plot with a frontage of 69 feet, available for hotel or apartment-house improvement. Further over toward Fifth Avenue, at 41 and 41½ West Forty-fifth Street, a single lot, with two narrow dwellings, changed hands at a reported price of $65,000. This figure, if correct, or even approximately so, shows a remarkable increase in value in that street, to which attention was directed only recently by the statement that Irons & Todd paid about $68,000 per lot for their new apartment-house site, running through from Forty-fourth to Forty-fifth Street.

Of the week's scattering transactions few were in any respect noteworthy. With 157 Fulton Street now in its possession the National Park Bank is in a position to go ahead with the erection of its new banking house, running through from Fulton to Ann Street. The old building at the northwest corner of Chambers and Hudson Streets passed into new hands last week, and with its demolition passengers on elevated trains will have to discover some new landmark from which to get their bearings at Chambers Street.

A series of transactions, referred to in more detail below, has resulted in the acquisition of nearly all of the available vacant property on Ninety-eighth and Ninety-ninth Streets, just east of Fifth Avenue, by the City Real Property Investing Company, in which Charles D. Wetmore and Edmund L. Baylies are interested.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Jessie C. McBride has sold to Toussaint Boucher the plot on the south side of Ninety-ninth Street, 125 feet east of Broadway, 122.6 by 100. The buyer will erect thereon an eight-story elevator apartment house.

John F. Doyle & Sons have sold for A. Newbold Morris to the Central Brewing Company the plot 75.4 by 100 on the east side of Avenue A, 25.1 feet north of Sixty-eighth Street. The lots have been acquired as the site for an ice manufacturing plant.

Weil & Mayer have sold to Louis Haims the six-story brick tenement, with store, 221 East Tenth Street, 25 by 94.10, and the seven-story brick flat 58 St. Mark's Place, 25 by 97.6.

The block front on the west side of St. Ann's Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-second and One Hundred and Forty-third Streets, 125 by 200, has been sold by Edward B. Amend to the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, who purchased several months ago the rest of the block extending to Brook Avenue, as a site for a new hospital.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for John H. Havens the seven-story apartment house known as the Raleigh, 814 and 816 West End Avenue, 50 by 100.

The same brokers have also sold for Ferdinand Hecht a plot of twenty-seven lots on Trinity Avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-sixth and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Streets; also, for Annie E. Powell, to Dr. O. F. Kinloch, the five-story double flat 1,726 Bathgate Avenue. The buyer of the latter property gives in part payment a farm at Ballston Spa.

Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for Matthews & Eppenstein, to a client for occupancy, the five-story American-basement dwelling 317 West Eighty-fourth Street, 17 by 102.2.

W. P. Mangam has sold for H. Hubbard, to George Herbener, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 45 West Ninety-fifth Street, 18 by 100.8.

Further purchases by the City Real Property Investing Company on Ninety-eighth and Ninety-ninth Streets were disclosed by yesterday's recorded transfers. That corporation has bought from Francis J. Schnugg 17 to 23 East Ninety-ninth Street, four flats, on plot 100 by 100.11; from Edward Milius the lot on the south side of Ninety-ninth Street, 200 feet east of Fifth Avenue; from John H. Meuse the plot on the south side of Ninety-eighth Street, 125 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 50 by 100.11; from Alexander J. Mayer, two lots on the south side of Ninety-eighth Street, 175 feet east of Fifth Avenue, and one lot 95 feet west of Madison Avenue, and from the same seller, a plot, 50 by 100.9, on the south side of Ninety-ninth Street, 250 feet east of Fifth Avenue.

The Auction Room.

Two more cases of default by auction bidders during the last week have served to attract renewed attention to the evil, and it is highly probable that at the next meeting of the Auctioneers' Association some effective means of remedying it will come up for serious discussion. What is needed is not some protracted process of civil law, seeking to recover the deficiency usually developed at the resale after such defaults, but some swift and immediate way of dealing with the defaulters.

"If we could only make an example of two or three such bidders," said one of the auctioneers, "it would have the desired effect, and those people who come to the auction room to bid for somebody else would very soon learn to come prepared to carry out their purchases, in case the principals failed to be on hand."

Business itself in the salesroom last week was purely of the routine character, and it is not likely that any of the foreclosures announced for the next few days will be of interest to anybody except the various plaintiffs. Among these offerings, however, are the seven-story building 70 and 74 West Houston Street, near Wooster Street, to be sold on Tuesday by Bryan L. Kennelly, and 93 St. Mark's Place, a four-story flat, on lot 27.6 by 112, among Herbert A. Sherman's announcements for Thursday.

There were recorded last week 231 mortgages for $3,974,978, of which 74, for $777,927, were at 5 per cent.; 103, for $1,304,551, were at more, and 54, for $1,892,500, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 192 mortgages, for $4,506,291; of which 52, for $443,807, were at 5 per cent.; 90, for $3,296,384, were at more, and 41, for $766,000, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, AUG. 19.—By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Thomas J. Rush, referee, 432 West Forty-seventh Street, south side, 418 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 27 by 100.5, five-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $19,487.

TUESDAY, AUG. 20.—By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry B. Culver, referee, 70 to 74 West Houston Street, north side, 69.6 feet west of Wooster Street, 43.2 by 75, seven-story brick building. Due on judgment, $88,684.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 24 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 270 feet west of Third Avenue, 21 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $21,045.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, William C. Davis, referee, Gerard Avenue, west side, 339.7 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 25 by 100, three-story frame flat. Due on judgment, $6,910.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Samson Lachman, referee, 1,379 Second Avenue, southwest corner of Ninety-seventh Street, 25.11 by 75, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $18,832.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Camp-

Ryan, foreclosure sale, Henry Grasse, referee, 417 and 419 West Nineteenth Street, north side, 210.8 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 42.10 by 80, six-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $15,318.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, 1,393 Fifth Avenue, east side, 58.3 feet south of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 17.8 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,220; subject to other mortgages, $14,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilmore Anway, referee, 42 to 46 East Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 85 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 65 by 98.9, six-story brick apartment house. Due on judgment, $51,574; subject to other mortgages for $95,000.

THURSDAY, AUG. 22.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James R. Ely, referee, 35 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 451.8 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,890.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Charles N. Flint, Jr., referee, 93 St. Mark's Place, or Eighth Street, north side, 80 feet east of First Avenue, 27.6 by 112.10, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $21,077.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, James J. McEvilly, referee, 331 East Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 275 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with one-story brick building at the rear. Due on judgment, $7,691.

By Bernard Smyth & Sons, foreclosure sale, Max Moses, referee, 287 Lenox Avenue, west side, 56 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 19.8 by 75, three-story brick dwelling, with store. Due on judgment, $3,293; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

FRIDAY, AUG. 23.—By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Frederick L. C. Keating, referee, 214 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 201.8 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,443.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, August C. Nanz, referee, 841 Southern Boulevard, 125.9 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, 25.3 by 89.3 and irregular, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $11,497.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Walton Avenue, east side, 140.1 feet south of Fordham Road, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 26.10 by 45.10; Mary J. Kingston of 761 Travers Street, owner; Edwin R. Will of 1,362 Fulton Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

Burnside Avenue, east side, 201.10 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, for a two-story frame stable, 25 by 22.4 by 25.6 by 17.10; Robert Ankle of 1,984 Burnside Avenue, owner; T. W. Ringrose of One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $750.

One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, north side, 200 feet east of Harlem River, for a one-story frame shed, 12 by 10; Astor estate, owner; Edward Berrian, King's Bridge, architect; cost, $50.

One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, north side, 200 feet east of Harlem River, for a one-story frame shed, 19 by 150; Astor estate, owner; Edward Berrian, King's Bridge, architect; cost, $800.

Bronx Street, east side, 200 feet east of Samuel Street, West Farms, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 50; Justus D. Mitchell, Bronx and Clover Streets, West Farms, owner; T. W. Ringrose of One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, south side, 172.4 ft east of Boston Avenue, to a two-story dwelling, with store; Martin Schmitt, premises, owner; T. W. Ringrose of One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 21 Bowery, to a one-story engine room; Morris Jacoby, Times Building, owner; F. Ebeling of 97 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $800.

No. 316 West End Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling; Sarah R. Smith, Cohassett, Mass., owner; A. W. McCrea, Jr., architect; cost, $625.

No. 110 to 114 West Thirty-second Street, to an eight-story brick office building; Mrs. T. J. Duffy of 215 West Eleventh Street, owner; William Kurtzer of Spring Street and the Bowery, architect; cost, $250.

No. 168 Eldridge Street, to a three-story brick stable and shop; Julie C. Tompkins, premises, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $50.

No. 151 Fifth Avenue, to a two-story brick church; Trustees of the Church of the Heavenly Rest of 551 Fifth Avenue, owners; James A. Kelly of 50 East Forty-first Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 340 to 344 Broadway, to a five-story brick and marble office building; estate of George Bliss of 71 Broadway, owner; James C. Hoe's Sons of 10 Liberty Place, architects; cost, $600.

No. 158 to 162 East Eighty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick clubhouse; Young Men's Christion Association of 158 Fifth Avenue, owners; J. E. Ware & Son of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $1,000.

Twenty-third Street and Eighth Avenue, northwest corner, to a four-story brick theatre; estate of Jay Gould, 195 Broadway, owners; Charles E. Reid of 105 East Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $300.

No. 143 Liberty Street, to a ten-story brick office building; Central Railroad of New Jersey, premises, owner; Louis Hoenune, architect; cost, $150,000.

Nos. 2,189 to 2,193 Broadway, to a five-story brick tenement; George W. Hetson of 26 East Forty-fifth Street, owner; D'Oench & Yost and L. L. Barnard of 289 Fourth Avenue, architects; cost, $12,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Saturday, Aug. 17.

ACKERMAN ST, w s, 31.4 ft n of Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad Company's land, 57x100; Robert Morison to Albert W. Putnam, (mtg $3,000)	$1
ANTHONY AV, new e s, 168 ft s of Burnside Av, new line, 150x irregular; Carrie Cornell and Louisa Smith to Bernhard Bloch, ⅔ parts, (mtg $4,500)	7,667
EVELYN PLACE, s s, 150 ft w of Jerome Av, 25x100; Robert T. Meeks, guardian, to Bertha B. Meeks	1
JACKSON AV, n w corner of 156th St, 225x79.3x225x176.11; Bertha Weinstein to Ferdinand Kurzman, all liens, (R S 25c)	1
LOT 65, map of Gleason property, Twenty-fourth Ward, 25x100; George Mackenzie to Charles May, all liens	575
LOT 258, map of 370 choice lots of McGraw estate, near Van Nest Station; Karl and Josephine Perina to Charles Marek, (R S 50c)	600
LOT 429, map of Section A of Vyse estate; George W. Flagg to Henrietta M. Carter	1
MOORE ST, w s, 60.11 ft n of South St, 65.6x irregular; Charles W. Lang to John E. Thrall	1
PEARL ST, 273, n w s, 22.2x91.3x13.8x 91.1; Charles H. Becker to Frances V. Dixon, (mtg $31,000, R S $3)	1
UNION AV, 1,146 and 1,148, e s, 76.9 ft s of Home St, 37.6x100; Katrina Hubner to Katrina Masche, all liens	1
WASHINGTON ST, e s, 78.4 ft s of Cortlandt St, 50.9x irregular; Jacob W. Kahn, referee, to Henry J. Norris, (R S $72.50)	72,500
WASHINGTON ST, 719 and 721, n e corner of 11th St; 337 to 345, 75x105x60x118; Thomas F. Kehoe, referee, to William L. Condit and others, executors, &c., (R S $25)	25,000
WASHINGTON ST, 719 and 721, n e corner of 11th St; 337 to 345, 75x105x60x118; William L. Condit and others, executors, &c., to John E. Thrall, (R S $46)	46,000
WEST END AV, w s, 94.4 ft n of 76th St, 22x irregular; George F. Vietor to Louise M. Powell, (R S $20.50)	43,500
3D AV, 3,972, s e corner of 173d St, 25x 99.6x34.9x100; John Koster to Margaret Koster, (mtg $22,000, R S $1)	1
4TH ST, s e s, 100 ft n e of Union Av, 40x100, Westchester; 4th St, s e s, 220 ft n e of Union Av, 20x100, Westchester; the Eagle Real Estate Company to the Columbia Mutual Building and Loan Association, (mtg $5,400)	1
7TH ST, s s, 180 ft w of 4th Av, 25x114, Wakefield; Hannah Baum to Stephen Forshay, (R S 25c)	100
46TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of 1st Av, 25x70.5; Margaretha Schmitt to Nanchen Muller and others, (mtg $8,500)	1
50TH ST, 148 to 152 West; 49th St, 147 to 149 West; Municipal Realty Corporation to William Rau, (mtg $68,500, R S $14)	1
86TH ST, 113, n s, 130 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; William Blaikie, referee, to Martha M. Hall, (R S $11.25)	25,000
88TH ST, 117 and 119, n s, 235.6 ft e of Park Av, 50.9x100.8; Annie Hogan to Theresa Weil, (mtg $37,000, R S $3)	1
98TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 50x 100.11; John H. Meuse to City Real Property Investing Company, (R S $23.75)	100
98TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 50x 100.11; Alexander J. Mayer to City Real Property Investing Company, (R S $19.75)	100
98TH ST, s s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, 25x 100.11; 99th St, s s, 250 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.9; Alexander J. Mayer to City Real Property Investing Company, (R S $56)	100
99TH ST, 17 to 23, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 100x100.11; Francis J. Schnugg to City Real Property Investing Company, (mtg $80,000, R S $16.75)	100
99TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 5th Av, 50x 100.9; Leonard Lewisohn to Alexander J. Mayer, (R S $6)	1
99TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 100.11; Edward Millius to City Real Property Investing Company, (R S $11.25)	25,000
101ST ST, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100.11; Jerry Altieri to Michael Lisante, all liens	1
113TH ST, n s, 121.2 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x 100.11; William Koehler to Solomon	
May 1, 1901	$740
108TH ST, 229 and 231 East, all; Vincenzo Garafalo to Liugi Pittilli, 5 years from Sept. 1, 1900	1,968

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BAYLES, Laura, to Emma R. Ashley; Lots 2, 2½, 3, and 3½, in Block 2,918, map of 176 lots, Bathgate estate, property of Charles B. Beck, 1 year, 6 per cent	$1,000
BAYLES, Laura, to Emma R. Ashley; 3d Av, n e corner of 171st St, 1 year, 6 per cent	2,500
BAYLES, Laura, to Emma R. Ashley; 7th Av, s e corner of 134th St, 1 year, 6 per cent	1,500
BENSON, Mary, to George E. Ferguson; Lot 476, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 1 year, 6 per cent	1,000
BLOCK, Bernhard, to Carrie Cornell and another; Anthony Av, new e s, 168 ft s of Burnside Av, new line, 1 year, 6 per cent	1,266
BURNS, Denis, to Francis W. Pollock; 185th St, n s, 107.8 ft w of Washington Av, new line, demand, note	925
CITY REAL PROPERTY INVESTING Company to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 98th St, s s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, two mortgages, 3 years, 4½ per cent. each	17,000
CITY REAL PROPERTY INVESTING Company to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 98th St, s s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent	17,000
CITY REAL PROPERTY INVESTING Company to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 99th St, s s, 250 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent	34,000
CITY REAL PROPERTY INVESTING Company to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 99th St, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, four mortgages, 3 years, 4½ per cent. each	20,000
CITY REAL PROPERTY INVESTING Company to Charles C. Worthington; 98th St, s s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years	25,000
CITY REAL PROPERTY INVESTING Company to Worthington Whitehouse; 98th St, s s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, prior mtg $25,000, 3 years	15,000
CITY REAL PROPERTY INVESTING Company to Edward Milius; 99th St, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years	17,000
DELAMATER, William, to George H. Robinson; 13th St, n s, 350.10 ft w of 10th Av, &c., 1-6 interest, 3 years	15,000
DURYEA, Ella, to Louis V. Ebert; 63d St, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 6 months	5,000
GOLDBERG, Morris, to Ella O. Willits; 114th St, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 6 months, 6 per cent	26,000
MARCUS, Margaret E., to William N. Burgess, Jr.; 52d St, 242 West, 1 year, 6 per cent	4,200
MASCHE, Katrina, to Louis F. Kuntz; Union Av, 1,146 and 1,148, 3 months, 6 per cent	300
MILES, Mary E., to Julius H. Caryl; King's Bridge Road, e s, 49.11 ft s of 171st St, 2 years, 6 per cent	2,500
PADDELL, Timothy F., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 7th Av, 594 and 596, 1 year, 4 per cent	50,000
PADDELL, Timothy F., to Alvina V. McAleenan; 7th Av, w s, 115.2 ft n of 41st St; 7th Av, w s, 49.11 ft s of 42d St, prior mtg $50,000, due March 1, 1903	14,000
PADDELL, Timothy F., to Jane M. Jones; 7th Av, w s, 115.2 ft n of 41st St; 7th Av, w s, 49.11 ft s of 42d St, prior mtge $64,000, due as per bond	10,000
PITILLI, Ligui, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 108th St, 229 and 231 East, leasehold, secures note, demand	320
POWELL, Louise M., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; West End Av, w s, 94.4 ft n of 76th St, 3 years, 4 per cent	20,000
STURDEVANT, Frank S., to Gerard B. Townsend; 161st St, s s, 172 ft e of Broadway, prior mtg $18,000, (secures bonds of Jay S. Heisler for $114,128 and interest	...
STURDEVANT, Frank S., to Esther H. Byers and another, as trustees; 161st St, 570 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent	9,000
STURDEVANT, Frank S., to Esther H. Byers and another, as trustees; 161st St, 572 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent	9,000
THRALL, John E., to American Mortgage Company; Moore St, 30 and 32, 3 years	28,000
THRALL, John E., to William L. Condit and others, trustees; Washington St, 719 and 721; n e corner; 11th St, 337 to 345, 1 year, gold	40,000
TUBRIDGE, Alice, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 115th St, 229 East, 3 years	5,000
TUBRIDGE, Alice, to John E. Kehoe, guardian; 115th St, 229 East, prior mtg $5,000, demand	3,123
WANG, Cigwald, to George Ringler & Co.; Brook Av, s e corner of 149th St, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent	4,200

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Bankers' Life Insurance Company	$16,031
BALZ, Jacob, to Leo Von Raven	Nominal
FLANAGAN, William C., executor, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company	Nominal
GILBERT, Evelyn M., to William C. Niglutsch	2,000
HANDIBODE, Peter, to Peter Handibode, Jr.	2,400
MEEKS, Robert T., guardian, to Bertha B. Meeks	2,000
MEEKS, Robert, and another, as executors, to Bertha M. Weeks, assigns three mortgages	7,500
REISERT, Antony, to Anna Priester	6,000
SUAREZ, Benigno S., trustee, to Benigno S. Suarez, as executor	27,000
SUAREZ, Benigno S., as guardian, to Benigno S. Suarez, as executor	18,000

Mechanics' Liens.

MADISON AV, 1,675; Samuel L. Lewin against Henrietta Gordon, owner; Asher Gordon, contractor	$145
MOTT AV, e s, 200 ft n of 144th St, 100x 102; H. Rosenwacher against Jerry Altieri, owner and contractor	168
MOTT AV, e s, 200 ft n of 144th St, 110x 102; Martha Manassa against Jerry Altieri, owner and contractor	218
WENDOVER AV, 741; Martha Manassa against Pasquale Catalano and others, owners; Jerry Altieri, contractor	9
WENDOVER AV, n s, 221.11 ft e of Webster Av, 75x84; Jacob Haft against Herbert Aldhous, owner; Lorimer Street Mill Company, contractor	381
3D AV, 3,884 to 3,890; Martha Manassa against Jerry Altieri, contractor; Newman Cohen, owner	81
10TH AV and 42d St, s w corner, 98.9x 120x irregular; 42d St, s s, 140 ft w of 10th Av, 138.9x98.9; 41st St, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 225x98.9; Robert J. Gray against New York Fireproof Dwelling Company, owner; John F. Connelly, contractor	23
10TH ST, 202 and 204 East; J. G. Miller & Co. against J. H. Rosenfeld, owner; Reale & Smith, contractors	90
34TH ST, 359 West; Munker & Campbell against Adolph Rupp, owner and contractor	454

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

114TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 65x 100; Ella O. Willets with Morris Goldberg	$26,000

Lis Pendens.

DEAN PLACE, e s, 100 ft s of Pierce Av, 25x 100, Bronx, and other property in Westchester County; Frederick B. Conklin and another against Stephan Carney and another, (partition;) attorney, W. J. Marshall.

PARK AV, 3,700; Hedwig Edler, administratrix, against Thomas Fanning and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. J. R. O'Kennedy.

WENDOVER AV, n s, 221.11 ft e of Webster Av, 75x84; Jacob S. Haft against Herbert Aldhous and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, D. S. Decker.

80TH ST, 157 West; William I. Hughes against Thomas O. Bullock, (notice of attachment;) attorney, David A. Sullivan.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	.78⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.64
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.40
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.95
Cotton, middling	.08
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅝
Sugar, granulated	5.35
Beef, family	11.75
Beef hams	21.25
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.05
Pork, mess	16.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.07⅝
Lard, prime	9.10
Butter, Western creamery	.20½

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull; Winter patents, $3.40@$3.50; straights $3.20@$3.30; clears, $2.70@$3.10; Spring specials, $4.20@$4.30; patents, $3.40@$3.70; straights, $2.80@$2.95; bakers', $2.20@$2.65; No. 3 Spring wheat, 69¼@71½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 60c; No. 2 oats, 36¼@37c; No. 2 white, 38⅜@39c; No. 3 white, 38¼@39¼c; No. 2 rye, 58¾@59¼c; fair to choice malting barley, 59@63½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.62; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.64; prime timothy seed, $5.25; mess pork, per barrel, $14.10@$14.15; lard, per 100 lb, $8.80@$8.82½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $8@$8.20; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 7¼@7½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.50@$8.60; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.29; clover, contract grade, $10@$10.25.

COTTON.—The local market gave a further demonstration yesterday of what it could do with proper treatment from the bull side. Influences were very conflicting at the start, as they have been more or less all the week. Nevertheless, the bull contingent held the better position at the opening and refused to give way at any time during the session before bear overtures. The opening tone was steady, with prices 1 point higher to 1 point lower. From this level there was a decline of 2@4 points under scattering sales for profits by timid room longs and absence of public buying. While bullish at heart, many room traders feared that the pit was carrying a considerable load and would disgorge this cotton on the first indication of danger. Shortly after 11 o'clock buying orders from New Orleans began to sift in and covering became a feature. Prices rapidly worked higher on this demand and closed

in Central Texas through protracted absence of rain, at the same time noting too much rain in other portions of the belt. The weather forecast gave generally fair weather for the western belt over Sunday, but indicated rains in the eastern belt, with clearing conditions before Monday. Trade reports of the week were strikingly unfavorable, but failed to have pronounced effect, the bull news being more popular from the first. The local market for spot cotton was steady in tone, with prices unchanged, at 8c for middling upland and 8¼c for middling Gulf. Sales were 260 bales, to spinners.

The range of contract prices in the local market to-day was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	7.21	7.22	7.18	7.21@7.22
September	7.20	7.24	7.20	7.23@7.24
October	7.34	7.35	7.29	7.33@7.34
November	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.38@7.40
December	7.37	7.43	7.35	7.43@ ..
January	7.41	7.45	7.39	7.45@ ..
February	..	..	..	7.45@7.46
March	7.43	7.48	7.42	7.47@7.48
April	..	..	..	7.49@7.50

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 17.—Cotton—Spot quiet; prices 1-16d higher; American middling, fair, 5 1-16d; good middling, 4 13-16d; middling, 4 17-32d; low middling, 4 5-16d; good ordinary, 4 1-16d; ordinary, 3 13-16d. The sales of the day were 4,000 bales, of which 300 bales were for speculation and export, and included 3,800 bales American. Receipts, 2,300 bales, all American. Futures opened quiet but steady, and closed steady; American middling, low middling clause, August, 4 25-64@4 26-64d, buyers; August and September, 4 22-64d, sellers; September, 4 22-64d, sellers; October, good ordinary clause, 4 10-64d, buyers; October and November, 4 7-64d, buyers; November and December, 4 5-64@4 6-64d, buyers; December and January, 4 5-64@4 6-64d, buyers; January and February, 4 5-64@4 6-64d, buyers; February and March, 4 6-64d, buyers; March and April, 4 6-64@4 7-64d, buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Bearish conditions and to some extent sentiment also prevailed in the wheat market on Saturday, causing half a cent loss in prices during the regular session. Trade was local and featureless, apart from a little foreign buying at the start. Cables from English markets came ⅛ to ⅝d net higher, and private advices claimed that France would require not less than 100,000,000 bushels this year, against anywhere from 30,000,000 to 60,000,000 bushels heretofore estimated. The latter influence caused moderate steadiness here for a time, but was offset by indications pointing toward larger receipts next week, and by local unloading. The visible supply estimates were for a decrease again. Northwest weather news contained little feature except that harvesting districts were a little menaced by the storm now coming up from the South. Contrary to expectations seaboard clearances, through large New Orleans shipments, aggregated 71,500 bbls flour and 771,500 bushels of wheat. Northwest weekly receipts were 1,839 cars, against 1,245 cars last week, and 1,696 cars a year ago. On the late curb trade was narrow, September closing at 77c at 1 o'clock. No. 2 red was quoted at 78⅝c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 80⅛c, and No. 1 hard, Duluth, 88⅛c, all free on board, afloat.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17.—Close: Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 71c; September, 70⅝c; December, 73⅛c; May, 78¼c; No. 2 hard, 70⅝@71¼c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 60¼c; September, 60¼c; December, 61¼c; May, 64¼c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 38c; September, 37⅝c; May, 40⅝c; No. 2 white, 39¼c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 17.—Wheat—Close: September, 68⅛@68⅝c; December, 70⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 69⅛c; No. 2, 67⅛c. Flour—First patents, $3.85@$3.95; second patents, $3.65@$3.75; first clears, $2.80@$2.95; second clears, $2.20. Bran, in bulk, $14@$14.50.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 17.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 73⅝c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 71⅝c; new, 71⅛c; September, 70⅝c; October, 70⅝c; August, 70⅝c; December, 71⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 68⅛c. Oats—36⅛@36⅞c. Corn—56⅝c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 17.—Wheat—Easier; close: No. 1 Northern, 72½c; No. 2 Northern, 70⅛@72c; September, 71¼@71⅜c. Rye—Steady; No. 1, 59⅛c. Barley—Steady; No. 2, 64c; sample, 40@63c. Corn—September, 58⅛c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Rye Flour—Quiet; fair to good, $2.75@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.15@$3.50. Cornmeal—Firm; kiln dried, $3.20@$3.60, as to brand. Bag Meal—Firm; fine white and yellow, $1.50@$1.60; coarse, $1.80@$1.85. Feed—Quiet; Spring bran, spot, $17.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $18@$18.25; Spring bran, bulk, $17.50; coarse Winter bran, $18.50@$20; city brands, $18.50; cornmeal, $29; linseed oil cake, $29; corn oil cake, $22.50; hominy chop, $21; oil meal, $29.50@$30.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	77⅝	77⅝	77	77⅛
October	77⅞	77⅞	77⅜	77⅛
December	79⅝	79⅝	78 15-16	79⅛
Corn—				
September	62⅝	63	62⅝	63
December	64½	64½	64⅛	64½
Lard—				
August	..	..	..	9.10

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	72	72	71¼	71¼
October	72½	72¼	72	72
December	74⅛	74⅛	73½	73⅝
Corn—				
September	59	59⅝	58⅛	58⅝
October	59⅞	60	59⅞	59⅞
December	61½	61⅝	60 11-16	60⅝
Oats—				
September	36⅛	36⅛	36	36
October	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
May	40⅛	40⅛	39 5-16	39⅜
Lard—				
October	8.85	8.92½	8.85	8.90
January	8.87½	8.87½	8.85	8.87½
Ribs—				
October	8.20	8.30	8.20	8.27½
January	7.95	8.00	7.95	8.00
Pork—				
October	14.17½	14.20	14.17½	14.17½
January	15.50	15.50	15.47½	15.50

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Steady; mess, $15.50@$16.50; family, $16.25@$16.50; short clear, $16.25@$17.50. BEEF—Quiet; mess, $9.50@$10; family, $11.50@$12; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $16@$18. BEEF HAMS—Steady; $20.50@22. DRESSED HOGS—Firmer; bacons, 7⅝c; 180 lb, 7⅝c; 160 lb, 7⅝c; 140 lb, 8c; pigs, 8⅝c. CUT-MEATS—Pickled bellies weak; smoking, 10½c; 10 lb, 9½c; 12 lb, 9c; 14 lb, 8⅝c pickled shoulders dull, 7@7¼c; pickled hams quiet, 11c. TALLOW—Firm; city, 5c; country, 5@5¼c. LARD—Quiet, $9.10; city lard steady, $8.50; refined lard steady; South America, $9.85; Continent, $9.25; Brazil, kegs, $10.25; compound firm, 7@7¼c. STEARINE—Dull; oleo, 9¼c; city lard stearine, 10¼c.

COFFEE.—The range of contract prices in the local market to-day was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	...	...	...	4.80@4.85
September	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.80@4.85
October	...	...	...	4.85@4.90
November	...	...	...	4.95@5.00
December	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.05@5.10
January	...	...	...	5.10@5.20
February	...	...	...	5.20@5.25
March	...	...	...	5.25@5.30
April	...	...	...	5.30@5.35
May	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.40@5.45
June	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.45@5.55
July	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.55@5.60

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market quiet; good average Santos, 4$800; stock, 795,000 bags; receipts, 44,000 bags; interior receipts, 55,500 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened ¼ pfennig higher; at 2:30 P. M., was net ¼ to ½ pfennig higher; sales, 8,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened quiet, unchanged; at 12 M., advanced ¼f; sales, 8,000 bags. January, 35.25; February, 35.50; March, 37.75; April, 36; May, 36.25; June, 36.50; July, 36.50; August, 34; September, 34.25; October, 34.50; November, 34.75; December, 35. Rio—Coffee market steady; No. 7 Rio, 4$900; exchange, 10¼d; receipts, 6,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 25,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 4,000 bags; stock, 429,000 bags.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.50, and in bulk, $4.95; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.45, and in bulk, $4.90; refined, cases, New York, $8.50. Cottonseed oil—Prime crude, barrels, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 40½c; off Summer yellow, 37½c; prime white, 44c; prime Winter yellow, 44c; linseed oil, American raw, 72c; American boiled, 74c; Calcutta raw, 85c; Western linseed oil is quoted 2c under city brands. Lard oil, 69@70c.

SUGAR.—The undertone of the raw sugar market continues easy. Cables again reported a decline in London beet sugar of 1½@2¼d, bringing values down to 8s 3¾d for the August delivery, and to 8s 4½d for the September option. This information had a depressing effect upon local sentiment and prices are still in buyers' favor on the basis of 4c for centrifugal, 3 7-16c for muscovado, and 3 5-15c for molasses sugar.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar regulars, $2.25; tar oil, barrels, $4.25. Spirits of turpentine, 36¼@36¾c. Resin, common to good, strained, $1.40@$1.45; D, $1.55; E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.80; H, $1.85; I, $1.95; K, $2.20; M, $2.65; N, $3; W G, $3.35; W W, $3.70.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 17.—Spirits of turpentine firm, 34¼c; sales, 826 casks. Resin firm; receipts, 3,406 bbls; sales, 2,233 bbls. Quoted: A, B, C, $1; D, $1.05; E, $1.10; F, $1.20; G, $1.25; H, $1.30; I, $1.45; K, $1.70; M, $2.20; N, $2.65@$2.70; W G, $3@$3.05; W W, $3.35@$3.40.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 17.—Spirits of turpentine firm, 32½@33½c; receipts, 68 casks. Resin firm, 95c@$1; receipts, 149 bbls. Crude turpentine firm, $1@$2; receipts, 148 casks. Tar steady, $1.35; receipts, 176 bbls.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 17.—Turpentine, nothing doing. Resin firm, unchanged; no sales.

LIVE STOCK.—Cattle nominally steady. Dressed beef steady. Native sides sold at 6½@9c per lb. Texas beef at 6@7c. No calves received; feeling nominally firm for both veals and buttermilks; city dressed veals, 9@12c per lb. Sheep slow; choice lambs firm but no higher; other grades dull and weak; sheep, $2@$3.75; tops, $4; culls, $1.50; lambs, $4@$6.20; culls, $3@$3.25; dressed mutton, 5@7c per lb; dressed lambs, 6@10½c. No hogs on sale; feeling nominally firm for all grades.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

CARPETS and FURNITURE.—Bought, sold, and exchanged. Call or address Norden, 61 West 125th St. (Open Saturday evenings.)

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 308 East 125th St.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

Boarders Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

1.—123d St., 114-116 West.—Suites of three rooms, large, three-quarter and hall; also large and small rooms; references. Telephone, 2090 Harlem.

7th Av., 2,134, (126th St.)—Handsome large and small rooms, newly furnished; excellent table; table boarders.

21st St., 145 East, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, small rooms, southern exposure; parlor dining room; arrangements Fall and Winter.

21st St., 23 West.—Summer rates; pleasant large and small rooms; parlor dining room; transients; Southerners; reference.

28th St., 237 West.—Very comfortably furnished rooms; large and small; excellent board; moderate terms.

46th St., 315 West.—Comfortable, airy rooms; running water; suitable for two; also small; excellent table; refined.

46th St., 348 West.—Single rooms, with board, for gentlemen; also large front room for couple.

61st St., 116 West.—Nicely furnished room and good board in small family; two flights, east.

73d St., 108 West.—Beautiful rooms, large and small, second floor; private bath; parlor dining room; reference.

80th St., 182 West.—Special rates offered gentleman and couples for season; house first-class; table excellent.

83d St., 129 West.—A refined, comfortable home for business people; moderate prices; accessible; table board; references.

92d St., 36 West.—Desirable rooms in well-kept house; excellent table; American family.

113th St., 318 West.—Large rooms; board optional; especially suited for couples or bachelors; moderate; convenient.

122d St., 122 East.—Large, nicely furnished room, with board; also medium-sized room; terms moderate.

130th St., 258 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms with board; all conveniences; moderate terms.

133d St., 170 W.—Large front room, with or without board; table board.

139th St., 140 West.—Cozy room, 1 or 2 gentlemen; excellent home; transients accommodated; board optional. Osborne.

Lexington Av., 1,343.—Furnished rooms, with board; back parlor, suitable for physician or dentist; also connecting rooms.

$4.50 weekly; educated people. Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av., near 135th St.; country branch.

Furnished Rooms.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

15th St., 353 West.—Large, airy room; also hall room; board optional; American family; reasonable.

15th St., 361 West.—Neatly furnished rooms; moderate rates; all modern conveniences.

16th St., 239 West.—Furnished rooms, single and double; bath on same floors; all conveniences.

16th St., 131 West.—Small front hall room; closet; parlor floor; $2; gentlemen.

17th St., 55 West.—TRAINED NURSES, SPECIAL PRICES; telephone service; use parlor, kitchen, laundry; references respectability given and positively required.

17th St., 326 West.—Desirable large and small rooms, $1.50 to $4; running water; bath; gas. Doonan.

19th St., 16 West.—Desirable furnished rooms, large and small; references.

22d St., 45 East.—Desirable back parlor for physician; use of reception room; also second or third floors; references.

45th St., 41 West.—Gentlemen will find nicely furnished, good-sized rooms; prefer permanent parties; references exchanged.

46th St., 343 West.—Large room, newly furnished; all conveniences. Also smaller room.

48th St., 242 West.—Back parlor; suitable physician; use of reception room; also other rooms; private house; reasonable.

48th St., 123 West.—Two connecting rooms; also single rooms; private house; gentlemen or married couple; reference.

49th St., 235 East.—Nicely furnished rooms; small and large; suitable for two; board optional.

49th St., 234 West.—Desirable room, private family, with or without board; reasonable.

53d St., 141 East.—Parlor floor, suitable for business; other rooms, $2, $5; transients.

55th St., 316 West.—Large rooms, newly furnished; suitable two.

64th St., 101 West.—Couple have furnished rooms to let, with service. Dentist.

67th St., 145 West.—2 lovely rooms; single or en suite; southern exposure; conveniences. Murphy.

76th St., 119 East.—Furnished rooms, $2 and $5; references. Dufour.

83d St., 124 West.—Comfortably furnished parlor, back parlor; also small room; modern apartment; private French family. Boinay.

88th St., 185 West.—Large parlor, bedroom, bath, beautifully furnished; meals if desired; exceptional single room. King.

89th St., 164 East.—Nicely furnished room, bath; private family. Buckley.

95th St., 70 West.—Cool rooms, single, double; private block; Park, Riverside, L; reasonable. Wickerson.

110th St., 109 East.—Large front room, handsomely furnished; private house; suitable for two; terms reasonable.

112th St., 297 West.—Bachelor apartments, two connecting light rooms, bath, private hall; one flight; reasonable terms. Seen Sunday. Padenburgh.

117th St., 136 West.—Bedroom, use of adjoining parlor and piano; one, two gentlemen, respectable ladies, married couple; hot water; bath; steam heat. O'Connell.

123d St., 210 West.—Newly furnished, large rooms, suitable for couple or gentlemen; conveniences.

123d St., 156 West.—Two large connecting rooms; also square and small rooms; private house.

125th St., 316 West.—Furnished rooms, suitable for 3; housekeeping; gas stove, running water, refrigerator; private.

128th St., 264 West, Near L.—Elegantly furnished back parlor in house with private family; low rent.

128th St., 123 East.—Elegantly furnished; in private house; every convenience; from $2 up.

129th St., 234 West.—Apartment in private house, with all conveniences; suitable for doctor or physician.

132d St., 42 West.—Large furnished front room, suitable for 2 gentlemen; also smaller one; bath; private house.

Lady and son, about taking choice apartment on Riverside, every known convenience, wish to sublet to a gentleman desiring exclusive, elegant home two large rooms, private bath; board if desired; will make a perfect home; no other persons in family. Address Elegant, 530 6th Av.

Large, well furnished room, alcove, second floor; every convenience; suitable for a gentleman; good location; handy to all trolleys. Address X., Box 112 Times Office.

Nicely furnished front rooms, single or connecting; couple or gentlemen. 102 West 90th St., third apartment, east.

St. Ann's Av., 282, near 138th St.—Pleasant front room, with every new convenience. Roell, 1 flight up.

Unfurnished Rooms.

104th St, 118 West.—Parlor floor, three rooms; doctor or dentist; second floor, three rooms; suitable couple; heat, running water; private house; southern exposure.

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Piano.—Sight reading, perfect time, measure, French (Conversational) Literature; novel, de-

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Hotel Buckingham, Buffalo, N. Y.

Help Wanted—Females.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Lady intending to learn stenography will be taught by court reporter; will assure excellent position. F. Lusk, 32 Broadway.

Wanted—One lady to mail or superintend distribution of circulars in each town of United States; good pay, permanent employment. Address, with stamp, Mrs. M. Summers, Notre Dame, Ind.

Wanted—A reliable woman as cook and laundress in private family; best city reference required. Call at 104 East 22d St.

Wanted—Fancy feathers; pasters and learners wanted; good pay. Traphagen & Lorey, 55 East 8th St.

Help Wanted—Males.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Agents wanted to write health and accident insurance; city or country; experience unnecessary; splendid inducements offered; commercial travelers, canvassers, and officials connected with social, fraternal, commercial, and industrial organizations, or manufacturing, transportation, or other corporations, can add to their regular income by becoming special agents. Apply Continental Casualty Company, Hughes & Langley, General Agents, No. 59 Wall St., New York City. Telephone, 4,227 Broad.

Cattlemen on live stock steamers principal European ports; also return passage. Shipping Office, 95 First St.

Experienced salesmen in our dress goods and upholstery departments; also saleswomen for hosiery, laces, and ribbons. J. J. Smith, Broadway and Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

Local Manager.—One capable of earning $5,000 per year. Largest concern of our kind in the world. Albert Pick & Co., Chicago.

Manager.—Reliable firm wants capable man to manage branch office, taking direction of business; salary, $1,800 and liberal commission; good references and $800 cash required. Box 356, Philadelphia, Penn.

Salesmen Wanted—To sell our goods by sample to wholesale and retail trade; we are the largest and only manufacturers in our line in the world; liberal salary paid. Address Can-Dex Mfg. Co., Savannah, Ga.

Wanted—Two experienced female polishers on fine diamond jewelry; steady work and good wages. William Scheer, No. 542 5th Av., New York.

Wanted—Young man for subscription clerk; must have newspaper experience and be accurate, painstaking, and prompt. Rapid, Box 215 Times Office.

Situations Wanted—Female.

6c. per line 3 times 12c 7 times 21c Double for display.

Chambermaids.

Chambermaid.—Colored girl as chambermaid in ladies' boarding house; steady, obliging. Lillie, 1,620 Broadway.

Colored woman as chambermaid or housework in flat. Brown, 149 West 51st, top floor, front.

Cooks.

Cook or Chambermaid.—By respectable colored woman; excellent personal references; obliging, industrious. F. T., 1,618 Broadway, (second floor.)

Cook.—Colored; in boarding house; thoroughly competent; excellent carver; bread, pastry baker. Eliza, 1,620 Broadway, (store.)

Cook.—Young girl; thoroughly experienced; industrious, painstaking; country. 401 West 48th St.; ring janitor's bell.

Cook.—Competent North German girl; two years' references from last employer; city, country. 411 West 45th.

Cook.—By first-class Swedish cook; city or country. Cook, 554 3d Av., office.

Cook.—By first-class cook in private family; best city reference. 11 East 83d St.

Thoroughly experienced cook and laundress; unsurpassed city references; steady, reliable. Call, two days, 727 7th Av.

Day's Work.

Respectable colored woman for cleaning mornings; by day or week. Call afternoons, Jane, 1,620 Broadway, (store.)

Washing, Office, or Housecleaning.—$1.25 daily; industrious, respectable young colored woman; references. Lottie, 1,620 Broadway, (store.)

Washing, Office or Housecleaning, Day's Work.—By respectable woman; best references. Mrs. Davidson, 421 West 54th.

Dressmakers.

Dressmaker.—By competent dressmaker; superior cutter and fitter; day or home; reasonable; references. Mme. Behwedder, 242 West 58th St.

Houseworkers.

Housework.—General, by capable, industrious, and trustworthy colored girl; highly recommended. Jackson, 458 West 67th St.

Houseworker.—To do laundry work by the day and cooking by the week; take care of gentleman's room. 1,501 3d Av.

Housework.—Respectable woman for general housework in small family; obliging, industrious. 519 West 48th., ground floor.

Housework.—By colored girl to do general housework; good cook and baker. Williams, 115 West 46th.

Respectable colored woman, general houseworker in flat, or plain cook in boarding house. Martha, 1,620 Broadway.

Two colored girls; general houseworkers; or one as lady's maid; good reference. W., 118 West 47th.

Lady's Maids.

Maid.—Understands manicuring and hairdressing; neat, obliging; excellent references. Mathilde, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone 2,155 Columbus.

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Workingman's Opportunity.—Nice house, Richmond Hill, $1,050; $200 cash, $10 monthly. William Jones, Freeport, L. I.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FOR SALE.—FOUR COTTAGES, 7 TO 9 ROOMS EACH; 50 MINUTES OUT WEST SHORE R. R.; $1,200 TO $2,000; 3 MINUTES FROM DEPOT; TERMS TO SUIT; GREAT BARGAINS; LARGE DISCOUNT FOR CASH. ADDRESS W. D. SNOW, ATTORNEY, 47 MAIN ST., HACKENSACK, N. J.

Bargain.—Substantial 7-room house, finely located in ideal residence town; good altitude; pure air, superb view; entire house, newly and elegantly furnished. Price, complete, $6,000. James M. Hill, Middletown, N. Y.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

$40 buys 5 acres fine soil, with river front; about half timber; terms, $2 down, balance $1 weekly. Harris, Box 28, Times Office.

Palisades Park, N. J.—Cottages, all prices; improvements; gas; electric lights; photographs. Edsall, 7 Warren St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THAMES BUILDING,
Corner Greenwich and Thames Sts.
Cheap rent in up-to-date building; offices adapted for light manufacturing; space to suit tenant; power and electric service.
G. P. HOPKINS, Agt., in Building.

100 FACTORIES 100
Reduced rents for entire Buildings or Lofts to woodworkers, metalworkers, confectioners, cigars.
D. W. HAYNES, 235 Broadway, Room 1.

LOFTS. LOFTS. CHAMBERS ST.
4th loft, 25x125; 5th loft, 25x100; 6,250 sq. ft.; well-lighted; freight and passenger elevator; all improvements; rent to May 1st, 1902, $1,500; 2d year, $1,650. Vernon J. Miller, 150 Nassau St.

3D AV. BRIDGE ENTRANCE, 3 STORES, 25X60; nominal rent; lease desirable tenants; fine location wholesale, retail cigars, tobacco, or other business. Gleason Realty Co., 128th St., 3d Av.

Store, 19 Beekman St., with 2 large skylights, suitable for office, book store, stationery, druggist sundries, tailoring, newspaper advertising agency, &c. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

STORES—LOFTS—STUDIOS.
Factories, Stables, Business Buildings; large complete list; city or country.
AMES & CO., 122 WEST 34TH ST.

SIX-STORY FACTORY, 50X100,
west side, near 34th St.; fine condition; 100 horse power boiler and engine; very low rent; long lease. AMES & CO., 122 West 34th St.

Broadway store, south of Fourteenth St., 34,000 square feet, with rear shipment; possession Feb. 1; rent, $20,000. W. H. Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

9th Av., 359, near 30th St.—Large floor, suitable for any business; rent, $20. Apply on premises, or Pocher, agent, 595 Lexington Av.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

6th Av., 238.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartments; show cases; steamship elevator; janitor.

Large store, 7th Av. and 135th; elegant location drug business. W. C. Roberts, 201 West 135th.

14th St., 124 East.—2d and 3d lofts; power; rent, $50 each. A. K. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FOR SALE
On the Housatonic River & Sound
(Opposite Stratford, Conn.)
AN ESTATE CONSISTING OF 150 ACRES almost surrounded by water; fine mansion, cottage, farmhouse, barn, and outbuildings. Distance 5 miles from Bridgeport, 1½ miles from Stratford.
Further information can be obtained from
GEO. R. READ, Agent,
60 CEDAR STREET. (8662)

For sale, Nyack-on-Hudson, to close an estate, No. 120 Washington Av.; three minutes' walk from South Nyack Station; first-class order; 11 rooms and laundry; hot and cold water; furnace; property inclosed with handsome hedge; lot about 125x150; cost $10,000; will sell for $6,000; terms easy; immediate possession; housekeeper on premises. For further particulars call on or address William H. Addoms, Executor, No. 39 Gold St., New York City.

We can name a better price on the very desirable property northeast corner Highland and Maurice Avs., Ossining, N. Y., than can be obtained from any other dealer commanding a corner so choicely located; size of plot, 180 on Highland Av., 175 feet on Maurice Av.; 12-room house in thorough repair, with barn; might exchange. For executors, James F. Markham, 60 Liberty St., New York City.

For gentleman's country seat this beautiful 17-acre corner lot cannot be beat. Located in wealthy town, Southport, Conn., 77 minutes' ride Grand Central; high elevation, overlooks Sound; every foot under best state cultivation; excellent barn; owned by ladies who have no use for land; willing to sacrifice. Doane & Richards, 45 East 42d St.

FOR SALE—
Country Seats,
Shore Residences,
Building Sites.
Along the Sound.
Apply to Thomas N. Cooke,
Moshier Building, Greenwich, Conn.

Farms, complete in every particular for fruit, chicken raising, also smaller acreage, beautifully situated; high elevation; buildings suitable for boarding house or sanitarium; prices too low to publish; also city bargains. Particulars from Austin B. Burchell, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Attention!—Must sell to close estate; beautiful tract, 54 acres, buildings, at Ridgefield, Conn.; high, healthy, sightly; convenient to New York; valuable for farm, residential, or investment. D. Hull, South Norwalk, Conn.

For Sale—Plot 65 acres, surrounding Underhill Homestead, Tuckahoe, N. Y.; frontage Central Park Av.; suitable for high-class subdivision; see owner on premises. T. B. Underhill.

For Sale—161 acres 2 miles of station; 2 sets of buildings; 8 acres in fruit; fine stock and fruit farm; price $3,500; $1,000 cash, bal. 10 years. J. R. McGonigal, Dover, Del.

Delaware Farms.—Famous for fruits, grain, stock, or poultry; close to seashore and market; all size farms; some nice country seats. J. P. Steward, Milford, Del.

Real Estate Wanted.

(A.)—Seven-family apartment, with store; corner; choicest location in Brooklyn; always rented; income $2,900; price, $30,000; first mortgage, $18,000; trade equity for Brooklyn Italian tenements only. G. Tuoti, 206 Broadway, Manhattan.

Loans made on Bond and Mortgages, prevent foreclosures, and cash paid for Deeds above mortgages and encumbrances; also trade free and clear Jersey for city income. RUBINGER, 132 Nassau St.

We have two hundred parties wanting houses betweet Washington Square and 59th St.; $1,200 to $4,000; send particulars of yours.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Party with $5,000 can obtain half interest in gilt-edged city real estate; business that will stand rigid investigation; capital secured. Dealer, X Box 109 Times Office.

SEND FULL PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY YOU HAVE FOR EXCHANGE; I CAN TRADE IT. W. W. GRANT, 16 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.

To Owners.—Have clients to lease property for long terms, with cash securities and first-class references. Send particulars Rubinger, 132 Nassau St.

SONNABEND & GROMER, 162 W. 116TH ST., Buy, sell, and exchange real estate.
Rents collected. Estates managed.

If you have private houses, flats, or apartments to let, communicate with us; list of tenants on hand. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 W. 116th.

Owners having city property to sell or exchange. Send particulars to Vail & Metra, 171 Broadway.

Wanted—$15,000 on 346 lots in White Plains; principals or lawyers only. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A.—Unfurnished Houses for rent:

Henderson Place, E. 86th St.; 3 story......	$420
46th St., near 8th Av.; 3 story..........	1,400
45th St., near 8th Av.; 3 story..........	1,400
44th St., near Broadway; 3 story.........	1,700
44th St., near 6th Av.; 4 story..........	1,850
43d St., near 6th Av.; 3 story...........	2,000
44th St., near Broadway; 3 story.........	2,000
73d St., near West End Av.; 4 story......	2,200
72d St., near Columbus Av.; 4 story......	4,000

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

A.—We have to rent on 68th and 69th Sts., east of 3d Av., a few three-story highstoop dwellings; exposed plumbing; handsomely decorated; modern in every way; rents, $800, $900, $1,000, and $1,100; caretakers in 218 East 68th St. and 224 East 69th St.; houses pleasantly located in a block of private residences.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

73d Street West
between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.
Three and four story houses.
Janitor, 67 West 73d St., or office of
CLARK ESTATE, 25 West 23d St.

85th Street West
Between Central Park West and Columbus Av.
FOUR-STORY HOUSE.
Apply 73 West 85th St.; or office of
CLARK ESTATE, 25 West 23d St.

A.—64th St., near Columbus, four-story private house; rent, $1,350.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A.—20th St., near 5th Av.; four-story, private; rent, $3,300; possession.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A.—4 East 37th St., four-story English basement house; rent, $5,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable four-story house, 17th St., near Irving Place; 18 rooms; $2,200.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable three-story house, 17th St., near Irving Place, 18 rooms, $2,200.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Beautiful neighborhood; seven light, airy rooms; bath, steam heat, hot water; well kept, quiet, select house; $37.50, $40, $45 per month. 787 Park Av. Gifford.

A.—Wanted for our Fall list, private houses, 8th to 86th St.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

4 and 5 rooms and bath, $10 to $13, near schools, parks, and elevated station. Neubeck & Busher, Willis Av., 149th St.

121st St., 168 West—Elegant seven-room, single apartment, overlooking Seventh Av.; $40. T. Darling, Agent.

Best city location; 509 West 112th St.; five rooms, elevator, electric light, telephone; $38-$45.

62d St., 149 West.—First and second flats; 6 beautiful, large rooms in each; free to September.

10th St., 224 East.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas and coal ranges; $11.50—$14.

60th St., 244 West.—Three rooms; tubs and gas; house entirely renovated; $7—$9.50.

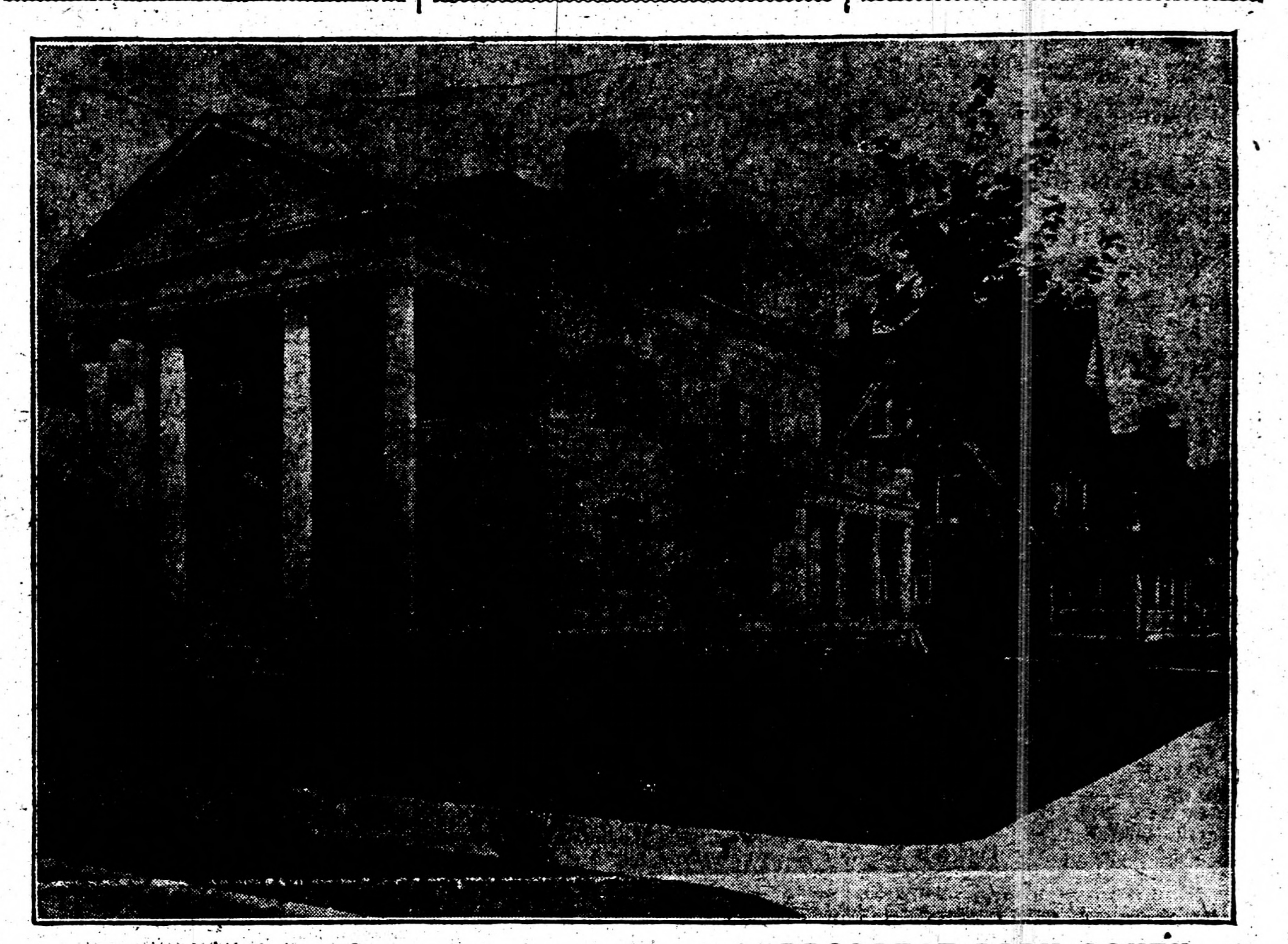
98th St., 157 West.—Large, airy five-room apartments, newly decorated, $14 to $16.

124th St., 314 East.—Large apartment; six rooms, bath; newly decorated; $25.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.



This is a photo of one of the houses for sale in **PROSPECT PARK SOUTH**—the most successful suburban development in Greater New York, because it has absolutely every street improvement possessed by Fifth Avenue, with landscape effects equal to Central Park—all within 27 minutes of the City Hall. Send for illustrated booklet of houses for sale, from $10,000 to $25,000.

DEAN ALVORD, Owner,
No. 257 Broadway, New York City.

FOR SALE—Would you like to spend a half hour inspecting a home that will compare in improvements with advances made in the Sciences and Arts of the Twentieth Century, for one-third the price of a home equally finished anywhere in the Borough of Manhattan? The largest operation ever attempted in either Borough. That beautiful row of thirty-two artistic, circular, octagon, and straight front dwellings on both sides of Sterling Place, forming the block between Underhill and Washington Avenues. Finished with the choicest hard woods; model all-tiled kitchens; electric light combination chandeliers; shower, tiled bathrooms; butler's pantry, and extension dining rooms; paneled ceilings.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE WHOLESALER CAN UNDERSELL THE RETAILER.
Don't do yourself the injustice of purchasing elsewhere until you have inspected these model homes.
Take Flatbush or Vanderbilt Av. cars from City Hall, New York, to Sterling Place, (time, 22 minutes,) one block from main entrance to Prospect Park. The highest and choicest location in Brooklyn.
WM. H. REYNOLDS, BUILDER, ON PREMISES.

REAL ESTATE BROKER,
505 Nostrand Ave.,
Near Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Detached Houses and Villa Plots. Estates managed a specialty. If you are contemplating making a change for fine residence property, can show you choice houses and apartments in the garden spot of Brooklyn; located in the St. Mark's Section.
LYONS

New houses near Boulevard and Park, $2,000; decorated Queen Anne, $3,500; Boulevard lots near Park entrance, $1,000 each; homes for sale, $200 cash, balance less than rent. Beardall, 11 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

Absolutely the best Nostrand Av. corner, Brooklyn; never a vacancy; income $28,000; mortgage $17,000; price $24,000; must sell. Address Atty, 530 6th Av., Manhattan.

Brooklyn Real Estate to Let.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
Houses, flats, and apartments to rent in the Bedford-Stuyvesant-Sumner district of Brooklyn.
If you have not yet found a house to rent to your liking we may have on our list what you want. A few at $40, several at $45, others at $50 and upward. This district of ours is select and desirable.
Flats, with and without heat, ranging in price from $25 to $70.
This district of ours is choice, central, and handsome; only half an hour from N. Y. City Hall; one hour from Grand Central Depot.
CHARLES E. HOTALING,
441 Sumner Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

New 5-story modern Bronx corner flat; price, $48,000; mortgage, $25,000; rent, $4,600; want $10,000 cash and free and clear farm, Long Island, near water preferred. Borgstede, 3,273 3d Av.

(A.)—Will trade $11,000 equity, Manhattan, new down-town Italian tenement, for suburban residence or unincumbered Brooklyn Italian tenements. G. Tuoti, 206 Broadway, Manhattan.

Exchange, exchange, exchange; over 200 exchanges all kinds. Beardall's Printed List, 11 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 W. 116th.

Two Brooklyn privates; equity $10,000; will add cash for good income. Losere, 871 Brook Av., 161st.

Exchange—Desirable flats, other property, for private houses, lots. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE ALLSTON,
17 AND 19 EAST 38TH ST.,
CORNER MADISON AV.
LOCATION UNSURPASSED. CATERER ON PREMISES.
A choice apartment of two rooms and bathroom will be available October 1st; $660 per annum. Also one apartment of four rooms and bathroom, $1,200 per annum.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises, or
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

THE GANOGA,
25 EAST 27TH ST.
Unfurnished, one and two rooms and bath; southern exposure; hotel service; restaurant; all modern improvements. Apartments can be seen at any time. Descriptive booklet sent on application.

58th St. and 7th Av., convenient to all cars. Corner apartment, eight large rooms, from October 1st, $900 per annum.
Others adjoining at $720 to $1,000 per annum.
Six rooms and bathroom, $45 to $55 per month.
See janitor, 917 7th Av., or
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

112 WEST 44TH ST.
BACHELOR APARTMENTS; 2 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH, $600.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE FLORENCE
105 East 18th St.
A few suitable apartments to let; large and small; furnished and unfurnished. Also six rooms and bath for housekeeping.

To rent furnished, an apartment of 7 all light (outside) rooms and bath; exceptional location; references required. X, Box 106, Times.

Long Island Property to Let.

An elegant cottage at Edgemere for season of 1902; open for inspection. T. J. McBRIDE, 71 BROADWAY—(OR EDGEMERE.)

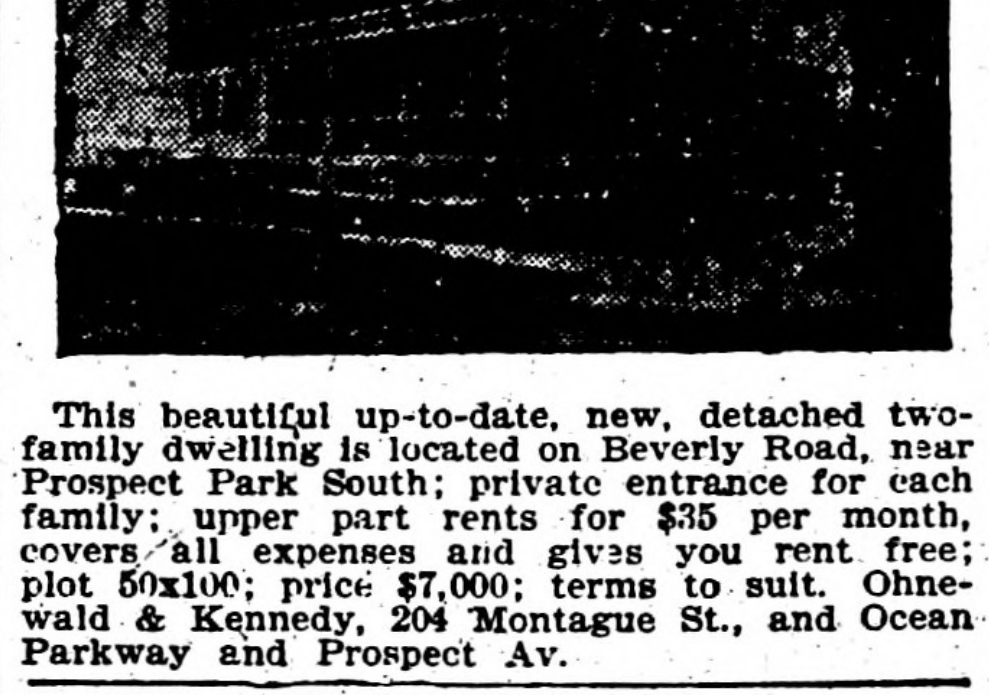
EDWARD JOHNSON, Builder,
14TH AV. AND 58TH ST., BROOKLYN.
Opens To-day for Inspection.

These modern detached houses at prices ranging from $4,500 to $7,500. A small cash payment arranged for if desired, balance as rent.

Features: Seven sleeping rooms, besides tiled bathroom, open nickel plumbing, tiled kitchen, ranges, with gas connection, and porcelain sink; parlor, dining room and reception room all trimmed in polished selected hardwoods, hard panel wainscoting, grill work, open fireplaces, cabinet mantels, rich tiling, wide verandas, lawns.

Location: On 15th Avenue, the Macadam boulevard of Borough Park, between 56th and 57th Streets.

Express trains to New York in thirty minutes. Take Fifth Avenue Elevated, Borough Park Division, to 58th Street Station, on property.



This beautiful up-to-date, new, detached two-family dwelling is located on Beverly Road, near Prospect Park South; private entrance for each family; upper part rents for $35 per month, covers all expenses and gives you rent free; plot 50x100; price $7,000; terms to suit. Ohnewald & Kennedy, 204 Montague St., and Ocean Parkway and Prospect Av.

WASHINGTON AVE.
$30,000 HOUSE FOR $20,000.
ONLY $4,000 CASH REQUIRED.
LOT 40 FEET FRONT.
HOUSE, 33 FRONT.
First floor contains reception room, hall, 2 parlors, library, and extension dining room, with spacious and light butler's pantry; 2nd floor, four rooms and bath; 3rd floor, 5 rooms and bath. Decorators are about to begin decorating, so suggestions of purchaser could be followed. This is an unusually light and airy house.
FRED M. SMITH,
189 Montague St. Telephone 3049 Main.

PROSPECT PARK WEST.
Overlooking the Finest Park in Country.
PRICE, $20,000.
$5,000 CASH.
Three-story and basement buff brick and stone front; hardwood trim throughout; built by one of the best builders in Brooklyn; foyer hall and extension dining room; house will be sacrificed because owner is about to leave New York.
FRED M. SMITH,
189 Montague St. Telephone 3049 Main.

ARE YOU VERY FASTIDIOUS?
DON'T BUY UNTIL YOU'VE SEEN 423 5TH ST., BROOKLYN; MAGNIFICENT 2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK DWELLING; SUPERB CONDITION; ELEGANT LOCATION, NEAR PROSPECT PARK; ONLY $1,000 CASH REQUIRED; OPEN SUNDAY.

$15 MONTHLY. WITH RENT OF UPPER FLOOR,
buys a 2-family brick house and pays all expenses; 11 rooms; 2 baths; cement cellar; open plumbing, &c. WM. E. KAY, builder, 47th St. and 6th Av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Nos. 37, 39, 41 Maspeth Av., Brooklyn; factory and tenement property, free and clear; growing in value as the new bridge to Brooklyn nears completion; ground floor. Apply 193 Greene St., near Bleecker, Manhattan.

Prospect Park West corner at a sacrifice; 3-story and basement stone, all hardwood trim; latest improvements; excellent chance for a first-class home; speak quick; call or write; excellent opportunity. John H. Delack, No. 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

FROM OCTOBER 1ST, IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, NEW 3-STORY AND BASEMENT MODERN DWELLING; NEVER OCCUPIED; HARDWOOD TRIM THROUGHOUT, TILED BATHROOM, AND 1ST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT. BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED IN BEDFORD SECTION. RENT, $60.
Ernestus Gulick Co., Fulton, Cor. Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

$41 66-100 Per Month.
529 Putnam Ave.
All houses on block brownstone.
Asphalted Street.
Two-story and basement, brownstone, newly decorated; declared thoroughly sanitary by Board of Health expert; 9 rooms and bath.
FRED M. SMITH,
189 Montague St. Telephone 3049 Main.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
3½-story extension 25-foot dwelling; all modern improvements; 16 rooms, 2 baths; select block; rent, $1,800.
Ernestus Gulick Co., 350 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

PARK SLOPE.
3-story extension, swell-front dwelling; one block from Prospect Park; all improvements; perfect order; rent, $900.
Ernestus Gulick Co., 350 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

HOUSES FOR SALE AND TO LET,
APARTMENTS.
WE HAVE A VERY ATTRACTIVE LIST OF HOUSES AND APARTMENTS, COVERING ALL SECTIONS OF BOROUGH OF BKLYN. INSPECTION INVITED.
LEONARD MOODY R. E. CO.,
20 COURT ST., 309 FLATBUSH AV., AND 746 WASHINGTON AV., B'KLYN, N. Y.

ARISTOCRATIC FLATBUSH.
Best section East 18th St., between Berkeley Road and Avenue E; elegant new detached dwelling, with every modern improvement; hardwood trim throughout; parquet and double floors; steam heat; extra basins; exposed open plumbing; plot 50x100; price $10,000 to $11,000. Apply to Geo. W. Egbert, owner and builder, on premises, or No. 126 East 19th St., Brooklyn.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

Have few suburban homes for sale, foreclosure prices; $250 down, balance easy terms; unlimited first mortgage money. Austin B. Burchell, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Bargain!—2-story and basement frame house; price, $2,200; cash, $200. John Perry & Co., 373 Fulton St.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE VERONA,
PRESIDENT ST., CORNER SEVENTH AV.; HANDSOME SUITE OF 7 ROOMS AND BATH; EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE, INCLUDING STEAM HEAT, JANITOR SERVICE, ELEVATOR, HALL BOYS, ETC.; SEPARATE STAIRWAY FOR SERVANTS; ALL IN PERFECT CONDITION; CAN BE INSPECTED SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS; POSSESSION AT ONCE.
D. & M. CHAUNCEY R. E. CO., Ltd.,
207 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN.

Our Neighbors Across the River:
NOW IS THE TIME.
Are you looking for comfortable flats and apts.? Consult our special lists; location near City Hall; 10 minutes to N. Y.; all imps.; steam heated, hot water supply, gas ranges, &c.; $20 up; also other apts. in all sections of Brooklyn; rents $14 up; offices 5 minutes from bridge, open 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. daily, except Saturdays.
LEONARD MOODY R. E. Co.,
20 COURT ST., 309 FLATBUSH AV., BKN.

FROM OCTOBER 1ST, IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, 6 ROOMS AND BATH, JUST DECORATED AND WITH EVERY NEW IMPROVEMENT, INCLUDING HOT WATER SUPPLY FROM CELLAR; GAS RANGE AND TILED BATH. ALL OUTSIDE, LIGHT ROOMS, (NO SHAFTS.) BEAUTIFUL LOCATION IN BEDFORD SECTION. RENT, $40.
Ernestus Gulick Co., Fulton, Cor. Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

FREE UNTIL SEPTEMBER FIRST.
Heated flats, 6 rooms; bath; open plumbing; most desirable neighborhood; halls and flats newly decorated; $17 to $19. Apply to janitor on premises, 1,446 Pacific street, or ANDERSON, 34 Rogers avenue.

THE UNITED STATES,
194 CLINTON ST.,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
Largest and most luxuriously fitted apartment house in the city; two elevators; large reception room, steam heat, sanitary plumbing; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

Wanted—The management of one or more flats by a thoroughly experienced, competent, and successful man; reside on premises. Address Real Estate, Room 49, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Business Opportunities.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL SUPPLIED.
Stock Companies Organized.
Charters Secured in any State.
Stocks and Bonds underwritten or
Sold under guarantee and on commission.
Good Inventions Marketed.
Cash furnished for any good enterprise.
DANIELS & COMPANY,
BANKERS, 6 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
Also London, Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco.

Ground floor proposition; unusual opportunity for investment in oil; has been in successful operation for eighteen months; operations to be extended; $100 invested now means $400 in a few months; wells a few hours' journey from New York; will bear closest investigation. L. C. Sutton & Co., 44 Broadway.

For Sale.—Housefurnishing business; established 5 years; stock consists of hardware, tin, enamel wood and willow, china and glass wares, toys and novelties; satisfactory reasons for selling. Address Box 3,212 Station C, Philadelphia; no agents.

$1,600.00.—Livery stable; established 20 years; to close an estate; consisting of 5 horses, 3 coaches, 2 surreys, 3 rubber-tired runabouts, harness, whips, &c.; near New York City; rent, $20 month; boarding horses pay all running expenses. Executor X., Box 114 Times Office.

INSURANCE AGAINST BEDBUGS, COCKROACHES.—Electric Bedbug Killer kills roaches, all insects; their eggs; neither poisonous nor inflammable; 10c. up. All druggists and Otto P. Zeitfuss, 60 Fulton St.

Active, energetic man, with ten thousand dollars cash capital, can secure good position with railway company where investment promises large returns. Address "Active," 530 6th Av., or Telephone No. 5,180—38th St.

Business Corporations.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, No. 165 Broadway.

$15,000 WANTED IN WELL-ESTABLISHED, rising young wholesale firm to keep up with rapidly expanding business; good opening for young man. M. L. X., Box 115 Times Office.

Secretary needed for oil company in active operation; unusual opportunity for a gentleman with few hundred dollars and influence. 44 Broadway, Room 412.

Business Manuscripts.—I write Booklets, Pamphlets, Catalogues, Prospectuses, &c.; will call on request. Wm. H. P. Walker, Westfield, N. J.

Gentleman would like loan of $150 for immediate use; no risk; good security; bonus. Toulmin, Box 178 Times Office.

Promoter Wanted.—Stock company for sale; $5,000 easily made. Address N., Box 5, Lynn, Mass.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

For Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH. $1 DOWN,
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

CUT THIS OUT.

15 CENTS A POUND PAID FOR OLD pewter, britannia and plated ware; 5 pounds or 5,000 pounds bought; call or send postal; I will call. BORNSTEIN, 186 William St.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED. All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 3240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

Gold dollars wanted; $1.35 paid for any date; gold half and quarter dollars, before 1873, $1.00; book of premiums paid for rare coins, 10c. LYMAN H. LOW, United Charities Building, 4th Av. and 22d St.

We are the house that gives
CREDIT.
Diamonds, Watches. Small amount down. Good value for little money. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane. 7th floor.

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Credit.—Watches, diamonds, $1 down, $1 weekly; our guarantee; perfect satisfaction or money refunded; write or call. Globe Credit Watch Co., World Building, Room 144.

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Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

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A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

LINDO BROS., 1,157 Broadway, near 27th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old Gold bought.

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Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; Inventors' Guide free. EDGAR TATE & COMPANY, REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. and Mrs. Naftel, 744 6th Av.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, a domestic corporation.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York permanent Receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the corporation above named, for the benefit of all whom it may concern, and that it has duly qualified as such Receiver and does hereby require that

First: All persons indebted to said corporation render an account to the undersigned at its office, No. 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to such Receiver and to pay the same to it on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.

Second: All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said corporation deliver the same to said Receiver on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.

Third: All the creditors of said corporation deliver to it their respective accounts and demands duly proven by affidavit in the usual form at the place and within the time aforesaid.

Fourth: All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of said corporation to present the same in writing in detail to said Receiver at the place and within the time aforesaid.—Dated 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, August 8th, 1901.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

Summer Resorts.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACKS.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD
REMAINS OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1ST.
AN IDEAL SPOT FOR FISHING, HUNTING, GOLF, TENNIS, CROQUET, BOWLING, AND BILLIARDS.
Information, address CHAS. E. LELAND,
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N. Y. Office, F. H. Scofield, 1 Madison Ave.

Staten Island.

NEW DORP BEACH HOTEL The Manhattan of Staten Island.

Summer Resorts.

NEW ENGLAND.

New Hampshire.

Summer Resorts.

NEW ENGLAND.

New Hampshire.

Littleton, White Mountains, New Hampshire,

The Lakewood of New England.

Located 1,600 feet above the sea, Littleton is fast becoming a great health centre. Thousands of persons every year enjoy its wonderful recuperative properties, and countless others delight in its diversified attractions. With its boundless area of wild and picturesque scenery, its soul-inspiring views, and its perfect system of sanitation, Littleton is, without question, the most magnetic settlement in the White Mountains. It is within easy access of Mount Washington, the White and Franconia Mountain Ranges, the great Crawford and Franconia Notches, the Old Man of the Mountain and the Flume, and all the delightful and alluring retreats along the banks of the Ammonoosuc. It has beautiful parks, electric lights, splendid driveways, golf links, (said to be the finest in the country,) and all the other advantages of a high-class American civilization. An all-year-round resort.

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Manufacturers of
SARANAC BUCK GLOVES.
THE GLOVES THAT WEAR.

THE GRAND VIEW.—Situated on a hill commanding views of whole mountain region. Rooms large, airy. Water from cool, sparkling spring. Everything first-class. Address FRED. O. NOURSE, Prop., Littleton, N. H.

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Dealers in
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, and
BOOTS AND SHOES.
APTHORP, N. H. Post Office in store.

Special Inducements Are Offered Capitalists or Hotel Men Who Will Erect a $100,000 Hotel on Pine Hill. Address
OSCAR HATCH, Littleton, N. H.

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THE GREAT SUMMER, FALL AND WINTER RESORT.

Famous the world over for its salubrious climate and health producing properties. Equipped by nature as a resort possessing a wealth of rugged scenery, forest streams, and driveways equaled nowhere else in the world. Here the famed Moat and Kearsarge Mountains stand, silent sentinels of the vale. White Horse Ledge, Diana's Baths, and Humphrey's Ledge, with their traditions, are other noted landmarks. Another magnetic attraction is Echo Lake, with its deep forest shade and splendid facilities for boating and fishing. Indeed, no other resort in the country offers such a variety of amusements as does this superbly appointed gateway to health and pleasure in the romantic valley of the Saco.

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NORTH CONWAY, N. H.
NOW OPEN. ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.
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Open all the year. Every provision for comfort. Table excellent. Electric lights and the best of sanitary arrangements. Write for circular. Mrs. L. J. RICKER.

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in an airy and invigorating section; pure water, forest shade; table excellent. GEO. F. WOLCOTT, Prop.

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Within easy access of all points of interest. Appointments perfect. Steam heat throughout the house. H. H. RANDALL, Prop.

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A healthful resort. Large veranda, cool rooms, and first-class table. Two miles from village. Carriage to and from depot. ISRAEL C. DAVIS.

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Delicious soda, home-made flavors, and ice cream. Home-made candies. fresh every day, pickles, preserves, and jellies.

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by Diana's Baths. Superior accommodations. Table excellent. Terms reasonable. Address G. G. Lucy.

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Tourists' supplies and souvenirs.

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First-class accommodations for pleasureseekers. All kinds of refreshments. Row boats and fishing tackle. Rustic benches and tables for picnic parties. Everything first-class. W. M. JEFFERSON.

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DELIGHTFUL HOMELIKE PLACE. Terms $7 to $12 per week.

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Famous Harbor. Yachting Headquarters.
Combination of Seashore and Country Life.
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Cooled by the Ocean South Winds.

"SUMMER HOMES," a book describing hotels and boarding houses, and "LONG ISLAND," an illustrated descriptive book, free upon application at ticket offices, Astor House, 120, 952 Eagle Bureau), (1352 World Vacation Bureau), (1370 Journal Resort Bureau) and 1383 Broadway, 95 5th Av., 34th St., E. R., and foot New Chambers St., and 43 W. 125th St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, 118 Broadway, Brooklyn, and at L. I. R. R. stations in Brooklyn; or send 4c. in stamps for "SUMMER HOMES" and 6c. for "LONG ISLAND" to H. M. SMITH, General Passenger Agent, L. I. R. R., L. I. City, N. Y.

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Remington Av.; second house from ocean. High-grade Family Hotel; capacity, 100. Large, ocean view rooms. E. C McBRIDE.

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FREEPORT, L. I.
First-class family hotel. Boating, bathing, fishing. Cottage remains open all Winter. Special rates for Fall and Winter. E. P. & G. E. FROST.

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PEARL HOUSE, SAYVILLE, L. I., on the Great South Bay. Grand location. Airy rooms. Generous table. $7.00 to $9.00. E. F. SKINNER.

THE KENSINGTON, SAYVILLE, L. I., on Great South Bay. First-class table. Modern appointments. Airy rooms. Terms reasonable. A. S. KENNEDY.

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THE EUREKA, FAR ROCKAWAY. (Select Family Hotel.) Delightful location, (always cool;) every modern appointment. Large airy rooms. High-class cuisine, sanitary plumbing; boating, bathing, fishing; electric lights. Reasonable. N. GRAF.

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White Mountains, Littleton, N. H.; on the slope of Pine Hill, overlooking Mount Washington and the Presidential Range; always cool; elevation 1,600 feet; appointments perfect; $7 to $12 per week; circular. Mrs. William Spratt, Prop.

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On the banks of Saco River, White Mountains, Conway, N. H. Twenty rooms; electric lights, steam heat, bathroom, hot and cold water; rates, $1 per day, $5 to $7 per week. Address J. B. SMITH.

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Located at entrance of the famous Crawford Notch; rates reasonable; HAY FEVER unknown here. E. A. STEVENS, Proprietor.

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The most modern and up-to-date hotel in Northern New Hampshire. Open all year. W. S. DUNHAM, Prop., Littleton, N. H.

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New Management. Many Improvements.
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Yachting, fishing, golf, ocean and still bathing, orchestra. For terms and booklet address PYE & FOSTER, MANAGERS.

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OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1.
Most beautiful resort on bank of Delaware River, 95 miles from New York City, via Erie R. R. All modern conveniences; orchestra, golf, half-mile track, baseball, tennis, magnificent roads, boating, bathing, fishing. Send for illustrated booklet.
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POCONO MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
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Trout fishing, private ponds and brooks; pine-laden air; pure water; grand scenery; shady walks and drives; cuisine high class; long-distance 'phone. Booklet. E. L. HOOKER & SON.

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THE KITTATINNY.
The favorite Spring, Summer, and Autumn Resort. Largest, best appointed, and most attractively located hotel in the Delaware Valley. ORCHESTRA, GOLF LINKS, BOATING, BATHING, FISHING. Elevator, steam heat, &c. Send for booklet.
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Strictly elite; tennis, bathing, golf, boating; coaching parties daily; elevation 1,600 ft. L. M. TUCKER.

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WHY HAVE YOU
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What to do with your Vacation? Let us help you. No matter where your fancy takes you, we have the facilities for instantly supplying all you need, whether it be a trip on the Hudson or the Sound, or a six months' tour of the World. Nothing too great, nothing too small for our machinery. Been learning how to do it for SIXTY YEARS, and (as thousands can testify) are doing it very successfully. Let us help you to enjoy your vacation. Our rates are in every case the lowest obtainable.

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TOURISTS GOING TO
LONG LAKE RESORTS
will find a restful stopping place en route at the
WILDERNESS INN,
LONG LAKE WEST.
P. O. address, Sabattis, N. Y., on the ADIRONDACK DIVISION of the New York Central, the most direct route to all points on the Lake.
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Beautifully situated in the heart of the Berkshire Hills; private family hotel. First-class table and service. Special rates for September. Address
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The Grand Union
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors,
Saratoga Springs, New York.

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Pleasant stone farmhouse; good water; fine elevation; poultry, fruit, vegetables, milk, and eggs from our 200-acre farm; home comforts; $5 per week.
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Rose Cottage, on Shawangunk Mountains; elevation 2,000 feet; large rooms; large piazza; one mile from village; daily mail at the house; fresh milk, eggs, poultry, &c. For further particulars address Benj. R. Wood, Prop., Walker Valley, Ulster County, N. Y.

Hillside Spring Farm.—Pure mountain spring water, fresh farm products, good board; city improvements; ample shade; pleasant surroundings; station 1 mile. Particulars, Barber.

Shawangunk Mountains, Walker Valley, Ulster County, N. Y.—Pleasantly situated; terms for adults $5 and $6; children, $3 weekly. For particulars address Mrs. E. E. Morrow.

Wanted—Summer boarders, Litchfield County, near lake; boating, bathing, fishing; trolley to lake; residence all improvements; shade, piazzas; board, $7. Box 84, Winsted, Conn.

Board, $6 to $8 per week, on El Dorado Farm; loveliest section Berkshires; surpassing table, really supplied from farm. A. M. Knowles, Box 180, Hinsdale, Mass.

Good table, home comforts, for August and September; fine hunting. D. B. Carroll, Applewood, Ulster County, N. Y.

Good Table, home comforts, for Aug. and Sept.; fine hunting. D. B. CANOLL, Applewood, Ulster County, N. Y.

Farm House.—High elevation, beautiful scenery, healthy place. Aug. Rapelyea, Hyde Park, N. Y.

$3.50 for adults, $2 children; large farm; liberal table; home comforts. M. C. Young, Reaville, N. J.

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 m., 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:45, 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.— | Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:25 A. M., 12:10, 12:55, 1:40, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:40, 6:25, 7:10, 7:55, 8:40, 9:20, 10:00, 10:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

OCEAN ROUTE TO
LONGBRANCH
PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER
"Columbia."
Special Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9.30 A. M.	10.00 A. M.	12.30 P. M.
1.00 P. M.*	1.30 P. M.*	3.45 " *
3.30 "	4.00 "	6.30 "

*Iron Steamboat "Cepheus."

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Through Express Trains
EVERY SUNDAY
FOR
Rockaway Beach
FROM THE
BROOKLYN BRIDGE
Via Long Island Railroad.

Half-hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 10:10 P. M., stopping at Johnson St., Bridge St., Fulton St. and Flatbush Av. "L" stations. Corresponding trains returning.

EVERY SUNDAY
UP THE SOUND TO SEA CLIFF
AND GLENWOOD.
THE ELEGANT STEAMER "NANTASKET"
will leave New York, Pier 13 E. R., near foot Wall st., 9.30; foot 31st st., E. R., 9.45 a. m. Returning, leave Glenwood 4.00, Sea Cliff 4.20 p. m.; due in New York 7.00 p. m.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Steamers.. { GEN'L SLOCUM.
GRAND REPUBLIC.
Leave West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M.
West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. 50c.
Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M.; 2:05 P. M. Round
Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M. Trip.

NORTH BEACH
SWIMMING POOL NOW OPEN.
Large double-decked boats leave East 99th St. Sundays, hourly to 1 P. M.; then half hourly. Week days hourly, 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Fare 10 cts.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.
STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

Pan-American Exposition.—Best accommodations; lowest rates. Send for booklets. Weekly Trips Co., 1,135 Broadway, Room 416, New York.

Excursions.

GRAND GALA DAY
Wednesday, August 21st.
Thrilling battle between the Sioux Indian Tribe and a detachment of the United States Troops from Fort Slocum.
Amusement and Education Combined.

GLEN
ISLAND

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants. Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE.—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.45, 5.15 P. M. North 2d St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.20, 11.20 A. M., 12.20, 2.00, 2.50, 4.05 P. M. East 32d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 4.30, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 32d St. and N. 2d St., Brooklyn; 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS,
including Admission to All Attractions.

Excursion Routes to the Sea.
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
New York & Rockaway Beach Ry.
MANHATTAN BEACH.

Leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., on Sundays—6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M. Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time. Last train returning 11:15 P. M.

FROM WHITEHALL ST., via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, connecting with steam trains Long Island R. R.

Leave foot Whitehall St., N. Y., Sundays, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 9:40 P. M. Last train returning 10:39 P. M.

EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

VIA NEW YORK AND ROCKAWAY BEACH RY. Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., Sundays, 7:00, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:50, 1:10, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:00, 5:50, 6:20, 6:50, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 8:30, 8:50, 9:20, (9:30 Hammel only,) and 10:20 P. M. Returning, last train leaves the Beach at 11:30 P. M.

LONG BEACH.
Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., Sundays, 4:00, 8:20, 10:50 A. M., 1:20, 2:50, 3:50, and 6:40 P. M. Last train returning leaves Long Beach at 9:36 P. M.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH &
POUGHKEEPSIE,
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

SUNDAYS UP THE HUDSON 50c

ON SUNDAYS the Norwich Line Str. "CITY OF LOWELL" leaves Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., at 10 A. M.; 129th St., N. R., 10:30 A. M., for Hudson River trip as far as POUGHKEEPSIE. No landing made. Returning, due New York about 6:00 P. M. Music. Table d'hote dinner; also a la carte. Main deck lunch counter, popular prices.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.

*Lahn ....Aug. 20	*Lahn ....Sept. 17
Kaiser Wm. Gr..Aug. 27	Kaiser Wm. Gr.,Sept.24
Kaiserin M. Th..Sept. 10	Kronprinz..Oct. 1, noon

Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.
*To Southampton-Bremen only.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPT'N—LONDON—(PARIS)—BREMEN

Fr. der Grosse...Aug. 22	Barbarossa.......Sept. 12
Gr. Kurfuerst...Aug. 29	Koenigin Luise, Sept. 19
†H. H. Meier...Sept. 5	Fr. der Grosse..Sept. 26

Sailing 10 A. M. pier foot of 3rd St., Hoboken.
†To Bremen only.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Aller, Aug. 20, 10 AM	Werra, Sept. 14, 10 AM
Trave, Aug. 31, 10 AM	Aller, Sept. 21, 11 AM
H'h'zollern, Sept. 7, noon	Trave, Oct. 5, 11 AM

From Pier 24, foot of Amity St., Brooklyn.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Columbia, Aug.22, 10AM	A.Victoria,Sept.12,10 AM
F.Bism'k.Au.29, 7:30AM	Columbia, Sept. 19, 10AM
D'tschland,Sept.5,10 AM	F.Bism'k.Sep.26,7:30AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

*Phoenicia, Aug.24,noon	Penn'a, Sep.21,10:30 AM
Patricia, Aug. 31, 6 AM	Pretoria, Sept. 28, 5 AM
Waldersee, Sept. 7, noon	*Phoen'ia, Oc.5,10:30AM
*Palatia, Sept. 14, 6 AM	Patricia, Oct. 12, 5 AM

*To Hamburg direct.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

*Zeeland..Aug 21, noon	Phila...Sept. 11, 10 AM
St. Paul.Aug. 28, 10 AM	St. Paul.Sept. 18, 10 AM
St. Louis.Sept. 4, 10 AM	Haverf'd, Sep. 21, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

*Zeeland..Aug. 21, noon	Southwark.Sept. 4, noon
Friesland.Aug. 28, noon	*Vaderl'd, Sept. 11, noon

*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

BERMUDA Delightful Ocean Trip for Summer Tourists. 1400 miles on the Atlantic and a few days at Bermuda, the charming Ocean Resort and British military and naval depot.
11-day trip, including Hotel, and all Expenses............ $42.50
From NEW YORK Aug. 10, 24, Sept. 7, 21, Oct. 5.
Programmes, berths, and information from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1185 Broadway, New York.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
NEW YORK—LONDON.

MANITOU......................	Aug. 24, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA................	Aug. 24, 11 A. M.
MESABA......................	Aug. 31, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS................	Sept. 7, 11 A. M.
MARQUETTE..................	Sept. 14, 9 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships
To Glasgow, via Londonderry.
From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.

Anchoria...Aug. 17 noon	Ethiopia...Aug. 31, noon
Furnessia, Aug. 24, noon	C. of Rome.Sep. 7, noon

Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $26 and up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

FAST ITALIAN LINE, "La Veloce"
Navagazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa.
REG. U. S. MAIL SERVICE EVERY WEEK.
Nord. America, Sept. 10 | City of Ditorino, Oct. 1
Large cabins. Dining saloon on promenade deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE CELTIC to the Mediterranean and the Orient Feb. 8, $400 up, 74 days First Class, including shore excursions, guides, drives, fees, hotels, etc.; the cheapest and most attractive trip ever offered; 18 days in Egypt and Palestine; largest ship afloat.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
Peking.........Aug. 21 | Hong Kong Maru..Sep. 4
Gaelic.........Aug. 27 | China..............Sept. 12
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..Aug. 19, Nov. 4, Jan. 27
EMPRESS OF CHINA...Sept. 9, Dec. 2, Feb. 24
EMPRESS OF INDIA..Oct. 7, Dec. 30, Mch. 24
Imperial Lim'd, Montreal to Vancouver in 100 hrs.
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA
MIOWERA.......Sept. 20 | AORANGI.........Oct. 18
For rates apply 353 Broadway and 1 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE—For Newport, Fall River, Boston, and all Eastern and Northern points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., weekdays and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE—For Providence, Boston, North and East. Strs PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., weekdays only, 6:00 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE—For Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Boston, and East. Strs MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lve. Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., weekdays only, at 6:30 P. M. Saty night westward trips will be omitted from July 6 to Sept. 7, inclusive. Sunday night westward trips will be made during same period.

NORWICH LINE—For New London, Fishers Island, Watch Hill, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, East and North. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Leave Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., weekdays only, at 5:30 P. M. On Sundays, from July 7 to Sept. 8, inclusive, steamer will leave New London at 10:30 P. M. for New York.

NEW HAVEN LINE—For New Haven, New Britain, Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North, from Pier 25, E. R. Double service weekdays. Steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves N. Y. 3:00 P. M. Str. RICHARD PECK, 12:00 midnight. Sundays, steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves N. Y. at 9:30 A. M. Returning, leaves New Haven 3:15 P. M. A delightful Sunday trip; all day on Long Island Sound.

Hudson River by Day Light.
Pan-American Route with N. Y. C. or West Shore R. R. Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the World.
DAILY except Sunday.
For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, Buffalo and all points East, North, and West.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A. M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.................8:40 "
" West 22d St.............................9:00 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to Buffalo and all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.
CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.
STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH—connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y., O. & W. R'y. Sundays leave half hour earlier and extends trip to PO'KEEPSIE & RONDOUT.
STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. Week days, except Saturdays, 4 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.
STMR. "NEWBURGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. Week days, except Saturdays, at 5 P. M., for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturdays, 3 P. M., and from W. 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH AND BACK, 50c.
ASBURY PARK AND BACK, 80c.
PATTEN LINE.
THRO' NEW GOVERNMENT CHANNEL.
9:00 O'CLOCK BOAT PASSENGERS ONLY
WEEK DAYS.
Leave foot of Little W. 12th St., 9:00 & *11:00 A. M. *(Saturdays, 12:45 P. M.) & 2:40 P. M.
Leave Battery 9:30 and *11:30 A. M. *(Saturdays, 1:15 P. M.) & 3:10 P. M.
Sundays—Leave ft. Little West 12th St., 8:20, 9:00, 9:50 and 11:00 A. M.; Battery, 8:50, 9:30, 10:20 and 11:30 A. M.; for Highlands, Seabright, Long Branch, West End, Allenhurst, Asbury Park and Ocean Grove.
Manhattan Delivery checks baggage any office.

PEOPLE'S LINE
Albany, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Saratoga, Lake George and Adirondacks.
DIRECT PAN-AMERICAN ROUTE.
Steamers Adirondack or Dean Richmond leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M., week days only, connecting with express trains for above points. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning trains for Buffalo, Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
DIRECT LINE TO PORTLAND, MAINE,
connecting with all railroad and steamship lines to all Summer resorts. Steamships "Horatio Hall" and "North Star" leave pier 32, East River, foot of Pike St., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 P. M. Steamers fitted with every modern improvement for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Ticket offices 290 Broadway, cor. Reade St. Tel. 3419 Franklin. Thos. Cook & Sons, 1185 Broadway; General office, New Pier 32, East River.

TROY BOATS.
REBUILT, REFURNISHED & REDECORATED.
Steamers SARATOGA or CITY OF TROY leave West 10th St. daily, 6 P. M., except Saturday. Sunday steamers touch at Albany. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts north and east.
Dining Rooms on Main Deck, Searchlight Display
Excursions—Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50.
Send for booklet excursion tours.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT,
SHELTER ISLAND,
SOUTHOLD AND SAG HARBOR
Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line
Steamers leave N. Y., Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, at 5:30 P. M. On Saturdays 1:00 P. M. The steamer leaving on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays will not stop at Southold.

50c. TO PROVIDENCE.
via the NEW LINE
Reliable & Popular Route. Superior service. Fast time. Splendid Steamers RHODE ISLAND and MASSACHUSETTS. Daily, except Sundays, at 5:00 P. M., from Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., New York. Tickets and rooms may be obtained at Pier 36 or on Steamers sailing days only.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
To all New Jersey Seashore Resorts.
Steamers leave foot of Rector St. at 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. (8:00 P. M. to Ocean Grove and intermediate points.) Sundays, 10:00 A. M.; 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers ONTEORA and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M. Saturdays, ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville connect.
FARE—New York to Tannersville, $2.00.
Descriptive Folders Mailed Free.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS.
Leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads. Also, Saturdays, steamer ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with Annex for Hudson.

HARTFORD LINE
from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

SAUGERTIES BOATS LEAVE FROM FOOT OF Christopher St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M. Saturdays at 1 P. M.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD
Leave New York City, Liberty St., South Ferry.

Chicago, Pittsburg.	* 4:30 AM.		
Chicago, Pittsburg.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	Diner
Chicago, Columbus	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM.	Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve..	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM.	Diner
Pittsburg Limited.	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM.	Buffet
Cincinnati, St.Louis	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	
Cincinnati, St.Louis	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM.	Diner
Cincinnati, St.Louis	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM.	Buffet
Norfolk	† 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM.	Diner
ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.			
Washington, Balto.	* 8:00 AM.	† 7:55 AM.	Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	*11:30 AM.	*11:25 AM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	† 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM.	Diner
" Royal Limited".	* 3:40 PM.	* 3:35 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 5:00 PM.	* 4:55 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM.	Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.
Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

Atlantic City
Cape May,
Ocean City,
VIA
New Jersey Central
Trains with Buffet Parlor Cars leave Liberty Street 9:40 A. M., 3:40 P. M. Saturday Special, 1:00 P. M. South Ferry, 5 minutes earlier. Returning, leave Atlantic City 8:30 A. M., 2:15 P. M. Sunday Special, 5:30 P. M.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
Purchase Tickets via Catskill,
The "Front Door Route"
To all points on the CATSKILL MOUNTAIN, OTIS and CATSKILL & TANNERSVILLE RAILWAYS, making direct connections with New York Central trains leaving at 8 and 11:30 A. M.; also the "DETROIT SPECIAL," at 4 P. M. daily, INCLUDING SUNDAY, with Parlor and Dining Cars, and with the West Shore trains leaving at 7:10 and 10:30 A. M. Also direct connections with the Hudson River Day Line and the Catskill Evening Line Steamers

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA
RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

9:25 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville.)

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55, 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, (3:25, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55. (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 8:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days, Sundays 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55, (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.		Arrive New York.
*8:15 a. m.	..Mail and Paper Train..	*7:00 a. m.
†7:50 a. m.	Adir'dack & Montreal Spl.	†10:20 p. m.
*8:00 a. m.	..... Syracuse Local	†6:25 p. m.
†8:30 a. m.	..Empire State Express..	†10:00 p. m.
*8:45 a. m.	.... Fast Mail	*10:00 a. m.
*9:20 a. m.	....Exposition Express....	*9:30 a. m.
†9:40 a. m.	Saratoga & Montreal Spl.	†9:30 p. m.
†10:30 a. m.	...... Day Express	†7:00 p. m.
†11:30 a. m.	...... Rutland Express	†7:00 p. m.
*1:00 p. m.	..Southwestern Limited..	*6:00 p. m.
‖ 1:50 p. m.	.... Saratoga Limited	†10:40 a. m.
*2:00 p. m.	N. Y. & Chicago Special..	*1:30 p. m.
§3:20 p. m.	.... Saratoga Limited	†10:40 a. m.
†3:30 p. m.	...... Albany Flier	†11:10 a. m.
*3:35 p. m.	..... Albany Special	†1:00 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.	......Detroit Special......	*10:00 a. m.
*5:30 p. m.	..The Lake Shore Limited..	*6:30 p. m.
*5:30 p. m.	.....St. Louis Limited.....	*2:55 p. m.
*6:00 p. m.	.....Western Express.....	*8:45 p. m.
*6:25 p. m.	Adirondack & Montreal Ex.	*7:50 a. m.
*6:35 p. m.	.....Montreal Express.....	*7:20 a. m.
*7:30 p. m.	..Pan-American Express..	*7:27 a. m.
*9:20 p. m.	Buffalo & S. W. Special.	*8:00 a. m.
*9:30 p. m.	.... Pacific Express.....	*5:30 a. m.
‡12:10 a. m.	.....Midnight Express.....	*5:30 a. m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday. ‖Saturdays only. §Daily, except Saturday and Sunday.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:08 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily except Sunday. To Pittsfield and North Adams, Saturdays only, 2:45 P. M. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.
Pullman Cars on all through trains.
Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. West, 275 Columbus Av., 133 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
P. S. BLODGETT, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK TO BOSTON.
SPRINGFIELD LINE.
Via Springfield and the
BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)
Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Arrive Springfield.	Arrive Boston.
†9:00 a. m..........	12:45 noon..........	3:30 p. m.
†12:00 noon..........	3:18 p. m..........	5:40 p. m.
*4:00 p. m..........	7:27 p. m..........	10:00 p. m.
*11:00 p. m..........	3:11 a. m..........	6:15 a. m.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

Central R. R. of New Jersey.
Liberty St. and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than below, except at noted.)

	Week Days.	Sundays.
Easton Local..........	7:15 a. m.	....
Easton Local..........	†5:45 p. m.	....
Scranton & Reading....	9:10 a. m.	....
Scranton & Reading....	1:20 p. m.	....
Mauch Chunk & Reading	....	1:00 p. m.
Mauch Chunk & Reading	4:40 p. m.	‡5:30 p. m.
ATLANTIC CITY.......	9:40 a. m.	....
ATLANTIC CITY, SATURDAY SPECIAL....	1:00 p. m.	....
ATLANTIC CITY.......	3:40 p. m.	....
Lakewood & Barnegat..	9:40 a. m.	‡9:15 a. m.
Lakewood & Barnegat..	4:30 p. m.	....
Lakewood & Bridgeton..	1:30 p. m.	....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	8:30 a. m.	‡9:15 a. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	11:30 a. m.	....
N. Y. & Long Branch R. R. Saturday Special	‡1:10 p. m.	....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	‡2:45 p. m.	1:30 p. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	3:30 p. m.	....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	‡3:53 p. m.	‡4:00 p. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	‡4:45 p. m.	....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	5:30 p. m.	....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	‡6:23 p. m.	....

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
‡*4:30, †7:30, †8:00, *9:00, *10:00, *11:30 a. m., †1:00, *1:30, †3:00, *3:40, †4:00, §‡4:00, †4:30, *5:00, *7:00, †7:30, §9:00, ‡†9:25, p. m., *12:15 mdt.

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.
‡*4:30, †8:00, *10:00, *11:30 a. m., †1:00, *1:30, *3:40, *5:00, *7:00 p. m., *12:15 mdt.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
From foot of Rector St.
Through to Point Pleasant 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 p. m. Through to Ocean Grove, 8:00 p. m. Sundays, through to Point Pleasant, 10:00 a. m., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 p. m.
Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 737 6th Av., 25 Union Sq. West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.
‡From Liberty St. only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only.

LEHIGH VALLEY.
Foot of West 23d A, Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. B.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: c 12.25. d 12.45. e 7.45. a 7.25 t 6.10. x 6.15.

	Lv.N.Y., A	Lv.N.Y., B
Easton Local..................	*t6.25 AM	*6.30 AM
Buffalo and Western Express....	*a7.40 AM	*e7.50 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express....	*9.55 AM	*10.00 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS..........	†11.55 AM	†12.00 N'N
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*c12.40 PM	*d12.50 PM
Wilkes-Barre and Scranton Exp..	†3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local..................	†5.10 PM	†5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5.55 PM	*x6.10 PM
EXPOSITION EXPRESS.............	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations 113, 261, 290, 355, 1205 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.

Lv. Franklin St.		Lv. W. 42d St.
7:45 A.M.	—Day Express to Oswego..	8:00 A.M.
9:05 A.M.	—Liberty Express..........	9:15 A.M.
12:00 Noon*	—Mount'n Exp. to Sidney.	*12:15 P.M.
12:45 P.M.†	—Saturdays to Rockland..	†1:00 P.M.
3 P.M.	—Vestibule Ltd. to Rockland..	3:15 P.M.
5.40 P.M.‡	—Western Limited........	‡6:00 P.M.
9:05 A.M.§	—Sun. Spl. to Midw'y Park	§9:15 A.M.

*Str. Homer Ramsdell, from Pier 24, N. R., 9:30, W. 129th St. 10 A. M., connects at Cornwall. †Saturdays only. ‡Daily. §Sundays only.
Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

HORSE SHOW NOW INTERESTS BAR HARBOR

Entry List Shows the Names of Many New Yorkers.

Privacy in the Cottage Colony a Feature of the Maine Resort—Dinner Dances and Fetes Champetre.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 17.—The season is rapidly approaching its height, and with the horse show the limit will be reached. These are very gay days at Bar Harbor, although different in many ways from other seasons. There is more privacy in the entertainments now than in other years, as the cottage element draws closer together. Of course, the principal affair of interest the coming week is the annual horse show and fair, which takes place on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of next week. The indications point to a very successful show. The entry list, which is larger than that of last year, includes among the exhibitors such well-known people as William C. Whitney, James B. Haggin, Mrs. Van Nest, J. T. Sanborn, William Lawrence Green, R. Hall McCormick, S. M. Wright, Col. Edward Morrell, E. G. Fabbri, George W. Vanderbilt, Dr. Seward Webb, and A. C. Barney. Miss Ruth Lawrence and Mrs. Alexander Van Nest have succeeded handsomely in securing donations of cups for the show. The ladies who have contributed are Mrs. Charles Abercrombie, Mrs. Rutherford, Mrs. S. M. Wright, Countess Laugier-Villars, Mrs. Dave H. Morris, Mrs. John Harrison, Mrs. William E. Dodge, Mrs. James B. Haggin, Mrs. William H. Bliss, Mrs. J. T. Bowen, Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, Mrs. J. C. Livingston, Mrs. C. C. Harrison, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, three cups and a special cash prize of $25; Mrs. J. L. Kitterlinus, two cups; Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, two cups; Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, two cups; Mrs. Gerard, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Miss Furniss, Mrs. A. D. Addison, Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mrs. W. W. Seely, Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, and Mrs. J. J. Emery.

THE ANNUAL REGATTA.

Immediately following the horse show will occur the annual regatta. In the same week there are several large affairs of note. On every evening during the continuance of the show there will be dinner dances either at the Malvern or Kebo, and on Thursday night Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt are to give the largest affair of the season, a dinner and ball at Point d'Arcadie. Friday Mrs. Burton Harrison will give a fête champetre on the lawn at Sea Urchins, when there will be enacted a play called "The Comedy of the Fan." Saturday Mrs. William Lawrence Green is to give another large garden party. Besides this there are an infinite number of dinners, receptions, and luncheons on the cards. There have been some rumors, more or less vague, that the North Atlantic Squadron may not visit here, as was expected, owing to their being detained in Massachusetts waters for manoeuvres. It is altogether probable, however, that such pressure will be brought by the leading Summer residents here as will succeed in bringing the warships down before September. The Board of Trade had already taken action, and petitioned the Secretary of the Treasury to that effect.

Saturday night at Kebo was a great crush. Every one now recognizes Kebo as the proper place on Saturday nights. Those who entertained at dinner were Mrs. Pulitzer, Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, Mrs. Catherwood, Mrs. Seely, Miss Sharswood, and Mrs. Condon. Among some of the more prominent people present were Countess Festetics, Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, Dr. Seward Webb, Countess Lagagrene, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Wright, Dr. and Mrs. Henry D. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Miss Lota Robinson, Miss Mary Handy, Miss Biddle, Miss Whelen, Mr. Ingraham, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Amor, Mr. and Mrs. Huger Pratt, M. Brunn, the Danish Minister, and Baron de Strale.

The largest dinner given at the Malvern Wednesday was that given by Mrs. Gerard in the palm garden. The guests were Count and Countess Laugier Villars, Dr. and Mrs. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri, Miss Fox, Miss Gurnee, Miss Edwards, Miss Bend, Miss Coles, Miss Furniss, Mr. Grant, Mr. Robbin, Mr. Pulitzer, Sumner Gerard, Capt. Bush, Mr. Goodrich, and Mr. Baldwin.

The other hostesses at the Malvern were Mrs. Haggin, Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. Suydam, and Mrs. Rutherfurd. Mrs. Pratt entertained Mr. and Mrs. Barney, Miss Barney, Miss Sedley, Mr. Greppo, Mr. Webb, and Mr. Pratt. Mrs. Hinkle entertained Mr. and Mrs. Perrin, Mrs. Ingles, Miss Hinkle, Waldron Bates, Victor Cushman, and Mr. Hinkle.

SOME OF THE DINNERS.

Several other dinners were given at the hostesses' residences. Mr. and Mrs. C. Morton Smith entertained Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierrepont Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fry, Mrs. Thorndike, and Dr. Mitchell.

Mrs. S. Megargee Wright entertained Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Wright, Miss Conover, Miss Amy Penn Gascall Hall, Mrs. T. G. Condon, D. W. C. Falls, Phoenix Ingraham, and Charles Winslow.

The leading event of Thursday was the reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman at Keewaydin. Mrs. McNutt assisted in receiving.

The Misses Seely entertained at luncheon last Saturday. The guests were Miss Draper, Miss Barney, Miss Davis, Miss Ripley, Miss Scott, Miss Edwards, Miss Hinkle, Mrs. Catherwood, Mrs. Allison, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Vos, Mrs. Mears, Mrs. Carey Hutchinson, Miss Seely, Miss Grace Seely, and Miss Helen Seely.

Several dinners were given Thursday evening. At her cottage in the Field Mrs. Robert B. Bower entertained Mr. and Mrs. John G. Carlisle, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Livingston, Miss Williamson, Miss Bowler, Gen. Kasson, Capt. Bush, and Mr. Bowler.

Mrs. A. C. Barney entertained at Ban-y-Bryn Mr. and Mrs. Francis MacNutt, Mr. and Mrs. Huger Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Cotton, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Nicholas Anderson, the Danish Minister, M. Brunn, Mrs. Platt Hunt, the Misses Barney, Mr. Thorndike, and Mr. Curley.

The Hon. Thomas B. Reed was here Thursday as the guest of Henry Rogers of New York on his large steam yacht Kanawha. The Kanawha put in here for a pilot and left early Friday morning for a trip along the coast and up the St. Lawrence River.

C. H. Cramp of Philadelphia has arrived at the St. Sauveur and will probably remain during the rest of the season. Other arrivals at the St. Sauveur are Mr. and Mrs. Edwin M. Lewis and Linsey Lewis of Philadelphia.

Dr. and Mrs. Seely entertained at dinner at Kebo on Saturday night Miss Ripley, Miss Bowler, Miss Frederica McLane, Miss Phoebe McCormick, Miss Grace Seely, Miss Helen Seely, John B. Henderson, Jr., Waldron Bates, Montgomery Sears, G. O. Thatcher, Victor Cushman, Arthur Patterson.

The popularity of the Ladies' Club is steadily on the increase. Nearly fifty women gathered for the Wednesday morning whist, and it is very much in use in giving private parties. Miss Torrey and Miss Larkin gave a bridge whist party there on Thursday evening. Chafing dish lunches and suppers are quite a fad this year. Among those who have recently joined the club are: Miss F. T. Sturgis, Mrs. Hodges, Mrs. John Stewart, Mrs. McMichael, Mrs. C. E. Grinnell, Mrs. F. E. Burgess, Mrs. J. G. Carlisle, Mrs. C. W. Potts, Mrs. W. W. Seely, Mrs. Merle Middleton, Miss Abby C. Brown, Mrs. George S. Hale, Mrs. Quinzy Thorndike, Mrs. George Thatcher, Mrs. C. de R. Moore, Mrs. W. L. Horton.

GUESTS OF COTTAGERS.

Mrs. D. Henry Knowlton of New York, who with two of her daughters have been at Lynams the past week, was joined by her daughter, Miss Madeline Knowlton, on Thursday. Mrs. Knowlton and her attractive daughters have spent several seasons at Bar Harbor, last year occupying the Samuels cottage. Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Robbins (Miss Edith Knowlton,) will come to Bar Harbor soon.

Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Dawkins of England, who are at present at Newport, are coming to Bar Harbor next week, where they will be the guests of Miss Eustis at her cottage on West Street. Mr. Dawkins's daughter, Miss Dolly, has been with her aunt all the season.

The Eastern Yacht Club left Marblehead Sunday for its annual cruise, and is heading towards Bar Harbor, and it is expected here that most of the yachts will arrive at this port some time during the week. The club will cruise first to the Isle of Shoals, thence to Boothbay Harbor, Tenant's Harbor, Islesboro, and Bar Harbor. It is stated that some fifty yachts are in the fleet, but this is probably placing the figure a little high.

Sunday was a day of unwonted quiet in social circles, possibly to make up for the gayety of Saturday, when all the dancing people and many of the older ones turned their attention to the dance at Kebo and the dinners preceding it. Several of the latter were of a very elaborate mature, particularly those given by Mrs. Alexander Van Nest of New York at the Malvern, and by Miss Furniss at the Louisburg. As guests Mrs. Van Nest had Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Miss Gurnee, Miss Griggs, Miss Knowlton, Miss Davis, Miss Brown, Miss Draper, Mr. Bates, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Davis, Mr. Madison Grant, Mr. Cushman, Mr. Norman Grant, Dr. Stokes, and Mr. Van Nest.

At a large dinner given the same evening by Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle the guests were Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. J. M. Schofield, Major Gen. and Mrs. McCook, Senator and Mrs. Henderson, Dr. and Mrs. Seely, Dr. and Mrs. F. Fremont Smith, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dodge, and Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ketterlinus.

The Misses Hinkle also entertained, their guests being Miss Seely, Miss Thomas, Miss Curtin, Mrs. Ingalls, Mr. Sears, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Watson, Mr. Goodrich, Mr. Gadby, and Mr. Shinkle.

The dinner given by Miss Furniss of New York at the Louisburg was a notable affair, both because of the high social standing of the guests and because it was the opening of the very unique Colonial private dining room. Miss Furniss had as guests Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Francis MacNutt, Mr. and Mrs. De Grasse Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Stickney, Mr. and Mrs. Abercrombie, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Poor, Miss C. Furniss, Mr. Whelen, J. J. Emery, and Charles How.

Mrs. Pulitzer, Mrs. Seely, Mrs. Catherwood, Miss Sharswood, and Mrs. Condon entertained at Kebo Saturday evening. Mrs. Seely had as guests Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Perrin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ross Todd, Miss Halstead, the Misses Seely, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Baltz, and Mr. Falls.

Miss Furniss, Mr. and Mrs. Otis Norcross, Mrs. Henry M. Poor, Mrs. A. H. Davis, Miss Sing, and Miss Ballard entertained at dinner Sunday evening at the Louisburg.

There were a good number of entries for the weekly golf handicap at Kebo Saturday, and much interest was exhibited over the contest, although C. C. Auchincloss of New York had rather an easy win with his handicap of eight. For second place it was a close thing between the scratch man, P. R. Pyne, second, of Princeton, the ex-intercollegiate champion, and Paul Dana, and J. De K. Bowen, who had large handicaps, Mr. Pyne finally winning. The other entries were H. Thatcher, C. Brigham, Mr. Coaksley, R. K. Thorndike, L. Gourlie, C. R. Auchincloss, J. B. Fenno, M. S. Burrill, and James Cabot.

The ladies' putting contest brought out a large field, and in going out the record of the course was broken by Mrs. Beales, who made the nine holes in 18. Coming back, however, she did not do so well, and finished third, Miss Hinkle winning in 41, and Mrs. Condon being second. Mrs. Condon and Mrs. Beales, in fact, were tied at 42, but the former won in the play-off. The other contestants were Miss Seely, Miss Grace Seely, Miss Lawrence, Miss Barney, Mrs. Catherwood, Miss Kane, Miss Davis, Mrs. Conkling, Miss Kimball, Miss Berry, Miss Robinson, Miss Wellman, Mrs. Gooch, Mrs. Ireland, Miss M. E. Davis, Miss Shapley, Miss Frederica McLane, and Miss Theobold.

The yacht race Saturday was a very interesting affair. The three starters got away under a heavy breeze. The Helen, owned by J. Montgomery Sears of Boston, was soon in the lead. The Rip, however, passed the first mark in the lead, but soon after was disabled by an accident to her steering gear, and was forced to leave the race. The Helen continued in the lead for some time until she became becalmed near the Hallibut Hole and was passed by the Bobs, which came in some twelve minutes ahead.

The first of the races of the season of the Mount Desert Yacht Club, which comprises all classes not raceabouts, took place Tuesday. It was won by Fred May with the Rosalin. Arnold Watson was second with the Beatrice, and Willie Draper third, with the Kaybeyun.

J. P. Bass entertained a party at dinner Tuesday night. The guests present were Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Schofield, Major Gen. and Mrs. McCook, Major Gen. and Mrs. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Chase, Major Adams, and Miss Barney.

On the same evening Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt entertained at Point d'Arcadie Mr. and Mrs. Pierrepont Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. C. Morton Smith, Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Shepard, George B. Dorr, and Mr. McNutt.

Mrs. C. B. Wright entertained at luncheon Tuesday. Her guests were Mrs. Rutlidge, Mrs. Auchincloss, Mrs. Weeks, Mrs. Suydam, Miss Furniss, Miss Hall, Mrs. Drayton, Miss Snelling, and Mrs. Catherwood.

Miss Ellen R. Biddle is the guest of Mrs. C. B. Wright at Tanglewold.

Dr. W. Seward Webb is at the Malvern.

The agitation for a swimming pool was considerably furthered by the meeting of the Board of Trade held Tuesday. The prospects are that the long-desired object will be obtained for next season.

AUTUMN GAYETIES PLANNED FOR LENOX.

Many House Parties Arranged for September—Tennis and Golf Tournaments Will Be Held.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 17.—The cottagers are now planning for the month of September, which promises to be filled with many interesting events, and it is predicted that it will be one of the gayest Septembers ever enjoyed in Lenox. There have been many house parties arranged, and the announcement made that there will be a tennis tournament as well as a golf tournament, has served to give people an opportunity to prepare to entertain their friends at these times. The tennis tournament is something new for Lenox of late years, and many crack players will be here. Some of the Lenox golfers will also take part, and they are daily practicing on the club courts, which are being kept in the finest possible condition just at this time.

The announcement was made this week that the Horse Show would be held on Friday, Sept. 20, and entry blanks will soon be sent out by the Secretary of the Horse Show Association, Dr. H. P. Jaques. It is proposed to have about the same number of classes as last season, so that the judges will not be too hurried in their decisions. One of the most interesting features of the show will be the driving competitions, in which some of the best whips among the society women in Lenox will take part. This will be the third Horse Show in Lenox.

The Lenox cottagers always enjoy attending the county fairs which are held in this vicinity, and the Berkshire Agricultural Society, which holds its exhibitions in Pittsfield, has set apart the first day of the fair, Tuesday, September 10, as "Lenox Day."

Gov. Crane and the members of his Council, who have been spending a week in the county, with the Hotel Wendell, in Pittsfield, as their headquarters, drove to Lenox on a four-in-hand on Wednesday and had luncheon at Curtis's.

The question of fast automobile driving is now being taken up by the cottagers and others who own fine horses, and it is expected that some action will soon be taken to prevent these machines becoming a menace to the highways. Cortlandt F. Bishop has one of the fastest motor carriages here. It is painted white and is an imported machine, and the announcement that his brother, David W. Bishop, is soon to arrive with another fast car does not tend to quiet people. A special town meeting has been called for Monday next, and one of the articles in the warrant is to see if the town will vote to authorize the Selectmen to adopt a by-law preventing any automobile from going at a rate of more than six miles an hour. A penalty of $100 fine or ten days in jail, or both, is attached. There is much discussion as to whether or not this matter can be passed and whether or not such a by-law could be enforced, but the cottagers, many of them, are in favor of restricting the speed of these machines.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed are among the cottagers who are at the seashore. They are spending a few weeks at Newport, but will return to Lakeside for the Autumn season.

Mr. Benjamin Welles and family are at Narragansett Pier for a few days.

Miss Caroline Morgan is at Wood's Holl, where she is the guest of Mr. Junius Morgan, son of Mr. George H. Morgan. Mrs. George H. Morgan has been visiting Mrs. William Pollock at Holmesdale, in Pittsfield, during the past few days.

Mrs. John Sloane returned this week from a visit at Southampton.

Mrs. Talbot J. Taylor will be one of the September arrivals in Lenox. She has been spending the Summer at Cedarhurst, L. I. Mrs. Taylor is a daughter of Mrs. James R. Keene.

One of the largest entertainments of the week was a tea, which Miss Anna Shaw gave at her residence on Cliffwood Street. The invitations for this event were general, and the cottage set was well represented.

Mr. F. Augustus Schermerhorn has returned to New York.

POLO AGAIN POPULAR IN NEWPORT

Large Attendance of Society at the Games.

Novel Amusements by the Cottagers—A Ball Scheduled for Every Night This Week—Preparations for the Horse Show.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 17.—This has been the liveliest week of the season, and one that has exceeded any other for the variety of entertainments. Tennis and polo have afforded an opportunity for the gathering of society people on new fields and for the women to make a preliminary display of their handsomest gowns before the supreme display at the Horse Show in September. Tennis was always a favorite sport in Newport—not that the society men and women care much for the game in itself, but that the favoring finger of Mrs. Grundy or whoever controls fashion in Newport has been pointed in that direction. Polo, however, has not for several years been popular in Newport for one reason or another, but this year the games have been largely attended by society, and every afternoon this week the polo grounds have been the lodestone of numerous carriages and automobiles and the scenes of years ago when polo was first introduced here have been repeated.

In the other line of entertainments there have been two dances, that on Monday night given by Mrs. W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse at Eastbourne Lodge and that of Wednesday night given by Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., at her residence, Wayside, on Bellevue Avenue. The latter was essentially a ball, without the attending dinner of the other dancing entertainments of this Summer. It was the first ball of the season and everybody was there. A notable luncheon was that given by Mrs. Pembroke Jones at the Havemeyer villa in honor of Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, for twenty-four guests, and a still more important function was the dinner given on board the Narada on Friday by Mr. Henry Walters in honor of Miss Gwendolyn Burden, one of the prettiest belles of the season. There were in the neighborhood of seventy-five guests at the dinner, and the decorations were of the most elaborate character. The most noticeable entertainmen of the week was Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs's garden party with the circus accompaniment. Mrs. Burke-Roche's Sunday night dinner and musical and stereopticon exhibition was perhaps the most talked-about affair of the week. There have also been many dinners, luncheons, and receptions.

The week has also furnished one engagement, and the announcement of the date of Miss Oelrichs's wedding. So many dates had been named for this event that there was talk that it was doubtful if it would take place at all in Newport, but now it is definitely fixed for Tuesday, Sept. 17, at St. Joseph's Church. Invitations to the church will be general, but only a limited number will be invited to the wedding breakfast, which will take place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Oelrichs on Kay Street.

The engagement announced during the week was that of Miss Greta Pomeroy to Mr. Philip Clark of New York. Miss Pomeroy is a daughter of Mrs. Charles C. Pomeroy, who last year built a Summer residence on Ocean Avenue here, and is best known as a follower of the hounds and an expert horsewoman. She has been an intimate friend of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and prominent in all the functions given by that hostess in the past two years.

The most startling novelty of the season in Newport entertainments was that introduced by Mrs. Burke-Roche after her dinner last Sunday night. It was a panoramic representation on the lawn of "La Marcheà l'Etoile," by Fragerolle, which is said to have been given in Paris at the Café Chat Noir about ten years ago, and ran for every night for several years. It was considerably changed from the original. It is a series of paintings illustrating the Star in the East, the birth of Christ, the adoration of the magi, and other scenes and incidents in the life of Christ, illustrated by appropriate vocal and instrumental selections.

Another novelty was the garden party, with circus accompaniment, given by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs Saturday afternoon. It was of an entirely different character, and was not open to the criticism that it used a religious subject for the entertainment of the guests. It was pure, unadulterated fun, and gave Mrs. Oelrichs's guests an opportunity to throw off all restraint of conventionalities and enter into a full enjoyment of the games and sports which were provided for their amusement. It was said in advance of the show that it was to be for the children, but like the parents who go to circuses ostensibly for the sake of the children, the older ones found much to amuse them in Mrs. Oelrichs's circus.

Next week the season will be at its height, with a ball on for every night and some of them of the most elaborate character. Monday night Mrs. I. Townsend Burden will give a ball at Fairlawn in honor of Miss Gwendolyn Burden; Tuesday night Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks will entertain at Rockhurst in honor of Miss Gladys Brooks, another débutante of the season; on Wednesday night Mr. and Mrs. William P. Thompson will give a ball at the Golf Club in honor of Mrs. Thompson's sister, Miss Evelyn Blight; on Thursday night Mrs. Pembroke Jones will give a ball at Friedheim; on Friday night Mrs. George Crocker will entertain in a similar way at the Osgood villa, and on Saturday night Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will give a ball at Crossways. Of these that of Mrs. Pembroke Jones will be the most elaborate affair. The Havemeyer villa, which has been the scene of many a large entertainment, is not large enough for Mrs. Jones's entertainment, and she will have erected on the lawn a large temporary structure for the dancing, several tents for serving the dinner, and, it is rumored, a stage for a vaudeville performance in addition. Mrs. Pembroke Jones's invitation list will number 150 or more, and Mrs. Brooks's is fully as large.

Polo and tennis will last into next week, and on the 24th the fox hunts will begin and be held three days each week until September, and the golf tournament on Tuesday, Aug. 27, and continue through the week. The trial races for the selection of a cup defender will be held the last of August and the first of September, and the Horse Show and races will take up all the time of the first week in September, so that there is no lack of outdoor pleasures ahead, and the tennis enthusiasts are talking of a ladies' tournament at the Casino after the National tourney is ended.

The entries for the Horse Show, which closed Saturday, are the largest since the annual exhibit was given in Newport, and the success of the show is already assured in advance. The entries include all the best-known exhibition horses in this country, and the rivalry for blue rubbon honors is exceedingly keen.

In spite of the rivalry of the younger matrons and the more pretentious character of the present-day entertainments, the dinners of Mrs. William Astor and the receptions at Miss Leary's modest little house on Mill Street are as popular as ever, and invitations to attend either are as eagerly accepted as any that are sent out in Newport.

The gymkhana races and other contests to be held on the polo grounds the last week in August will probably be held on Thursday, the 29th, and already there is a strong rivalry in the contests, the decorated pony carts attracting the most attention, and several extensive displays have been ordered.

ROBBED A DEAD BODY.

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Charles S. Salzer, an embalmer, was arraigned here to-day on a charge of having stolen diamond earrings from the corpse of a woman. Salzer was employed by Louis J. Coulter, an undertaker of Mamaroneck.

On July 9 Mrs. Sophie Baraush, wife of Joseph Baraush of Mamaroneck, died. Mr. Coulter was sent for to take care of the body. Coulter sent Salzer to embalm it. After Salzer had left the Baraush house after embalming the body the diamond earrings which had been in the ears of the dead woman were missed. He was suspected of having taken them. Members of the family applied for a warrant for his arrest, but it was decided there was not sufficient evidence to hold him.

On Aug. 8, however, Coulter found among Salzer's effects a pawn ticket for a pair of earrings. This had been given at McAleenan's pawnshop, Brooklyn. He at once notified the Baraush family, and Mrs. Baraush's two daughters, Mrs. Katz and Mrs. Kelly, went to Brooklyn and identified the earrings as those of their mother.

Salzer was arrested last night and arraigned before Judge Baraush of Rye this morning. He waived examination, and was held for the Grand Jury in $1,000 bail.

FETES AND CARNIVALS AT NARRAGANSETT

Outdoor Entertainments and Surprise Parties at the Pier.

Children's Lawn Carnival a Success—Church Lawn Fete Well Patronized—Country Club Dinners Popular.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, Aug. 17.—With the close of the annual polo tournament Narragansett has had to look in other directions for diversions, and the week has been filled with outdoor fêtes and carnivals and wining and dining in the open. One of the interesting events of late, in which some sixty of the cottage colony participated, was the surprise party tendered Mrs. Thomas B. Wanamaker at her Summer villa, Bass Rocks Farm, on Saturday evening. The occasion was her birthday, and early in the evening she was spirited away to an adjacent cottage, while her friends gathered at her cottage in the garb of masks and dominoes. After the party had arrived, Mrs. Wanamaker was summoned, and to her surprise found a merry gathering at her villa. Then a feast was served, and there was much merry making and dancing. Among those present at the festivities were Robert J. Collier of New York, Harry Lehr, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Warburton, Miss Sallie Barnes, Miss Ethel Hitchcock of New York, Mr. J. I. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Culbertson of Kentucky, Edward Connor, C. E. Garratt of England, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry B. Kane.

At the Mathewson Tuesday evening was celebrated the annual children's lawn fête and carnival. For weeks the children had drilled for this event under the direction of Mr. Oscar Buryea, who devised the entertainment and arranged the dances and tableau charades. The lawn was brilliantly illuminated for the occasion. There were vari-colored electric lights and the flags of all nations fluttered in the breeze. In the background, over the strip of canvas which covered the lawn, was an immense frame in white and gold, and in this miniature stage the living tableaus were enacted. Among the pictures presented were: "A Flower Painting," by Misses Dorothy Taylor and Eugenia Scully, entitled, "Sweet Peas." One of the girls wore a necklace of loaf sugar around her neck and the other a string of green peas. "The Flirtation Dance," by Mr. Duryea, Miss Vera Siegrist, and Miss Helen Brown, was an attractive bit of pantomine. "The Dance of the Flowers" was personated by Misses Ida and Edith Mathewson. The young dancers carried wreaths of red roses. Between the tableaus the entire party of children danced the polka and two-step on the lawn to the music of "San Toy" and "Florodora," which was rendered by Robb's New York Orchestra. The fête was the largest and most successful outdoor event witnessed at the Pier this season.

On the lawn of St. Peter's fashionable Episcopal Church by the Sea was held the annual fête and festival Wednesday, and about $500 was realized for this charity, the event being attended by the entire cottage colony. Among those having charge of the fancy tables and booths on the lawn were Mrs. William E. Shepherd of New York, who had the fruit table; Mrs. Henry Brevoort Kane of New York, and Mrs. P. M. Prescott of Washington, D. C., who presided at a large fancy table decorated with American flags. The ice cream and cake booth was presided over by Miss Matthews, the Misses Lane, Miss Ruth Robinson, Miss Grose, and Miss Florence Greene. The flower girl was Miss Olive Hitchcock of New York, a daughter of Dr. Charles Hitchcock.

At the Country Club table d'hote Thursday night there were over fifty who entertained. Among those giving dinners were Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Kane, Mrs. Frances Bohlen, Frederick Winston, Mr. Kellogg, Mr. C. Eustace Garratt of England, and George Batcheller. The table decorations were red and white Beauty roses, sweet peas entwined with ferns and natural vines. These table d'hote dinners at the Country Club have met with favor at Narragansett this Summer and have been largely attended every Thursday night.

The steam yacht Rapidan, owned by R. Hall McCormick of Chicago, arrived at Narragansett Tuesday. The yacht is now making her first visit in sea water, as she is a lake boat. Mr. McCormick joined her July 2 at Oswego, N. Y., and sailed on her through Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River to the open ocean. Cruising down the Atlantic Coast he stopped at Halifax, N. S., and St. John, later touching at Campobello and Bar Harbor. From this resort the Rapidan sailed to Newport, and Tuesday came over from Newport to the Pier, dropping anchor off the Casino. The Rapidan is about 120 feet in length, and is a rakish-looking craft with two masts.

GOLF AT STOCKBRIDGE.

Amateur Championship Tournament for the Stockbridge Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

STOCKBRIDGE, Aug. 17.—The programme for the annual tournament of the Stockbridge Golf Club has just been issued. Playing will commence on Tuesday, Aug. 27, for the Stockbridge Cup, which is open to competition to all amateur golfers eligible to compete for the championship of the United States Golf Association. The preliminary or qualifying rounds will be played at 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. The first round will be played Wednesday morning and the consolation cup for those failing to qualify for the Stockbridge Cup will also be played for on Wednesday. Thursday will be devoted to playing for the Governor's Cup and on Friday and Saturday will come the third round and the finals for the Stockbridge Cup. A prize is to be given for the best score made during the tournament and suitable trophies will be given to the winner and runner-up for the Stockbridge Cup.

Tennis is very popular this season, and the tennis players of Great Barrington recently made a trip to Stockbridge to play a return match. There was a large audience to watch the games on the Casino courts. The deciding set was won by Doudge and Aymar, thus giving the victory to Stockbridge. These contests were of so much interest that it is likely other matches will soon be arranged.

Mrs. Iasagi and Miss Iasagi returned this week to Clovercroft, their beautiful country house here, after a visit of several weeks to the seaside.

German Fugitive's Money Attached.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Gerhardt Terlinden of Germany, who was arrested yesterday at Milwaukee and brought to this city on a charge of having disposed of duplicate stock in a German corporation to the extent of $375,000, was to-day made the defendant in a suit of attachment filed in the Circuit Court by counsel for the Disconto Gesellschaft of Berlin. United States Commissioner Foote postponed the hearing relative to Terlinden's extradition until Sept. 6, on motion of the attorney for the defense.

Central Park Observatory Report.

The report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory for the week ending at 12 M. Aug. 17, 1901, shows an average barometer reading of 29.947 inches. The barometer reached its maximum at midnight on Aug. 13, when it was 30.038. The minimum was at 7 P. M., Aug. 15, 29.790. The average temperature for the week was 77 degrees. The maximum was 88 degrees, 3 P. M., Aug. 16; the minimum, 69 degrees, at 2 A. M., Aug. 13. The distance traveled by the wind during the week was 537 miles. The total rainfall for the week was .29 inch, divided as follows: Aug. 11, .01; Aug. 12, .28 inch.

Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Now the Carpets and the Rugs.

Half-Yearly Sale That Overpowers All.

What You Want Never So Cheap.

The preparations for and the importance of this regular semi-annual sale so much overshadow former ones that we felt that our customers' interests would be best served by a notice a week in advance of the sale. By doing this last week we have given everyone a chance to have ample time to arrange to be present at the opening.

You will find dependable goods never so cheap, as well as an unanwerable proof that it is a very short-sighted policy to buy carpets less good than the best.

There are no very great radical changes in this year's designs over those of last season, but the real care and skill and taste which our buyers have used in seclecting the new patterns and colorings and worthiness break in everywhere. Quantities, qualities and prices generally are more alluring than at any of our former sales and nothing in prospect can better the present opportunities.

People within a hundred miles of us have a real economical interest in this sale—not a carpet or a rug of price that's not irresistably interesting and not a promise in these columns that isn't outrun by performance.

44c. and 53c. for 65c. and 75c. Extra Super Ingrains.

These are Extra Super Ingrain Carpets fresh from one of the very largest and best manufacturers of these carpets in this country.

43c. and 55c. for 65c. and 75c. Tapestry Brussels.

A splendid collection of Tapestry Brussels from the best makers; colorings and patterns the best.

75c. for $1.00 Three-Ply Carpets.

These are Extra Quality Tree-Ply Carpets, reversible and all wool.

64c. for 85c. and 90c. Tapestry Brussels.

These Extra Quality Tapestry Brussels are the kinds that usually sell at 85c. and 90c. yard.

79c. for $1.10 and $1.25 Wilton Velvets.

Wilton Velvets, handsome patterns for parlor, hall and stairs—very newest patterns and colorings.

98c. for $1.35 to $1.50 Body Brussels.

Body Brussels from the famous Bigelow, Lowell and Hartford Mills.

95c., $1.05 and $1.25 for $1.50, $1.65 and $1.75 Axminsters.

These Axminsters are from the famous Bigelow, Smith and Hartford mills.

$1.39, $1.59 and $1.69 for $2.50 to $3.00 Royal Wiltons.

Royal Wiltons are the best Carpets made and these from the best makers.

Rugs at Not-to-Be-Forgotten Prices.

The best collection of domestic Rugs we have ever shown—a rug for almost every use that can be thought of and at a price that has not been equalled. The styles and colorings are artistic and pretty and of the best quality of the kind made. A rug chance of a lifetime.

The Saxony Rug.

Heaviest and most durable domestic rug made, flat and smooth on any kind of flooring, and without being fastened down. They are strictly fine quality all wool pile, and their special weave gives them an appearance very much like the Oriental rugs.

6.9x 9.0	$17.50	regular $28.00
6.9x10.6	20.00	“ 29.50
9.0x10.6	26.50	“ 39.00
9.0x13.6	33.50	“ 52.00
11.3x13.6	42.00	“ 60.00
11.3x15.0	46.50	“ 65.00

Axminster Rugs.

Alexander Smith & Sons' best quality Axminster rugs—standard all wool and for a medium price, the best in the market to-day.

9.0x12.0	$18.75	regular $22.95
8.3x10.6	17.50	“ 19.75

Also Smith Moquette.

12.0x15.0	$32.50	regular $45.00

Hartford Chenille Rugs.

An excellent, heavy, soft pile; rug woven in one piece in 9.0x12.0 size only, $29.50, regular $45.00.

Smyrna Rugs.

The very best quality.

9.0x12.0	$20.00	regular $27.75
7.6x10.6	17.50	“ 22.50
6.0x 9.0	11.95	“ 14.75
4.0x 4.6	3.50	“ 4.95
3.0x 6.0	3.25	“ 4.25
2.6x 5.0	2.45	“ 3.00
2.2x 4.6	1.95	“ 2.50

Hall Runners.

3.0x12.0	$8.50	regular $10.50
2.6x15.0	8.50	“ 10.50
2.6x12.0	6.95	“ 8.75

Wilton Rugs.

Not the kind with a little cotton mixed in, but those that are absolutely all wool pile.

9.0x12.0	$27.95	regular $35.00
8.3x10.6	23.25	“ 31.50

Small Rugs.

Smaller rugs by the hundreds; almost any kind you want at the same extraordinary prices.

4.6x7.6 Wilton, best $9.25, regular $13.50.

4.6x6.6 Wilton, imported, best $10.00, regular $22.00.

3.0x6.0 Axminster, extra heavy quality, $4.95, regular $6.25.

3.0x6.0 Velvet, best of this kind made; about 50 of this kind, in three styles only, in rich, dark Turkoman colorings, $3.50, regular $5.50.

Smith Moquettes, choice patterns.

3.0x6.0	$2.75	regular $3.75
2.3x6.0	1.70	“ 2.15

Matchless August Furniture Sale.

Nothing at Less Than 1-4 to 1-2 Reductions.

But Iron and Brass Beds and Bedding Away Under 1-2.

It is economy of the greatest kind to buy furniture of us now. Not in the history of the furniture business have we succeeded in gathering together such an array of beautiful good things in furniture as this August sale affords you. No end of the best kind of ingenious contrivances that immediately attract the interest of the good housekeeper. The leading manufacturers of the world have lent their best skill in designing and making for us artistic things—all the way from the smallest cabinet to the most luxurious parlor or library suit. Everything in our whole store bears the big reductions of ¼ to ½. But one instance of the immense economic value of this sale is to-morrow's

Unparalleled Offer of Iron and Brass Beds.

Almost a thousand Brass and Iron Bedsteads, one and two of a kind—the final clean-up of our great Wiessner sale of last spring—the prices in many instances are away under half. To give you an idea of the enormous price advantage we quote a few—and you can find what you want in almost any size, too:

$1.95	for	$4.50	Iron	Beds.
2.75	“	6.00	“	“
3.75	“	8.00	“	“
5.50	“	12.00	“	“
6.00	“	13.50	“	“
9.00	“	19.50	“	“

$9.50	tor	$19.50	Brass	Beds.
18.00	“	39.00	“	“
23.00	“	48.00	“	“
29.00	“	60.00	“	“

Furthermore, we intend making this iron and Brass Bedstead Sale of the greatest value to every purchaser, and inclnde mattresses and beddiug at prices in keeping with the other sweeping advantages, for instance:

98c. for regular $2.00 woven wire spring, any size.
$1.65 “ “ $3.00 “ “ “ “ “
$1.95 “ “ $3.00 all iron “ “ “ “
$6.00 for fine white cotton $8 mattresses.
$14.50 “ “ $22.50 hair mattresses, in fancy tick, well made up.

$24.00 for $32.00 pure hair mattress, interlined stitched edge and Imperial tufts.
$7.65 “ $10.50 box spring, fancy tick.
$1.50 “ $2.00 feather pillow.
$2.55 “ $3.50 large feather pillow, in fancy tick.

Remarkable Sale of Portieres.

Prices as Low as ½ and Less Than ½.

To our knowledge an equal gathering of Portieres has never been offered at such a price and quality advantage before—they are reversible tapestry and mercerized silk finished Portieres—about 450 of them in half pairs—just the thing for single doors—some match very well in pairs—not one that isn't a matchless bargain.

98c. for $2.50 half pair Portieres—110 of them.
$1.25 “ $3.00 “ “ “ —135 “ “

$1.45 for $3.75 half pair Portieres— 95 of them.
$1.65 “ $4.50 “ “ “ —115 “ “

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The New York Times

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THE MAN IN THE STREET.

A GOOD story is told at the expense of E. C. Benedict. During the May flurry in stocks he was a passenger on a commuters' train into the city over the New Haven Road. Mr. Benedict remembers faces well, but is rather weak at hitching the right name to the right face. He knew the man by sight who chatted with him about the market.

"'Spose you're pretty busy on the floor of the Exchange now?" said Mr. Benedict, to show that he remembered the face of his companion.

"Fairly so, fairly so," said the quiet man.

"Keeps one jumping these days, I suppose, though I must say I haven't been on the floor of the Exchange for some years now," said Mr. Benedict.

"Pretty hustling times."

"You're on the floor and up to your eyes in it, I suppose, with the market cavorting as it is," continued Mr. Benedict.

"Well, no; I don't get on the floor myself, but I'm pretty busy at times, busy enough to keep me out of mischief," said the quiet one, who wouldn't reveal his identity, and plainly enjoyed Mr. Benedict's discomfiture.

"I take it you're looking after the office end of the business," parried Mr. Benedict. "Well, it needs a good hand and a firm hand at the wheel these days. Reckon time doesn't hang heavily on your hands now, does it?"

"Not exactly; I usually get down two or three days each week and look 'em over, if I have time. Like to keep the run of the office a bit, you know."

And so they chatted on until the Grand Central Station was reached. Then Mr. Benedict rushed up to a man he did know, and said: "For Heaven's sake, tell me who that man is over there. I rode into town with him and can't for the life of me think who it is."

"That—why, that's E. H. Harriman," said the friend.

"The devil!" exclaimed Mr. Benedict.

"Not exactly; only Harriman," was the laughing reply.

◆ ◆ ◆

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., the other day got out of his fifteen-thousand-dollar German automobile, which is the pride of Newport, with a queer expression on his face.

"Run into anybody?" queried a friend casually.

Mr. Vanderbilt's expression expanded into a slow, full smile.

"Well, ye-es—in a way," he said. "The other day at a dinner I ran across an old bore of a fellow, who expressed the most ardent ambition to have a spin in my 'bubble.' As I didn't take any notice of his hints, my gentleman deliberately asked to be allowed to have a ride, to which I had to consent, as he was a friend of the family, you know, though I made an inward vow to shake him up a bit. You see, he had never before been on an automobile. Well, I took him along to-day. I started at a quiet little skim, very prettily, taking care not to increase the speed gradually, as of course he would not then have felt it. But just when he was in the midst of an ecstatic eulogy on the 'calm, even, floating motion of automobiling' I turned on full speed and let the thing fly. He clung to the seat with his two hands, his eyes fairly shining and bulging with fear and excitement.

"'How d'you like it?' I asked, as the wind whirled his hat off.

"'Wh-why,' he stammered between his puffings for breath, 'my lad, I've just solved the problem of how to be happy though miserable!'"

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Most persons have an idea that Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans acquired his nickname of "Fighting Bob" from some gallant service in the navy. A naval officer who was a cadet at Annapolis when Evans became a cadet, tells this story of how he was christened. Along in 1859 and 1860 there was a saloonkeeper named Robert D. Evans, who continually got drunk. Every time this happened, and it was several times a week, five or six policemen had to be called to carry the drunken chap to jail and he was dubbed "Fighting Bob." So the minute a cadet appeared bearing the name of R. D. Evans, the nickname was applied to him also. Brother officers of the now Rear Admiral say that he got the luckiest nickname on record.

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They were talking about Senator Platt on the porch of the Oriental Hotel at Manhattan Beach the other evening when a man who has known him intimately for a number of years said, "I have an immense admiration for the Senator's manners, which I began to note after this incident. There was a meeting of the men who make one kind of politics in New York in the Senator's room in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and a pair of trouble makers in the crowd had just handed the Senator a hot proposition that made him as angry as I have ever seen him get. Just then a charming but very 'fresh' young woman who had been calling on Mrs. Platt came noisily into the room to gush a good night to the Senator, unmindful of the angry looks on the faces of the party. As easily gallant and as smiling as though at a lawn party the Senator rose to his feet as soon as he saw her, grasped her hand cordially, at the same time bidding her a polite good night. No one else had thought of rising when she entered the room, as they were all too much engrossed with what was in their minds. The Senator's suave politeness that prompted his act made an embarrassing silence in the room as the young woman went chattering away."

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The Rev. Dr. Samuel McComb, until recently pastor of Rutgers Presbyterian Church, is an excellent story teller. One of his anecdotes is that of a country clergyman whose custom it was to read his sermons. One Sunday morning he forgot his manuscript. He determined to take his congregation into his confidence, and he accordingly announced:

"My friends, this morning I have come without my sermon. So you must take what the Lord gives me. But to-night I will come better prepared."

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Frederick M. Potts, who writes statistical things for English publications, was coming out of Astor Place the other day with a scowl on his face.

"What's up, Potts?" asked the writer.

"Bother me if it isn't quite disgusting," said he. "I have been at work on a story about your bloomin' way of making laws over here for a staid old sheet in Lancashire, and I've been getting data from a file of THE NEW YORK TIMES over at the Astor Library. I got on swimmingly those hot days when no one was about, but now that the herd can get around I have to get up and almost take my place in line to get at the files."

The writer, curious to see what could be the real cause of Mr. Potts's discomfiture, went to the library and sought the South Hall, where current publications are kept. The file of THE NEW YORK TIMES, which extends from 1883 to the present time, and numbers many volumes, was scattered out over the tables, each with a reader, generally making notes. When inquiry was made as to whether this was an unusual state of affairs, one of the librarians said that it was not, and that THE TIMES file had as many readers as possibly any volume in the library, due to many reasons, the chief of which was the accuracy of its dates and its reputation with lawyers for always printing the kernel of facts.

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"You see that wheat field over there," remarked J. J. Hill to a party of friends while speeding through the wheat belt of North Dakota the other day. "How much do you suppose it will yield?"

It was a fine-looking field as it appeared from the train, which was nearing a small station, and estimates were made all the way from fifteen to twenty-five bushels per acre.

"No, you're wrong," replied the Great Northern President. "That field is hardly worth cutting. You make the mistake of judging by appearances. That's the way half the crop estimates are made. It is the heads, not the straw, that fill the grain bins. Now I will show you," and he ordered his special stopped for the party to alight. They went well into the field, and all except Mr. Hill were surprised to find but few kernels to a head, and many of these shriveled up. The stalks, while of good length, were almost white, a certain indication, as the railroad manager knew, of lost vitality and strength. Growth had been obtained at the expense of the heads and grain.

Further along Mr. Hill pointed out a number of fields, giving his estimates of their yields at seven, ten, and twelve bushels per acre, never placing his figures higher. With him was one of his subordinates whose duty is is to estimate the grain tonnage and be able to say just how the crop is progressing, and it was suspected by members of the party that Mr. Hill took this opportunity to teach him an object lesson, without condescending to instruct him personally.

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"If Admiral Dewey's hosts of admirers could have seen him as I saw him one lovely evening recently," said a Portsmouth woman, "they would love the man as sincerely as they commend the brave and far-sighted sea-fighter.

"He stood on the broad piazza of the hotel at Little Harbor, where the memories of gallant Colonial days yet linger. He was talking with friends when a girl, still only a child, said: 'I wish I could speak to Admiral Dewey.' A woman heard her and answered, 'You shall, and so shall all the children.' They came, boys and girls, fifty or more. Their pleasure, their pride as the Admiral greeted them you can well imagine, but only the French artist of the middle period of the nineteenth century could depict on canvas the grace, the winning courtesy of the Admiral's attitude as he greeted them."

"'But I am not surprised that the little ones love him," said another woman who was present. 'Portsmouth knows the man; the world only knows the hero.'"

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In the main hall of the stately home of the Hamilton Club of Paterson, N. J., is an elk's head with a noble spread of antlers, and a gem of the taxidermist's art. Behind its appearance there is a story. It was once an adornment of the almost feudal-like residence of Catholina Lambert, known as Belle-visto Castle, in the outskirts of Paterson. Mr. Lambert prides himself on a collection of paintings on which he has expended a fortune. A few years ago Mr. Lambert invited a party of friends in this city, artists and critics, to inspect his collection. They did so, and while praising the paintings, many of them seemed to reserve their most rapturous words for the elk's head, which had a prominent place in the castle. This annoyed the picture-loving owner. So the next morning at breakfast he commented, en famille, on the bad taste of his guests, and wound up his rather sneering comments by turning to his son and remarking:

"I say, my son, take that elk's head down to the club and make them a present of it. I don't want it to disturb the peace of mind of New York art-lovers. There may be some more of them out here some time!"

◆ ◆ ◆

Gowned in exquisite taste, almost regal in her bearing, Mrs. Clarence Mackay passes out of the United States Hotel at Saratoga on her way to the races. One Summer girl there sighed: "I would almost rather be one of Mrs. Mackay's maids than some of the rhododendrons of the piazza," she said, as she glanced at the wallflowers. "Just think of it! The Mackays have three cottages here on the hotel grounds, and one of them is set apart for my lady's servants! Fancy having such a luxury just for one's servants. And even some of the most assuming patrons of the house have to be satisfied with hall bedrooms on the top story."

◆ ◆ ◆

At the Army and Navy Club the other evening a group of officers were discussing the recent difficulties of ex-Senator Chandler with Rear Admiral Evans. One of the officers, now retired, mentioned incidentally the fact that Mr. Chandler, upon taking up the navy portfolio, was not as familiar with nautical matters as might be desired.

Soon after taking hold of his official duties the Secretary had occasion to visit what was at the time one of the larger vessels of the navy. Upon the morning following his arrival the commanding officer, after a brief exchange of greetings, said:

"Mr. Secretary, would you care to see the marines mustered on the quarterdeck?"

"H'm," replied the head of the department, so the story goes, "it seems to me that for the Secretary of the Navy at least a half-dollar-deck should be provided."

◆ ◆ ◆

All the trials of the dramatic profession do not beset the manager. The man who writes plays comes in for them as well. As A. E. Lancaster left the theatre a few days since, where a rehearsal of his new play, "The Forest Lovers," had been in progress, he was approached by a young man of melancholy but gifted appearance, his latter condition entirely due to the arrangement of his hair. The young man was a stranger to Mr. Lancaster, but the playwright was not an unfamiliar figure to the young man of gifted appearance. Upon being asked what ailed him, the young man said that he had genius. This affected Mr. Lancaster as if the young man had declared a beautiful case of smallpox. He said:

"Well, young man, you know that I am in no way to blame for it."

"No," replied the young man belligerently, "but I can tell you I have played Richard the Third so that after the dream scene I was in such a condition it took four men to hold me."

"And had you arranged with any one to hold the audience, young man?" asked the writer of plays, stonily.

"The audience didn't ——." And then the young man felt there was something wrong and went away.

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Charles Battell Loomis recently gave a lecture in a little church in Scotch Plains, where he makes his home. The subject of his lecture was "American Humor." After the author had quoted from and criticised several so-called American humorists, and had eulogized a few that pleased him well, he drew to the close of his lecture by reading what he called "several bits of really exquisite humor." When the lecture was over, and the author was on his way home, a friend who had accompanied him asked interestedly:

"By the way, Loomis, who was the author of those last few bits you gave?"

"Well, I'll tell you," said the author, lowering his voice confidentially, "I've received so many contrary criticisms on my 'wit' that I was anxious to know whether I really had any or not. I decided to put it to a test. Those last few bits, which sent our rural friends into spasms of laughter, were 'poor things, but mine own!'"

◆ ◆ ◆

The other day Richard Harding Davis was asked by a vivacious hostess to tell some story about the Spanish-American war that was funny and not gloomy, "for," said she, "there must have been very many amusing incidents also."

"Well," said the young author reflectively, "of course no great tragedy is complete without its element of comedy. I remember particularly one little incident in the crudely fixed up hospital tent in Siboney, which despite its pathos was so droll as to bring a smile to even the faces of the boys on the stretchers. There was one young fellow who had been laid up with a bad case of fever. He was a big, raw-boned, overgrown fellow, came from 'Cincy,' he said, and as he tossed about from side to side, he kept telling me that he was restless as a wildcat, tired of being chained to a blank cot, sick of being coddled like a baby, the smell of disinfectants made him iller; he was aching not from fever, but from a longing to get out into the air with the boys and be in the fight.

"'Can't you get the doctor to let me out, Mr. Davis?' he begged pathetically.

"'I'll do what I can,' I said, and as the doctor happened to be passing I called him over and put the matter before him.

"'Nonsense!' he exclaimed. 'Just look at him. Is he fit—now, is he? Look at that face, will you—red and blotched with fever. He's in no condition to get out.'

"The boy had gradually raised himself eagerly on to his elbow, but as the doctor finished speaking his head fell back hopelessly.

"'Fever! Red!' he cried querulously. 'I paint, doctor! It's just paint, I tell you.'"

◆ ◆ ◆

Mark Twain recently sent the following letter to Andrew Carnegie:

My Dear Carnegie: I see by the papers that you are prosperous. I want to get a hymn book; it costs six shillings. If you send me this hymn book I will bless you, God will bless you, and it will do a great deal of good. Yours truly,

MARK TWAIN.

P. S.—Don't send me the hymn book; send me the six shillings.

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"J. Brisben Walker has one of the most adventurous natures of any man of importance I know," said Harvey Wells of Denver, who is at the Savoy. "When Walker was remaking a mile or so of river front in Denver that he later turned into a fine park, a sudden rise of the Platte washed away a lot of things, including the ground from under a stable on the improvement Walker was making. When Walker came on the scene to look over the damage done a horse that had been in the stable was half submerged, and in danger of being smothered in the quicksand and rolling mud that the angry waters made of the half-prepared new ground. Walker asked several men to go and help the horse. When they refused he started laying planks along the treacherous ground, just as they do to get drowning persons from out an icy river. In a short time he was in a position where a false step meant an even chance for life or death. He got both the horse and himself out of the scrape. Then he turned around and discharged every man on the job, and wound up by giving the horse away."

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John Hare says there is wit as well as wisdom in silence, and tells a story to prove it.

W. S. Gilbert has the reputation of living much for his own convenience, and he does not always find it convenient to be entertaining to others. And again, he has his cynical moments. He had one of them at dinner one night when the company was a peculiarly notable one. Toole and Irving, F. C. Burnand, then editor of Punch; Hare, Gilbert, and several women of artistic fame were all about the board.

Gilbert and Hare sat together. The merriment was in full swing and Gilbert had sat by, somewhat bored with the chatter about him, in which he seemed to have no part. His mood was cynical. Indigestion is no stranger to him. After a time he leaned over to Hare and said: "Presently I shall pretend to whisper something to you, and you must laugh tremendously—don't you fail, now, Hare."

Hare nodded. Presently Gilbert leaned near him and moved his lips. Immediately Hare burst out laughing. The company at the other end of the table ceased to chatter and looked inquiringly at Hare and Gilbert, neither of whom seemed to notice any attention on the part of the others. The company presently began to enjoy itself in an exclusive manner again. Again Gilbert leaned over to Hare and appeared to have whispered to him. Again Hare laughed—laughed loudly, convulsively. Again the other guests became silent with curiosity and looked at the men. This manoeuvre was repeated a third time

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whereupon the distinguished editor of Punch said:

"See here, Gilbert; say some of that to us. Are you telling Hare those funny things you write for Punch that never get printed?"

"I don't know who writes the funny things for Punch," said Gilbert, "but I do know they never get into it."

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A few days ago a party of Washington people were out on a yachting trip. During the day the daughter of a prominent Senator found herself next to a modest, quiet-looking young man, who seemed a stranger to most of the party, and whose name she had not quite heard. In some way or other their conversation from the ordinary chitchat and small talk that new acquaintances usually begin on had drifted into politics, and the young girl found herself soon smartly quarreling with the young man on the subject of Admiral Dewey, for whom she seemed to feel immense disdain, possibly sharpened by the fact that her companion took a directly opposite point of view, contradicted her constantly, and even stood up for what she considered the Admiral's most glaring defects. Finally in sheer exasperation she left his side, and, crossing to the hostess of the yacht, said in a thoroughly impatient voice:

"Who on earth is that stupid man I've been talking to?"

"Stupid!" said her hostess. "Why, I never found him so. He's rather quiet and unassuming, but never stupid, indeed."

"Oh, well," said the girl, "he has such a slavish adoration and admiration for the redoubtable Admiral Dewey."

"Well, and why shouldn't he have?" exclaimed the other lady, "and the Admiral his own father!"

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Though John Arbuckle, the millionaire coffee merchant, who has lately promulgated his practical philanthropy of the floating hotels, has an apt tale with which to adorn every happening, he does not rely entirely on memory to furnish his conversation. He has a well-worn leather notebook, fitting into his vest pocket, in which he records all his humorous stories, and a glance through it at an opportune moment gives his memory sufficient jog to afford his auditors an evening's entertainment. Whenever he hears a good story it is added to his store, and he has rather a novel way of keeping it in mind. He instantly jots it down on his cuff, and at his leisure preserves it in his notebook. He may very often be found writing a lengthy story all the way around the cuff. Then to the onlookers' surprise he calmly replaces it on his wrist to await the advent of another tale worthy of a place in his collection.

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F. Q. Barstow of the Executive Committee of the Standard Oil Company has a remarkable fondness for fresh fish. The other afternoon he selected a particularly fresh and tempting-looking fellow at a Washington Market stand for his dinner, had it wrapped up, and, boarding the train for South Orange, settled himself in a seat and began to read the afternoon paper. Shortly after a laboring man took a seat in the car, his garments reeking with the odor of an offal heap at which he had been working. The scent reached the nostrils of Mr. Barstow, whose first thought was of his recent purchase. Looking about him to see that none of his friends was watching, he hastily placed the paper containing the fish to his nose. Appearing satisfied, he replaced the package in his lap and continued reading. The odor was still manifest. Without further ado, he reached for the package, while still appearing engrossed in reading, raised it quietly to the window of the car, and dropped it to the ground. When he reached South Orange three of his neighbors left the train with him. One of them remarked to another:

"Did you observe what a disagreeable odor that laboring man in the car had about him?"

"Really," remarked the one addressed, "I thought there was the odor of fish about it."

"By the way, what was it you dropped from the window so suddenly, Barstow?" asked the third.

Mr. Barstow agreed to be one of a party of four at a quiet little dinner the following day, with the understanding that it should go no further, but it leaked out in some mysterious way.

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Judge William E. Werner of the Court of Appeals recently related the alleged experience of a prominent country lawyer, who, becoming nettled at the ruling of a Judge, picked up his hat and started to walk out of the courtroom. He was halted by the Court with the inquiry: "Are you trying to express your contempt for the Court?"

"No, your Honor," was the reply. "I am trying to conceal it."

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The conviction of Wardman Bissert and his testimony on the witness stand recalled to Acting Mayor Guggenheimer another extortion case. "I remember when Mr. MacGregor was in charge of the Building Department," said Mr. Guggenheimer, "that an Inspector was charged with extorting $100 from a builder. When the man was called to tell his side of the story he said that he saw the man take something and roll it up in a very small ball between his thumb and first finger and flip it up in the air.

"'What became of it after it was flipped in the air I don't know,' was the innocent way this official explained. In some ways it is a more ingenious statement than 'I don't recollect.'"

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F. Aug. Heinze, the millionaire copper miner of Butte, Mont., who recently sued Mr. Saloman of New Jersey for a Panama hat, around which was developed quite a comedy of errors, was being chaffed about the incident at the Waldorf the other evening. As he called the waiter so as to make a period in the conversation he said:

"It may hurt my reputation as a 'Prince,' as some of my newspaper friends call me occasionally, and I wouldn't like to be called a 'chubber.' A forty-dollar Panama hat isn't much to go to law over, and the proceedings would cost much more. But I never seek the law unless I feel I am absolutely right. It is one of my principles to get what is coming to me, by whatever means may be the least unpleasant, whether it is a copper mine or a yellow dog. If you don't believe it, come out to Butte and look my record over."

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Miss Isabel Shirley, one of the founders of the Chinese Sunday School in Brooklyn connected with the Central Congregational Church, likes to keep in touch with her "boys," as she calls the Chinese pupils, while she is away during the hot weather. A little attention helps to hold their interest in the school during the season while teachers are few and the work lags. So through the Summer she writes to different scholars occasionally, and they respond. To one of them she sent recently a little picture of herself in her country surroundings, taken by an amateur photographer in the family. It was warmly appreciated, and the young Chinaman wrote his thanks immediately, concluding his enthusiastic note with, "I feel like to shake hands. Oh, how smile it is!"

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One of the more prominent down-town Government officials, who is regarded by his friends as destined to rank as an associate of the "mute and inglorious Miltons" because of his unwillingness to sign his name to his numerous squibs in verse, "turned out" the following fragment last week, after reading the account of the naval battle at Santiago by the "greatest living historian":

Who was it shattered Spain's waning power?
  Who won the fight that glorious day?
Why—Evans, safe in his conning tower,
  And Sampson, miles and miles away.

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In view of reports that a certain Consul had been talking indiscreetly, a Washington newspaper correspondent visited Acting Secretary of State Adee and asked him what were the rules that applied to the case of overtakative Consuls.

"I can't give the Consular rules offhand," replied Mr. Adee.

"Can't you give the gist of them, so far as they draw the line between what sort of talk is permissible and what is not?"

"Oh, yes, I can do that," replied Mr. Adee. "The rules governing Consuls in their relations to the people of the nations to whom they are accredited may be summarized as follows:

If wisdom's ways you'd surely seek,
  Five things observe with care:
Of whom you speak, to whom you speak,
  And how, and when, and where.

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The huge elk's head, with its six-pronged antlers, that had for so long had a place of prominence in the office of Flower & Co., has had to retire to obscurity, thanks to the marksmanship of United States Senator Spooner of Wisconsin. Frederick S. Flower of that firm is a friend of the Senator, as was the late ex-Governor Flower, founder of the firm. So when Senator Spooner shot an elk at Jackson's Hole, Wyoming, with seven prongs on the antlers he had the head mounted, and has sent it to Mr. Flower. The Spooner elk now occupies the place of honor in the room where bulls and bears of the Street prepare for their lamb-hunting expeditions.

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Lawyer Robert Christy continues to go about the streets of Washington these Summer days with a budget of epigrams to unload upon any chance acquaintance. "No," he said the other day, "I'm not so heavy as I once was. To keep his flesh a man should be without nerves and possessed of a good bank account. While I am no longer fat, I reflect with satisfaction upon the fact that undertakers are getting rich attending to the last needs of the robust men who never had any but their last illness, and had that too early. I have never been without some trouble that required nursing, and I have outlived many patterns of physical perfection."

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"Speaking of curious wills," said the Georgian, "the will of Col. W. H. Jackson of Athens, Ga., a member of one of the best-known families in our State, provided that a massive oak tree that he owned, around which he had played and which he had been taught to love as a child and later as a man, should, in the language of the document, 'have entire possession of itself and of all land within eight feet of it on all sides.' No one ever contested his will, and the oak still stands as its own owner."

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J. Howard Klein is just back from China, where he learned among other interesting things, that Li Hung Chang owns at least 60 per cent. of the stock of the pawn brokerage business of the Flowery Kingdom, which is controlled by the Government. "The old man so loves the glitter of precious stones," said an American merchant who has had much to do with Li, "that, feeble as he is and uncomfortable as it may be for him to travel, he will go quite a distance to appraise a stock of jewels that some potentate may have offered as collateral for a 'loan,' which generally means a couple of million taels or thereabouts."

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Winfield Scott Stratton of Colorado Springs, Col., who discovered the Independence Mine, in Cripple Creek, and sold it for some $10,000,000, is probably the richest carpenter in the world. But he is still a carpenter, belongs to a carpenters' union, and takes an active interest in its affairs. When he goes to the meetings he always wears an ordinary journeyman's hat.

The Extinct Passenger Pigeon

THE Hon. Charles T. Dunning of Goshen, ex-Chief Clerk of the New York State Senate, has a fine collection of mounted specimens of birds, and among them is one of a bird that is to-day extinct, so far as any one has been able to discover, although less than fifteen years ago it was abundant on this continent and to the people of this State was as familiar as sparrows now are. Its disappearance came as suddenly, one might say, as the snuffing out of a candle. One day in 1889 these birds were apparently as numerous as they had ever been within the memory of man. The next day they had disappeared, and no one has seen or heard positively anything of them since.

This bird was the wild or passenger pigeon, which was the wonder of naturalists from the earliest discovery of America. It was found nowhere else but on this continent and was not infrequently the mainstay of the pioneer backwoods settler and for time out of mind a source of great pleasure and profit to the sportsman and pothunter and snarer.

Audubon advanced the theory that the wild pigeons formed one great colony. This seemed to be borne out by the fact that sometimes in one part of the country they would cover an area of woods more than ten miles square for their nesting and roosting places, while they would be seen in other parts of the country simply as isolated flocks on swift wing, all flying in the direction of the great nesting ground. But while the wild pigeons might have been one great colony of birds, they usually arranged to nest in several great divisions in different parts of the country—the beech woods of New York and Pennsylvania, Canada and Northern Michigan being their favorite resorts—according to the condition of the feeding grounds.

Proximity to beech woods was the chosen spot always for the annual pigeon roosts. One of the greatest of these was in Sullivan County, this State, and the beech woods of the adjacent Counties of Wayne and Pike in Pennsylvania, not more than 100 miles from New York City. The last appearance of any wild pigeons as far east as that, however, was in 1876, when they occupied the beech woods by the million. They never nested east of the Allegheny River after that, but in the hemlock and beech forests of Cattaraugus County, in this State, and Pennsylvania counties south of it they roosted and nested as late as 1886.

What must have been the main body of the great continental colony of wild pigeons took possession of the forest of Northwestern Pennsylvania, in Forest, Warren, and McKean Counties, in 1880, when it filled not less than ten square miles of that beech and hemlock wilderness. That locality was ever a favorite resort for the pigeons, the thousands of acres of beech that were scattered among the areas of pine and hemlock affording the necessary food condition, and the big adjacent woods the nesting and roosting places. This was the case when the first settlers entered that wilderness, more than a century ago, and, until the pigeons so mysteriously and suddenly disappeared, there never had been a year within the memory of any one in that region in which at least one large portion of the great body did not roost there, unless the beech nut crop was a failure. The main colony itself filled these woods in 1867, 1868, 1871, 1878, and 1880. So important a factor were these birds in the economy of Western Pennsylvania that their disappearance came to the backwoodsmen and professional netters of the birds as a blow almost as severe as the disappearance of the woods themselves would have been.

The beech tree is uncertain in its yield of nuts, and seldom bears well two years in succession. When the trees are in full bearing in a beech forest, thousands upon thousands of bushels of the nuts fall to the ground after the frosts of Autumn have touched the burs. The nuts are covered by the falling leaves, and the whole mass of this, which is called "shack" in backwoods nomenclature, is buried deep beneath the succeeding snows of Winter. The soundness and sweetness of the beech nuts are thus preserved, and on the approach of Spring the wild pigeons were wont to seek the backwoods to feed on the nuts lying thus from the season before, and at the same time to make nests and hatch their young in the neighboring pine or hemlock woods. The condition of the nut crop, so old woodsmen declare, was learned the previous Fall by the birds, flocks of scouting pigeons visiting the woods for that purpose on their flight southward, and guiding the colony the following Spring to the localities where the conditions had been found favorable.

As soon as a colony of wild pigeons was settled in its roosting place the mating of the birds began. The cooing of the thousands upon thousands of pigeons in the roost during the courting period was kept up constantly for three days. It was the love note of the males. A "tom" pigeon, as the male was called, selected the hen he favored, and wooed her. If another "tom" sought her for his mate, a fight between the rivals was sure to follow, and it was always a fierce one and to a finish. The hen pigeon in dispute would perch on a limb near by while the fight was going on, and went with the victor. She had no other mate during nesting season, and if her mate should be lost or killed she remained a widow.

The nest building of the wild pigeon was rude and done hastily. The tom pigeon gathered a few sticks and the hen fashioned them into a rough and almost flat nest on the bough of a tree. A single tree would frequently contain 200 or more nests, and the weight of the nests and the brooding hens would often split large limbs from the tree, and send them crashing to the ground. Each nest contained two eggs. Thirteen days was the hatching period, and the squabs were fed thirteen days by their parents. Food was frequently carried fifty miles or more, for the nesting places were not the feeding places. By some mysterious process the food was changed to a milky substance in the old bird's crop during the flight homeward. This the young birds would extract by thrusting their beaks into the old one's open mouth and into the crop.

At the age of thirteen days the squabs would be as fat as balls of butter, and were then left to themselves by their parents. These nesting places were known as pigeon cities, and the woods would be filled with squab hunters, both white people and Indians, from the Cattaraugus and other reservations in New York State and Pennsylvania, some camps comprising scores of tents and cabins. The squab hunters sought the nesting places so as to be on hand when the squabs were fully fattened and yet unable to take wing. The young pigeons were jarred from the insecure nests by using heavy timbers as battering rams against the trees, the shock sending the helpless squabs to the ground like chestnuts out of their burrs. Squabs that were not thus disturbed in the nests would tumble out themselves when the old ones ceased feeding them, and the woods would often be full of the comical-looking birds, stumbling and staggering about like tipsy men, to be scooped up by the thousand by the squabbers, who cured them as venison is "jerked" and shipped them to market on rafts and by packing in on horses.

A famous pigeon and squab gatherer of Western Pennsylvania was Larry Lyman of Potter County, whose camp employed dozens of men and women every Spring. He alone cured and shipped annually over 600 barrels of squabs to the Pittsburg market. They were worth from $10 to $15 a barrel. Old wild pigeons were shot and snared by the hundred thousand, many of them by professional snarers, who supplied the demand for pigeons for shooting clubs all over the country, the wild pigeon being superior to all others for trap shooting.

Each pair of wild pigeons hatched three broods during the nesting season, which often began early in March. After the three broods were hatched the colony broke up and separated and betook themselves to various parts of the country in flocks that would be seen in flight here and there from late in the Spring until Fall. In November they gathered together again and sought a common home in the South for the Winter.

In spite of all the destruction that weather, netters, gunners, squabbers, hawks, crows, and other persistent enemies of the wild pigeon worked in a pigeon roost, it was evident that more pigeons would leave the woods when the colony broke up than entered it at the beginning of nesting. In the pigeon year of 1880 the birds began to arrive in the woods as early as February, and for two weeks there was a ceaseless influx. The snow was still deep, but the pigeons swept down upon it by the millions, and by the movement of their countless wings uncovered the buried beechnuts. Untold thousands of the birds perished from cold and starvation during the early days of the roost. As long as that roost lasted, which was until the last of April, the pigeons were slaughtered and snared by thousands of hunters and netters, not only by day, but by night, and the squabs that were taken were beyong computation, yet it is the testimony of those who participated in the onslaughts on the colony during those three months that there were more pigeons in the woods when the colony abandoned them than when the birds came in. This remarkable fact was noticeable invariably at all pigeon roosts, so that the theory that the wild pigeon has become extinct, like the buffalo, through ruthless slaughter, will not hold. Moreover, that theory is overthrown by the fact that on the last appearance of the wild pigeon, in 1889, which was in the forests of Northern Michigan, the colony was fully as large as it had ever been known to be in that favorite roosting and nesting place of the mysterious bird. They left the Michigan forests at the end of the nesting time that year, just as they had left them time and time again, but they never returned to that roosting place nor to any other roosting place they had been known to frequent as long as the memory of man could recall, and they have never been seen or heard of since. Where did they go? No one knows, nor has any one been able to advance any satisfactory theory to explain their sudden and mysterious passing.

ED MOTT.

Should Be Congenial.

"I have not much luck with Miss Edith—she's about as cold as the North Pole."

"So! I should think you'd get on famously then, for you're about as awkward as a polar bear."

1901

The Men of the Broadway Squad

Who They Are and What They Do.

IT WAS at Twenty-third Street where Fifth Avenue and Broadway join it and make a never-ending hubble and bubble and boiling confusion.

"Officer, have you seen my dog? He is a perfectly white fox terrier and wears a handsome gold and black collar. He jumped from my carriage a few moments ago while I was shopping and my coachman says he came this way. Now, won't you see if you can find him, please?"

"Very sorry, ma'am, but I can't leave here; I didn't see him around here, though, and you'd better get one of those flower boys to hunt him up for you."

"Well, I think it's a great shame you won't help me find him. I'd like to know what policemen are for, anyway." With an expression of disgust the searcher for the dog turned away angrily and was helped out of the maze of horses and carriages that had formed while the conversation was in progress.

"Now, wouldn't that jar you?" asked big John Day, the policeman to whom the requests had been made by an elaborately gowned, middle-aged, matronly-looking woman with red hair. "It's dollars to doughnuts she'll report me as soon as she gets time. But we're used to those kind of things, and it don't worry me like it used to when I first came down here."

Day is one of the tallest of the policemen who compose that spectacular and much-written-about branch of the New York police force known as the Broadway Squad. Naturally, too, he is one of the most even-tempered, agile, and alert of the fifty-six men of the squad, else how would he have been able to withstand the varying storms of this sort and others that for five years have been beating about him in the heart of one of the most conspicuous spots on the earth's surface?

This, however, is not to be a panegyric of Day. He has been used only as an introductory figure from which to proceed on down the line to the Produce Exchange, at Beaver Street and Broadway, to the last post covered by the Broadway Squad.

The recent introduction of the three-platoon system did not affect the Broadway Squad, of which there are two divisions. The lower one extends from the Produce Exchange north to Fourteenth Street. The men in this division report at the Tenth Precinct on Macdougal Street, over which Capt. Foody, one of the recently appointed Captains, presides. The members are looked after day by day by Roundsman Peter Prial. The upper division extends from Fourteenth Street to Forty-second Street. The men of this division report at the West Thirtieth Street Station, where Capt. Flood presides at present, and the Roundsman is Harry Graham. Police scandals barely affect these stalwart fellows, who have to be the possessors of many qualifications to fill a place on the squad, and they are generally immune from the many shakeups and shifts that occur in the Police Department. The patrolmen go on post at 8:30 in the morning, and remain on till any time from 5:30 till 6:30 in the afternoon, with an hour off at noon in which to eat luncheon and stretch on a chair for a slight rest from the back-breaking espionage and shift step that mark the day's work of every member of the squad. The men are on duty six days in the week, and on an average four Sundays in a year. There are several posts that have to be covered every Sunday, the more important of them being at the Chambers, Cortlandt, and Fourteenth Street corners. The duty is divided in a way which gives every man an equal number of Sundays off. With this exception there are few things to make the berth of the squad man an enviable one.

Such a request as that quoted in the introductory paragraph is a fair sample of the hundreds that are made to the Broadway Squad men every day. In addition to keeping an eye open in every direction for careless drivers, preoccupied pedestrians, lone children, or Uncle Ike and the folks from the country who may become panic-stricken in the din of the car gongs and the startling "Yee-up-yee" of drivers that dominates in the din of the main artery of the metropolis, they must be walking directories and animated encyclopedias of the city's sights.

There is a peculiarly close touch existing in the chain of men extending over the several miles of ground they cover, and if John Caulfield at Beaver Street has something of interest to impart to his fellows, it will be passed along the line in such a fashion that every soul on the squad will know it, and the man at Forty-second Street will be familiar with it in about the same time it would take to convey the information to him over the telegraph wires, if the usual procedure of sending messages were used.

Broadway Squad men are a peculiar and rather exclusive set of policemen with their own characteristic gossip and jests, their nicknames and stories about each other and of the people they serve. They never make an arrest if they can reasonably and without defiance of regulations avoid it. They have friends in every walk of life and every branch of business that lines Broadway. They are the confessors of hundreds; mediators in the quarrels of the street gamin, and frequently pose as Sandows or herculean prodigies, using their ponderous muscles to lift a wagon out of a "block" that the progress of commerce may not be impeded. They have few enemies and encounter some queer experiences.

Next to Day, at Twenty-third Street, one of the best-known men of the squad is "Big" Pfeiffer, whose post is at Fourteenth Street and Broadway, and the gory record of that corner would doubtless be doubly as large as it is were it not for the watchfulness and strong arms of Pfeiffer, who says he never had an interesting thing happen since he was "down here." But there are those who tell about a handsome gold something in a velvet case that came to him through the mail from a young woman who was pulled out from under the very claws of a cable car, as they used to swing pitilessly around that corner, and the one who did the pulling was Pfeiffer. There are several thousand shop girls who have to cross this corner twice a day, and many of them are sure that Pfeiffer is mistaken when he says nothing interesting ever happened since he has been there. Hairbreadth escapes and rescues almost heroic are but monotonous commonplaces with him, and he doesn't know what "nerves" mean.

At Prince Street, in addition to looking after the general interest of the public, "Gus" Pracht shares the self-imposed duty of looking after the eccentric merchant, Charles Broadway Rouss, with "Billy" Benkier, whose post is at Spring Street. Rouss, who has been so much written about, and who is blind, is frequently bothered by "cranks" of almost every type, who lie in wait for him when he appears on the street. As he is considered a "city sight" by the morbidly curious, there is generally a chance to evince something more than routine intelligence on the part of these two men, who see to it that the old merchant is not harassed from time to time. In speaking of Pracht, his associates refer to him as the "Jolly Schmier," owing partly to his good nature and partly to an inordinate love for certain cheeses, which a prominent Broadway merchant regularly sends him every Christmas as a reward for any little courtesies he may have been shown during the year.

At Canal Street, where a jam of trucks can congest traffic for miles to every point of the compass, Henry Klomberg, John Donnelly, and Louis Kurtz are very much to the traffic of that part of the city what the men who handle the switch levers in the signal towers of a big railroad are to its traffic. It is business with them all day long and there are few side lights to their wearingly monotonous daily routine.

There are few persons who regularly ride up and down on Broadway who do not know either by sight or reputation the big uniformed man at Walker Street, who is jocosely called "The Terrible Turk" by his associates, owing to the immense mustaches he wears, and which are really a sight to hold the average eye in wonder. His name is John McLaughlin, and he is rated "A1" both by the department and the business men in the vicinity where he stands every day.

At Worth Street "Tom" Harrigan is kept busy directing persons who throng the vicinity of the wholesale dry goods district and who, for the most part, are strangers to that part of the city at least. Harrigan has been at his present place but a comparatively short time, yet he is referred to as "The Dry Goods Directory," a title which comes to him from his exact knowledge of the location of the myriad of business houses in that line of trade. Before he became a policeman, Harrigan was the foreman on a dock over on West Street. His employer was a little man. Harrigan did not like something his employer did and he felt impelled to kick him for it. But as the man weighed but 142 pounds and Harrigan weighed 246, he decided to vent his feelings by writing some verse about him. In this he caricatured his employer so successfully that he was discharged. So he drifted to the police force.

At Warren Street huge, raw-boned, sun-browned "Pat" Giblin looks after the folks from Brooklyn who come across City Hall Park to take the up-town cars. He has a speaking acquaintance with as many people as a successful and popular politician. He is particularly popular with and known to practically all the Judges, lawyers, and others who have business in the courts and municipal offices near by, and who go to find help and inspiration for work in the things liquid sold in a famous Warren Street establishment.

At Dey Street William Roberts has a busy time of it every day keeping the narrow street clear as a result of the jam of cars that so frequently occurs, and incidentally in aiding men like George J. Gould, of many interests besides polo, or Henry Hard of the Chatham National Bank to get across Broadway quickly when they are on some hurried business errand. The Western Union Building is at Dey Street and Broadway. George Gould and his brothers, Edwin, Howard, and Frank, have offices in this building, and they have occasion to pass and repass Roberts many times a day when they are in town. Roberts pays them the compliment of saying that they are the "pleasantest millionaires he knows." When asked if it was true that he had a speaking acquaintance with Russell Sage, who passes this corner frequently, he said, "There's nothing in it." His tone was so peculiarly pitched that his meaning was somewhat ambiguous.

At Cedar Street, by the big Equitable Life Building, James McDermott and John Barry look to it that nothing happens to the millionaires who constantly pass and repass at this point. McDermott says they are so thick there that one couldn't reach out a hand at any time of day between 9 in the morning and 5 in the evening, without touching one. McDermott has been at this point for years, and the heads of such banking houses as Kountze Brothers and the Laniers look on him as one of the parts of a day. August Belmont took the trouble to write a complimentary letter to the department about McDermott at one time, prompted thereto by a sentiment aroused by a little act of McDermott in lifting a lame dog out of a hole. Mr. Belmont has a high place in McDermott's estimation. The office of ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant is in this vicinity, and Barry says that if men who have the power to have them "broke," such as the Messrs. Grant and Belmont have, were as fault-finding and touchy as the average obscure person, who perpetually kicks, the department would have to be putting new policemen at work there every day.

At the corner of Wall Street and Broadway William Tyndall spends most of his time looking after strangers who come down to "rubber at Trinity Church," as he puts it. The average New Yorker who does business near this corner is so swift that he doesn't need any help. At least that's what Tyndall says.

Cornelius O'Keefe, at Rector Street, has a bit of a record as a man who knows a green-goods man as soon as he sees him.

The three-platoon system made a change in the hours of "Billy" Powers, the handsome young officer, who, while not of it, worked on practically the same schedule as the Broadway Squad. For years Powers has looked after the peace and safety of the public at the corner of Broad and Wall Streets. Just opposite is the office of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, from where, more than once since Mr. Morgan has become so prominent in public affairs, he has had to chase a crowd of the always curious that collect whenever Mr. Morgan is at the desk in his outer office. The Wormsers, James R. Keene, and many more of the men whose names are familiar to the reading world have had occasion to use Powers's services more than once. In the future Edward Frizzell, who wears a half dozen stripes on his sleeve, will share the post with Powers.

PANAMA A TRYING PLACE FOR FLIRTATIONS

ONE of the passengers who arrived here the other day on a steamship from Colon, United States of Colombia, was a young American, a native of one of the Southern States. While he was spending a week with friends in this city he was continually plied with questions about the revolution on the Isthmus of Panama.

"Oh, that wasn't the reason I left there," he said, when they began to interrogate him. "In Panama, where I was staying, we used to hear about fighting, but it was so far off that we didn't worry about it. The absurd customs of the Colombians were what bothered me and other fellows who had come from the States. Why, I was actually about to be thrashed by an old fellow because I called on his niece once a month for half the year. He said I couldn't come to the house any more unless I wanted to marry her."

It seems that the young Southerner, before he went to Colombia, was in the habit of visiting his girl friends as often as he liked, just as most young Southerners do—perhaps as often as three times a week or even very day. But when he went to Panama he found that young girls at their homes were treated as though they were novices of a convent. For a Colombian youth to visit his sweetheart was an unheard of thing, unless he had already been selected as a fitting husband for the daughter of the family by her parents, and even then his calls at her home were far between, and the mother or older sister or dignified aunt always saw to it that the two lovers could not get in a word in private. Their conversation was formal and in the presence of at least one member of the family.

"I had letters of introduction to some prominent men down there," said the Southerner from the isthmus. "But most of them, although they treated me courteously, asked me to dine with them at their club, and appeared to think I was not altogether bad, never thought of inviting me to call at their homes. This I thought at first was very peculiar, but soon I was instructed as to the native customs by those who had been in Panama for a long time and had gotten used to things there.

"All would have gone well after that, as I had decided it was no use for me to think of feminine society until I should return home again, but unfortunately an old Colombian merchant took a sort of fancy to me and informed me one day that he had half a mind to have me come to see his daughters. He remarked that he had lived in the States, that he understood the customs I had been used to, and that this was the reason he would make an exception in my favor. The young men of Panama, he said, should not come in his house at all—unless one of them happened to become engaged to his daughter.

"This was fine, I thought. It didn't take me more than two days to find the way to the old gentleman's home, and there he introduced me to his two daughters, the nicest girls you ever saw. They could talk English a little, and it was evident to my mistaken mind that life on the isthmus was going to be much more enjoyable after that than it had been before. Yet, in view of warnings I received from some of my friends, I didn't rush things a bit, only paying my visits once every month, or perhaps as many as three times in a period of two months.

"After a while I learned that a young chap in Panama, a native, was very much infatuated with one of the girls, although he hadn't ever spoken to her in his life. He wasn't permitted, of course, to come to the house, the only men having that privilege being myself and a fellow who was engaged to marry the other daughter. One day I received a letter from the lovesick Colombian, stating that he heard I was his rival and that he wanted to 'settle the matter.' I wrote back that he was much mistaken. Meanwhile I was told by the girl and her people that this chap was perpetually loafing around the street in front of the house, looking at the window of his inamorata. When she went out for a walk with her mother he would dart around corners so as to see her passing by him at least a dozen times during the afternoon. He never attempted to speak, but she was annoyed at his behavior.

"The old gentleman sent me a note at the end of six months, asking that I come to his office to see him about an important matter. I went. He said I had been coming to his house rather frequently. I reminded him that I hadn't been there more than eight times in six months. He replied that he thought that number of visits remarkable for such a limited time. I recalled the fact that he had said he knew my customs and had therefore invited me to call at his house. He remembered—yes, he had said that. But still he was sure I had called too often, and besides his daughter had told him I had paid court to her.

"'What?' I said.

"'Yes, she told me so,' he repeated.

"I couldn't tell him the young lady prevaricated. It might have caused trouble. So I said she was surely mistaken. Then I reminded him that never in my life had I seen the girl alone, everything I ever said to her having been in the presence of some member of the family. Oh, that made no difference, he said. One could pay court, make love, and propose marriage in Panama easily under those conditions.

"On being pressed to explain how I had made love to his daughter, he said I had been seen standing in the street near the house, looking toward her window. She told him this. It must be true. If I had done that, then I had made love. That was all there was to it. Such being the case, it was improper that I should call 'so often' at his house unless my 'intentions' were distinctly understood. He was very sorry, in view of my foreign ideas, that I hadn't understood the state of affairs.

"Well, I told the old idiot what I thought of him. I didn't go to see the girls any more. In love with them? Oh, no, of course not. But things were rather dull after that, you know, and the first chance I had to come back home I grabbed at it."

Before the Southerner left Panama the daughter for whom he was supposed to have whiled away his hours on the street corners had become betrothed, but not to the youth who had been annoying her so long.

"She was a nice girl," said the traveler from the isthmus, "but she had such a fool of a father. But they were all just alike on these matters of association between the sexes. I just couldn't stand such ways—that was all there was to it—and I don't see how any civilized citizen of this country could live down there."

Lovely Woman's Placket Hole.

"It's queer thing to me," said the cynical bachelor, gazing steadfastly at the woman ahead of him, "that lovely woman doesn't know how to fix her dress behind. I dread the shirtwaist season, because it furnishes forth so many waists and skirts that have parted company. Can't they nail them together, if they won't stay any other way?

"And then the placket hole, I believe they call it," he continued morosely, "I mean the opening in her skirt where she fastens it behind. Isn't there any way to fasten that, so that it will not gape forlornly, displaying all sorts and conditions of petticoats? These various devices which the dressmakers put on to hold the thing together don't seem to work. If women want to go in for preaching and politics and all kinds of things, can't they first find a way to fix the placket hole, so that whenever they endeavor to hold up their skirts the result will not be distressing?"

The woman ahead of him turned around and looked at the cynical bachelor, and he brought his lecture to a close.

One on the Captain.

Little Nephew—Say, uncle, do they call them cigarettes because they are little cigars?

Capt. Kelly (who is sensitive about his size)—I suppose so, Johnny.

Little Nephew—Then are you a Captainette because you are a little Captain?

AUG

How Cripples Are Taught to Make a Living

HELPLESSNESS and inefficiency are almost inevitably associated in the mind with the halt and the blind. There have been homes and charities established in the interests of the crippled and they have been legitimately cared for in one way and another; they have become professional "rounders" at the hospitals, until certain of them in large cities have become such familiar figures as applicants for admission to the hospitals that they are tabooed as recipients of charity.

The best that many of them can do is to beg, but for a year and a half there has been organized in New York City a class in several industrial schools for cripples only. Here the child, handicapped by the uselessness of a leg or arm, by blindness, spinal disease, or other infirmities, is taught to become self-supporting, helpful to their families, and made to view life with a clear and healthful vision, instead of with that bias of melancholy which belongs to the introspective mind, and to him who feels himself unfortunately marked.

There are 10,000 of these unfortunates in the State of New York and 3,000 of them in the city. Most of these cripples have become maimed from tuberculous diseases.

Those engaged in developing the abilities of these unfortunate children are chosen for their "infinite capacity for taking pains," for their inventive faculty and gentleness. Inventive faculty is no small factor in awaking the interest and developing the healthy instincts of hundreds of children—many of them morally blind when they first come to the schools—and in devising ways and means of securing their attention until methodical thought has become familiar and possible to them. The remarkable instances of apparent degeneracy vanishing upon the advent of opportunity, are many.

Perhaps the most pitiable truth in the lives of these unfortunate children is that revealed by the attitude of their parents toward them. With these poorest people life has become narrowed to a single point —the survival of the fittest. It is the preachment of their daily lives. This is so, partly from necessity, more because of the lack of the moral element in them. These people often seem to hold most cheaply all life but their own. When they have children their only right to existence seems to be to serve. If among those children one be crippled, requiring care and unable to give good service in return, that child becomes a grievous burden to the father and mother. This is so even under the circumstances of ordinary illness.

An incident which occurred in the school at 533 East Sixteenth Street illustrated this in a painful way. Mothers who have a crippled child in this school often call upon the officers for benefits in a general as well as a specific way. Not long ago a mother came to one of the teachers and preferred a request that she be given some cod liver oil for her sick baby. The teacher assured her it would be given her, and made some sympathetic inquiries into the case. The mother began immediately to excuse herself for asking help for so unimportant a thing as a sick baby, and explained that she had neglected to have the child's life insured or she would not trouble the teacher for the medicine.

"What?" asked the teacher. "If you had had his life insured do you mean that you would not have tried to save it?"

"Why, no," was the reply. "What would have been the use? But we let it go and now we must get it in better condition so that we can have it insured."

In such schools as the one referred to, and others like it, children with the use of but one hand are taught to sew; boys suffering from hip disease can use their hands, and use them expertly, if properly taught. Some of these develop ability as designers in iron work. There are those whose lower limbs are helpless, who have learned to support themselves by using the typewriter. One is to-day employed in a physician's office and addresses circulars and the like. One young girl who supposed herself to be helpless and entirely dependent upon charity has become an expert flower maker and is supporting herself and helping to support others. Though these schools have been organized but a short time much practical work of this kind has been done. One of the greatest obstacles those who are engaged in this splendid work encounter does not exist in the condition, mental or physical, of the pupil, but in the prejudices of healthy, whole men and women.

One would not expect to see a typewriter, however expert, engaged in a broker's office, if the operator had one leg shortened by disease and several of his fingers useless. Yet such a one with sufficient mental capacity has been taught to use a typewriting machine successfully. There is a universal prejudice against the employing of a cripple in public offices. Hence it is almost entirely a matter of individual influence which places these crippled pupils in positions which furnish them with a living.

Several of the officers connected with these institutions are enthusiastic "Settlement" workers, and thus avenues for employment are opened to these children which might not otherwise exist. There have been many methods contemplated by which this branch of the industrial school work could be developed and made easier. It is not only the purpose of these schools to instruct the children, but to place them safely and helpfully when they have become capable of doing good work.

Should there be any specific organization to furnish employment for these unfortunate people it would tend to make them marked for their infirmities. A bureau to secure "employment for cripples" is something to be avoided. This would speedily undo much work and gentle labor.

There is a tendency among the crippled to make much of their infirmities. A new pupil enters the school. That new pupil's first means of cultivating acquaintance with his fellows is to describe with much particularity his physical misfortune. Thus it is soon known to the whole school how many operations the new pupil has undergone, with how much fortitude he has endured the operations, the benefit derived, &c. He is much like the little girl who, when told by her playmate that "We have a piano at our house," proudly and emulatively replied: "Well, we have a funeral at ours."

This tendency to discuss disease and to make themselves marks for pity and sympathetic exaltation is a part of disease which the teachers set about to combat at once. These children are taught immediately never to refer to their physical troubles; to make as little of them as possible; not because these things may be repulsive to others, but because it is in bad taste to talk of one's self.

Some of these children have lived such pitiful, miserable, rayless lives, sitting alone day after day while all the family are occupied elsewhere, with nothing to contemplate but their own wretched and helpless condition, feeling themselves to be different in an unfortunate way from others; receiving only taunts from those who should be most tender; hurt by blows, withered by frowns and unkindness—some of these children have become so benumbed by circumstance that they enter the school practically as idiots.

One boy afflicted with a tuberculous disease of the knee seemed to present a hopeless proposition to his teachers. He arrived a half-senseless creature, with neither understanding nor good instinct. He rolled his head from side to side, he stumbled among the seats, and made uncouth noises like an animal. After weeks of painful effort on the part of those who had him in charge, they pronounced him, among themselves, a hopeless, helpless, degenerate, but in the face of the utmost discouragement the woman under whose charge the boy had been immediately placed continued in her effort to get a hole through his misunderstanding. To-day this boy is the ablest, most helpful, most kindly, and energetic boy in the school. Here inventive genius on the part of the teacher was made use of. Some mighty effort on her part aroused at last some slight mental response from this child, and after that the way was easy. His brain was all there, only he had not known it.

The influence of the industrial classes is felt in the homes of these children. From being a thing to be despised and misused because of his helplessness the cripple who has developed some ability for self-helpfulness has become a thing to be more or less proud of. This is not so because of his growing usefulness, but because those who represent an idea of dignity in the minds of the parents have taken an active interest in their children. The parents see the worthless thing become a valued member of society to certain representative people. Immediately he takes on a new aspect in the minds of his people. As the child becomes self-respecting and self-supporting he commands a certain blind homage from those of his kind, who do not very well understand the quality so newly aroused in the child.

Properly instructed, the helpless cripples learn to think of themselves as not unlike other people, because they have a quality common to the rest of humanity—the quality of usefulness. This turning of the mind to extraneous things operates most favorably upon the physical health of the subject. During their stay at school the children are constantly visited by competent nurses. Many are cripples who have been discharged from the hospitals as incurables, but this wise supervision and regular treatment, which is of an alleviating character if not curative, has wrought a change for the better in them. Their pain and suffering are relieved and they experience less exacerbation of the nerves and lose a certain irritability which naturally belongs to their condition.

An effort to introduce reforms of all kinds into their homes in an unobtrusive manner is made. Not long ago it was thought by one of the instructors that it would inculcate a certain carefulness and responsibility in these children to have some simple banking arrangement in the school. There are those who sometimes—very, very seldom—have pennies given them, or who have pennies earned, and she furnished the pupils with bankbooks. The children were to deposit their pennies with her and whenever they wanted to receive them back again they were to be given them upon the presentation of their bankbooks.

She explained to the children the necessity for taking good care of these books, impressing upon them that it was only thus that she could know what was due them. This method worked very well for some time, until one day a little boy asked for his pennies and she found he had lost his book. She reminded him of her caution and suggested that he go home and look for it. He had told her the correct amount of that which was due him, but she thought it a good opportunity to make him appreciate the worth of responsibility. The boy went home, and when he returned the next day his face bore marks of brutality. He seemed to be ill and complained, as he frequently had, of headache and nausea. She learned later that upon returning home without his pennies his drunken father and mother had beaten him and handled him severely. The child never told of this and endured his suffering as best he might. The stringency in the matter of bankbooks has often since then been relaxed. The teacher would have given her salary to have spared the boy pain, and yet her very efforts in his behalf had brought about his disaster.

These children are called for and returned to their homes in a stage hired by the charity organization. When proper clothing is lacking it is supplied to them. They are taken away in the Summer and helped to what life and health and happiness possible. When warm weather comes the schools are dismissed and the disappointment to the pupils is great. This is done because of the demands of the instructors, but since the physical diseases of the children are largely tuberculous it is thought expedient by the officers of the organization to disband the classes and thus lessen the possibilities of misfortune to those engaged in helping crippled humanity to help itself, to find hope and relief from suffering and the promise of happiness.

DOLORES BACON.

Proof of Its Genuineness.

Jenkins—Congratulate me, old chap; I've secured a real Panama hat.

Hunt—How do you know it's genuine?

Jenkins—Why, the first week I wore it I was ill, and the doctor told me I had the Chagres fever.

ABOUT WALL PAPERS.

THIS is the season when every other woman's fancy seriously turns to thoughts of wall paper, interior decorations, and those things which tend to put her house in order for the part of the year when she is a little more likely to be at home than any other. May is no longer the month for moving with the well-to-do, and Fall is the time for house decorating. The careful housewife in the Fall sets to work in earnest to get a new domicile and put into it the latest thoughts of the decorative artists who are doing better and better work here as well as abroad.

In the country house also more and more work is done in the Fall as country house life develops. There are better faculties for reaching the city, house parties are given until well over Christmas, and many families now live in the country during the Winter, coming up to town for only a few days of each week to take part in the pleasures of city life.

The chambers of city houses are furnished much in the same way as those of the country houses, and dining rooms take the same papers, especially now that people are building more pretentious country houses which are only a shade less elegant, if that, than the city house. Not only is the designer of the wall papers of the best type of the present day an artist, but the man who handles the products of his skill is another, and discusses the merits of the respective designs as he would the qualities of a fine picture. Imported papers are just now the popular thing, and these are either English or French. One of the best specimens of the paper of to-day is by a recognized magazine artist, who had to go to France to get his design accepted.

"Here," says the artist in paper, "is a paper which would give the best results in an old Dutch farmhouse. There are the large yellow roses upon a strong lattice of pale green, which repeats the colors of the foliage. It is strong and effective in a long, low room, which it fills with light. It comes in other colors, and the red roses are as attractive in their way, but giving a different effect from the yellow.

"The followers of William Morris are getting stronger every day, and the strong free curves of designs in paper show his influence. Here is a design that is suggestive of the Beardsley yellow book. A trumpet lily pattern all in soft yellows. There are strong continuous curves, and the pattern is not broken if the paper is covered in any part. Such a paper is well adapted to halls where it is continued up into the upper stories. It comes in other colors than the yellow, in shades of friar's brown, the tones harmonizing and blending into each other; in reds and blues and greens. It is a comparatively inexpensive paper, the yellow selling for 90 cents a roll, and the other, combining different colors, at $1.

"The verdure papers are soft and attractive. This French paper, hand-printed, is expensive, $4.50 a roll, with an effect only to be obtained by hand work. The softness of the coloring is delightful—the green of the foliage, the soft brown of the tree trunks, a gray background, and a bit of the sky showing at intervals.

"Here is an English paper, too, which is one of the prettiest chamber papers. It is called a 'bird meadow' pattern. There is a bird to heighten the meadow effect, with the green grass, red poppies, and yellow background, that combine in a way to suit the artistic eye and feeling.

"These new papers have a strong individuality, but the colors are so well blended and the curves are so strong and graceful that they are not aggressive. A darker paper, which is good for a den or a library, has a bit of background showing, with a golden hue, which brings out the sweeping lines of the slate blue, combined with a darker blue, which form the conventionalized iris pattern.

"Rooms furnished in bamboo, with a light Japanese effect, are something nearer the true Japanese than the heavily furnished dens hung with Japanese draperies and bronzes. For such there is a bright and cheerful paper, with wide blue stripes, looking as if they had been transferred from the piece of blue china, and between them Japanese scenes, a stork standing in the water, low rocks of green, and in the background a brilliant red sun setting behind the mountains.

"A replica of English chintz of 1840, with a pattern of clear cut flowers, has chintzes to match, and another quaint paper, also trees, a cock and his hen, gayly dressed in bird of paradise feathers. An attractive paper for country dining rooms with a wainscoting of dark wood has a rich design with a large peacock in green, poppies in soft red and mauve, and trees. It has both tapestry and chintz to match.

"Tapestry papers in deep, dull shades make an excellent background for old furniture. In two combinations of green and blue, with a design of iris and leaves, there are depths of tone which bring out all the beauties of old mahogany. There are a number of such designs made by Grantil of Paris.

"The foliage papers are among the best for country halls and dining rooms—forest and hunting scenes in large designs, but with free handling and a softness of coloring. In one of these can be distinguished chestnut leaves and burrs, oak leaves and acorns, and among the trunks of the trees a man on horseback, the hounds before him, all in browns and greens. One has a mass of foliage and the moon shining on a lake. There are delicate shadow tones, grays with pale mauve and soft greens, papers which suggest the work of Puvis de Chavannes in the Boston library. These papers are good in halls, dining rooms, and libraries.

"There is more of the strong free hand work in the designs of A. Shand Kydd, and only by hand work could the colors be blended as they are. His designs are bold and sweeping, representing the Morris idea. There are reds and greens, greens and blues and browns, startling combinations which only an artist could use. There is a melon pattern, the melon hardly discernible, but the idea conventionalized, carried out in strong, free lines. The pineapple is used in the same way in green with a background of blue and again in a soft red toning down to a crushed strawberry. There is one design which has the tones of burnt leather and blends excellently with a dark wainscoting.

"An Empire design in stripes of white, a pillar effect, with encircling wreaths, all in the white, has a combed background, the green combed before the pattern goes on to soften it. This paper was first imported by Vanderbilt for his house at Scarborough, where it was set in Wedgwood panels.

"One of the most expensive of the flowered papers cost $4.50 a roll, but the flowers upon the white glazed surface of the paper are so beautiful, the coloring exquisite, as to make it worth it. Roses predominate in the basket which is the pronounced pattern of the paper, tendrils join the baskets, while a passion flower floats between.

"A trellis paper which is used with excellent effect has yellow roses, not very large, upon a slender green trellis. This effectively covers the ceiling and upper part of the room, coming down about the width of the paper, some twenty inches, at the top of the room, a pale green paper covering the walls below. With this design of trellis paper and this shade of plain green the effect is charming; that of a delicate arbor of roses; but if the paper is not of exactly the right shade it is atrocious. With red roses it would be abominable.

"Here is a green paper with an indistinct design that is a true green, one of the few that will stand artificial light. Not many people understand this. This is a green with considerable yellow in it, and at the same time it is not a yellow-green. Turn on the electricity and it is still a green; but take a beautiful green of another shade, no yellow in it, and see what happens. It is everything that can be desired by daylight, but with electricity, the full blaze of the light on it, it is no longer green, but an ugly mud color.

"Cartridge papers have not the vogue they once had. It is because they change in color. Hang a picture on the wall and remove it a few months later and you have the print of it on the wall. There is in its place a paper with small hair lines on the foundation with fine lines plaiding it off closely above, which has the effect of a plain paper. With blue lines the effect is given of a plain gray. Other shades are in dun tones, one a burlap color.

"The boldly designed papers no longer call for a frieze, and other papers are finished with a simple molding, and the ceiling, when covered, should have only a plain, tinted paper over it."

1901

"Honi Soit Qui Mal y Pense"

> Whereto should I disclose
> The gartering of her hose?
> —Skelton: Boke of Philip Sparrow.

FROM the days when Perseus donned the "talaria," or winged anklets of Mercury, as he set out to conquer the Gorgons, and on his return delivered the beautiful Andromeda from the power of the sea monster sent out by Neptune to ravage the coasts of King Cepheus's dominions, the early history of the garter has never seen light. Whether these winged anklets that Perseus borrowed from Mercury to speed him on his mission were the first shown to man I cannot pretend to tell, but in the history of dress the earliest records of the use of the garter point to its being derived from the custom of crossing the latchets or thongs of sandals over the foot and around as well as partly above the ankle, somewhat in the same manner as the talaria were fastened. This custom, which prevailed for years in Bible lands, was brought thence to Rome by conquering legions, that introduced it in turn into every country that they subdued. So, after all, the straps of Mercury's winged feet may have suggested the garter.

It is just possible that for the origin of the garter, as such, we must turn to the bandlets of gold and other precious metals worn originally above the ankle or below the knee by the women of far Eastern lands, as well as by Egyptian, Greek, and Roman ladies. Types of these—some shown as if enameled—are frequently seen in the pictured history of these people. In their allegorical designs, too, one can find them, and on the remaining walls of ruined Pompeii one may see the picture of a nereid with ankles encircled in bandlets of gold; but this is mere pictorial presentation. In the collection of antiquities at the British Museum, London, there are still extant several examples of chased bandlets in bronze, silver, and gold.

Historic records throw no light as to whether the armillae, or armlets, which were worn both by men and women, were first introduced and came to be worn later as anklets, or whether the anklet was the pioneer of the article now seen only occasionally in another form, as the bracelet. It suffices to say that no matter which came first, there exists to-day in the public museums throughout the world an infinite variety of these bandlets, some even jeweled, with which the ladies of ancient times, and especially the Roman women, loved to adorn themselves. Beck, in treating the garter, naïvely dismisses its origin in these words: "Necessity in this case must have been the mother of invention, and garters are probably of the same date as the hose they kept up."

Exactly when the garter became a common article of dress among English-speaking peoples is by no means certain. One of its earliest representations in use is found in the collection of manuscripts formed by Sir Richard Cotton, (Vespasian 8,) which contains a portrait of the Anglo-Saxon King Edgar (966 A. D.) in the regal dress of his time. Here we see the august monarch's legs are "enswathed up to the knee in garters of gold," which are tied in a fancy knot at the top and terminate in hanging tassels. In another of the Cottonian manuscripts (Tiberius C. C.) King David is shown with cross-gartered legs playing the harp.

Cross-gartering was the most popular form of gartering among the common people of the Anglo-Saxon period, and in some countries it survived as late as the sixteenth century, notably among the French peasantry, by whom it was shown in the form of a stocking bandage as lingette. In England it prevailed even to the dawn of the eighteenth century. Shakespeare mentions it several times in "Twelfth Night" at Malvolio's expense, whose cross-gartering Maria declares "most villainous; like a pedant that keeps a school in the church"; and Barton Holyday, who followed half a century later, refers to

> Some sharp, cross-gartered man,
> Whom their loud laugh might nickname Puritan.

Then the Cavaliers threw gibes at the common people for their simple dress while they affected small sash ribbons tied in bow-knots with heavy fringes at the knee. In some of the European mountain districts, as the Apennines, the cross-garter is still quite common, and is adhered to chiefly on account of the comfort it affords in mountaineering.

The reign of the tasseled garter of gold which upheld Anglo-Saxon dignity was cut short by the introduction of leather or skin hose, which were bordered at the top in such a manner as to remain in position without further need of support than the decorated border afforded. But fashion was as fickle then as now, and with the advent of William the Conqueror the Anglo-Saxons returned to their first love, cross-gartering, which they used in various colors diagonally, and the popularity of which has been attributed by some writers to the practice of enswathing the legs in hay-bands during the cold weather. The multi-colored gartering introduced by the Normans formed a striking contrast to the buff-leather thongs of the Anglo-Saxons. The Conqueror himself wore blue garters with gold tassels over bright red stockings.

There was little or no change in the form of the stocking supporter for many years after this, but a notable one was introduced under the chivalrous Edward III. that has survived to this day. It was in this reign that the circular embroidered garter, with buckle fastening, displaced the cross-gartering of the Anglo-Saxons among nearly all classes. It was worn in plain view by the men of the time, so that the embroidery might be seen to the best advantage.

To the lucky accident that permitted the Countess of Salisbury to let her garter fall at a Court ball, as she danced with her sovereign liege, the flower of England's knighthood owes the existence of its order to-day. The story of the King's gallantry as he picked up the dainty thing and tied it around his own leg has often been told, and the "Honi soit qui mal y pense" attributed to him, and which survives as the motto of the Order of the Garter, has the merit of stamping authenticity on an act of gallantry worthy of the days of chivalry in which he flourished, and accounts for its presence on the blue ribbon of to-day. Another story of the institution of this now world-famed decoration, which is certainly not borne out by any of its modern attributes, is that at the siege of Acre, Richard I. tied thongs of blue leather around the legs of some of his officers and men to distinguish them from the rest of his army as his own personal bodyguard. These men, says Rastel in his chronicle, became known thereafter as the "Knyghtes of the Blew-thonge."

Another tradition concerning the famous order is that it was founded by the English King in memory of the battle of Crecy, at which it has been claimed he gave the signal for battle by hoisting his garter at the point of a lance. It is difficult to say which of these stories presents the most reliable source for the Order of the Garter; the first certainly has the merit of accounting for the motto which is overlooked by the others.

But the foundation of the order had also ill effects if the "Vision of Piers Plowman" is to be credited, for in his satire he denounced the Franciscan friars for their luxury in dress.

> Francis had his brethren
> Barefoot to walk;
> Now have they buckled shoes,
> Lest they hurt their heels;
> And hose in hard weather,
> Fastened at the ankle.

In the fifteenth century the price of garters was high, and "a garter of rudde [probably the equivalent of red] richly wroght with silk and gold cost no less than 18s., or about $4.50 in our modern money. But as the purchasing power of money has generally been conceded to have been greater then than now, it is almost impossible to estimate accurately the cost.

According to Smith's "Ancient Costume in England," the garter of Scottish royalty under James I. was a metal chain having a pendent loop through which the toes of the crackowes, or long-toed shoes then worn, were drawn in wet weather.

When James VI. of Scotland became King James I. of England it was customary for men to wear small silk sashes as garters at the knee. These were edged with lace and tied in large bows.

Extravagance in dress at this time, especially in England, received the attention of Parliament, that tried to control it by legislation, but to little purpose. Even later things did not improve, for according to John Stubbes, the lawyer martyr, who was deprived of his hand for writing a pamphlet opposing the marriage of Queen Elizabeth to the Duke of Anjou, described the garter of the Tudor period as "sometyme interlaced with gold and silver threads, as is wonderful to beholde." But not all men wore them then, for Peacham says that the Earl of Leicester wore long stockings without garters, a fashion followed by those "who had the handsomest leg."

Just as to-day there are garters and garters, so it was in the fifteenth century, and the price rose or fell in accordance with the quality used. Thus, according to an inventory of Thomas Passmore of Richmond, England, eight yards of gartering were valued at tenpence; another inventory taken in 1578 places the value of four pairs of garters at 2s. and six pairs at 18d. Evidently the latter were of inferior quality. When the home product sold cheaply French garters seem to have been highly prized, for they were valued at 20d. a pair, while those of other makes sold for prices ranging from 3s. 4d. to 5s. 4d. a dozen. As a matter of fact, every dozen French garters was appraised as imports as much as £3. But this may have been due to the fact that they were made of silk instead of worsted, which were sold for much less.

Of Venetian hose, Stubbes, in his "Anatomie of Abuses," issued in 1583, says "they reach beneath the knee to the gartering place of the legge, where they are tied finely with silke points or some such like, and laid on with rows of lace or gardes."

Competition to show appreciation of a mistress's favor must indeed have been keen in the age of chivalry, for the poets sing that garters were worn in the helmet as favors. Thus sang Drayton of the battle of Agincourt:

> One wore his mistress's garter, one her glove,
> And he a lock of his dear Lady's haire,
> And he her colours whom he did most love;
> There was not one but did some favour wear.

Garters of taffeta were introduced in 1539 and became more elaborate as the years rolled by, until John Taylor, "The Water Poet," who, although an ardent Royalist, disagreed with the spirit of extravagance in dress which prevailed among the courtiers in the stormy days when Cromwell ruled his native land, condemned those who wore

> A farm in shoe-strings edged with gold;
> And spangled garters worth a copyhold.

But garters were not so dear then, for there is preserved in the Ashmolean Museum a bill dated 1547 for clothing supplied to Peter Martyr and Bernardus Ochin, of which one item reads, "Two payer of garters of sylke ryband, 2s. 6d."—a sum which, considered from the modern purchasing power of money, is exceedingly modest.

Toward the close of the sixteenth century the country towns of England were completely overrun with city fashions, which the village cronies deplored and the gossips tattled about. Here is a characteristic dialogue of the time:

> When we were maids (quoth one of them)
> Was no such new-found pride,
> They wore they shoes of ease, now of
> An inch-broad-corked high.
> Black kersey stockings, worsted now,
> Yea, silk of youthful'st dye;
> Garters of list, but now of silk,
> Some edged deep with gold;
> With costlier toys, for coarser times,
> Than used perhaps of old.

And the gossips were right, for the garter had become a narrow scarf tied in a bow at the knee, and was embellished with pendants of rich point lace, or was made of puffed ribbons tied at the side in a large rosette. Then it was a costly article, obtrusively worn, and provoked Friar Bacon to sigh for the return of the days

> When roses in the garden grew,
> And now in ribbons on a shoe;
> Now ribbon-roses take such place,
> That garden-roses want their grace.

Several quaint customs concerning garters have been in vogue at different periods. One, which was followed as late as the last century, was the ceremony of removing a bride's garter that its ribbon and favor, which for this occasion was made pretty full, might be divided among the guests at the wedding and worn by them as a boutonnière in honor of the bride.

Another, popular among the simple peasantry of those lands of picturesque costumes where the short skirt enhances the charm of the native dress, was competitive, and led to the award of a prize to the young gallant who was most delicate and dexterous in detaching a garter from a country lassie's knee and replacing it in the shortest time. The competition generally took place on a public holiday at the village fair, and helped to develop the chivalrous side of the nature of the lads of the neighborhood. The garter used on this occasion consisted of several narrow, braided ribbons which each competitor had to wind around, tie, and finish off in a rosette. Then the matrons of the village, each of whom, no doubt, had stood in turn as model of the village lads of bygone years, came to see fair play and act as judges.

Yet another custom, the origin of which it is difficult to see, was that of "giving the garter." Oddly enough, in former days this was a sign of displeasure and the equivalent, apparently, of the more modern practice of dismissing any one by "giving him the mitten." It has been claimed that this practice was symbolic of administering punishment by striking the legs with a cord. To me the two are irreconcilable, but, after all, autre temps, autre moeurs.

As has already been pointed out, the garter was not always a concealed accessory to dress. Indeed, as it developed in the beauty of its embroidery, the elegance of its engraving, or the wealth of its decoration with precious stones, it became a veritable ornament, and ladies even deigned to wear it publicly in such a manner as it might be seen without giving any offense to their sense of nicety and refinement. At such a time the necessary adjuncts of the riding dress were richly embroidered stockings supported by bejeweled garters. There was less prudery then, and therefore less indelicacy, and "Honi soit qui mal y pense" was as much a motto of the common people as of the great.

Under Louis XIV. and his successor chased garters of gold, fitted with diamond buckles, were worn only by the wealthier classes, and even men took to wearing them to support the silk stockings which their luxury loving period made indispensable articles of dress. But in England, then, the Puritan ladies were almost as fastidious in their tastes, so far as the dress of their admirers was concerned, as are our young women toward their beaus to-day. Fairholt relates that a handsome Cavalier who wished to woo a Puritan maiden was greatly distressed because she found

> My stockings light, my garters tied too long,
> My gloves perfumed, and had a scent too strong.

As to the costliness of these taseled bows, it is said that in 1672 Louise de Querouaille, Duchess of Portsmouth, attended a fancy dress ball held at Whitehall Palace attired in male costume and wore a belt and garters which cost her nearly £4. At this time ladies wore embroidered on their garters the armorial bearings of their house. Sometimes a motto or some design expressing a tender sentiment replaced the family crest, but in each case a dainty buckle of some precious metal, in filigree, or set with gems, and otherwise decorated, finished off the band. No wonder that in the "Receipt for Modern Dress," published in 1753, we find ladies of the period advised to

> Make your petticoats short, that a loop eight
> yards wide,
> May decently show how your garters are tied.

Nowadays the garter is seldom seen in public. Men no longer wear them, and outside of theatrical circles, where the ingénue still dotes on jeweled buckles and fancy rosettes, its name is seldom heard. Yet it is to be found in many collections, showing that at one time or another it was deemed a work of art worthy of preservation. The examples that survived the ages have, it is true, been worn by great ladies, or by women with influence at Court, such as the renowned Nell Gwynne of the Merry Monarch's time. These are easily identified by the family crests of their fair owners, which are embroidered upon them.

The bandlet of silk or gold is doomed. Already it is being replaced by a more hygienic and less artistic substitute, which it is almost safe to predict will never be preserved as a model of modern art.

FRANK H. VIZETELLY.

A Husband Trust in Jersey.

OVER in New Jersey the way of the commuter is hard, but never quite as hard as now. In the aristocratic suburbs of Englewood, where the yellow-wheeled vehicles congregate at the station to meet papa or mamma or brother; where the spindle legs of the young man commuter surrounded by golf socks are very much in evidence; where hoary heads of families have fled to enjoy mosquitoes and other rural joys, and to give the young folks a chance to conduct themselves in their characteristically half-baked manner; there in Englewood lies the superlative of all these things, and the first letters of its name are I. S. O. A. H., which being interpreted means the In Search of a Husband Club.

The fascinating young woman of Englewood has discovered that Amalgamation, Coöperation and Organization are the thing. In the first place these things sound "labory," and Heaven knows it is a laborious matter for some women to acquire husbands. A sort of man-trust has presented possibilities to the feminine New Jersey mind. Not too much trust, of course, just enough to get a cinch on a man and to make him an honorary member for life. This club is properly officered, and is conducted on business principles.

Before this season the club has adjourned during the Summer months, because a hot Summer and a hot club were likely to make a hot town beyond endurance. But, owing to the extraordinary success of the club or to the desperation of its members, the club is now working overtime, and is doing business at the same old stand all the Summer.

The methods of the club members are sufficiently feminine to lure a commuter into its precincts once in a while, even though its courtships may be conducted parliamentarily, and according to Hoyle.

Several inducements are offered the man who shall consent to marry a club member. The club assists him to establish his household by giving to the girl pianos, clocks, baby carriages, chiffoniers, and the like. Besides these things he, of course, gets the girl.

The last girl to marry from the club will receive a vase, and upon it will be inscribed the names of all the members who have gone before. It is something to receive such a trophy, but it has its disadvantages, too. It will nail the member to the matrimonial cross as the last of the batch. It is suspected that there "ain't going to be no last."

For a long time the purpose of the club was not known to the men of Englewood. Unsuspecting men were invited to "just come in and look on." They came, not knowing precisely what they were to look upon. Incidentally, not knowing whither were they drifting, nor how to be happy though single, those who came to look remained to propose, and three of the club's members got married. This meant success enough to warrant the continued existence of the club. Three in three years is a good showing—under some circumstances. Without the club such a thing might not have happened to them in ten years—perhaps never.

One member of the club naïvely sets forth the club's purposes and methods thus: "There just didn't seem to be any way of letting the men know about us. I mean there was no way of letting them know we wanted to be married. Women are doing all kinds of things to help men nowadays, and so we just thought it would be a splendid plan—and it was. Three of us have got married because we organized, and it was, oh, so easy. We have days when we invite the men to come to the club. Before they knew what the club was for we did our very best, you know. We wore the best clothes we had, and made the most of ourselves. I think that was all right—the men were worth it. We sat around, and each of us said lovely things of the others, and it worked beautifully. It set the other girls up, and made the men realize how generous we were. We—we—well, we 'just played both ends against the middle,' as father says. After a while, when the men had found out what they were invited for we just didn't pretend any more, but sat around and looked as well as we could, and—and it went all right—with those who still came, and quite a good many came even after they found us out. We expect a good crop of engagements as a result of the season's campaign. What's that? Has it worked to advantage in my case? Look at that ring!"

Timely Warning.

Proprietor—I am satisfied with your work, Pusher, and I will raise your salary from $10 to $12 a week—but, mind, that does not mean that you must go and get married on the strength of it.

AUG

TRAINING SCIENTIFIC FARMERS

IN the Winter of 1895-1896 the City of New York was crowded with able-bodied men unable to find work. The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor in conducting its investigations among them discovered that many were sons of farmers, some of them from nearby portions of the State, who had crowded into the city to compete with the immigrants and swell the number of unemployed. This condition, not a novel one, but rather an acute phase of a chronic disorder, led to certain investigations which have had far-reaching results. George T. Powell, of Ghent, in this State, who has a national reputation as an agricultural expert, and Mr. Kelgaard, a Pennsylvania farmer, were engaged to secure certain information relative to farming conditions in New York State.

While the modern tendency of population toward urban concentration is now a hackneyed subject, a few figures as to New York State will be of interest. In the past 100 years the population of the State has multiplied itself seventeen times. In the same period New York City has multiplied itself forty-six times, Albany twenty-seven times, Rochester sixty times, Syracuse from 1850 to 1890 doubled four times, while the population of the State did not quite double in the same period. It has been believed generally that immigration was the sole cause of this disproportion. Investigations of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, however, have proved that migration from the country to the city was a salient factor.

Mr. Powell and Mr. Kelgaard prepared a list of questions, among which were the following:

How much has farming land depreciated in your locality during the last twenty-five years, and what is the cause?

Is there a tendency among farmers and their families to leave their farms and live in towns and cities? If so, what is the cause?

Is there an increase in tenant farming?

Are the principles of agriculture taught in any form in your schools?

Responses were sought primarily from farmers, but also from men of other callings, familiar with conditions. A very general response was received, and from the answers three conclusions were reached.

The average depreciation of land has been 48 to 50 per cent., in the face of an increase in the population of the State, from 1870 to 1890, of 1,610,389; an increase in the railroad mileage of the State during the same period of 4,182 miles, and an increase in the assessed valuation of real property, in the twenty-two years ending in 1892, of $1,659,634,908. Eighty-six per cent. of the answers state that the children as they grew up could not be induced to follow agriculture for a livilhood. In no instance was agriculture touched upon in the school curriculums, and the schools were universally reported to be inferior to those of the cities.

A careful analysis of the answers received was made. The general result garnered from them all was that there exists throughout the farming districts a widespread discontent with the conditions of life there obtaining. So it became manifest that the already congested cities bid fair to have their labor market still further glutted from the country. A variety of causes were assigned for the existing condition. Yet they could all be summed up in one sentence—the farmer had ceased to make money from his farm.

One bright spot was found in the generally depressing condition of the rural portions of the State. It was in the vicinity of Ithaca, where the United States Government Agricultural Experiment Station is located. Although a shrinkage of land value was found there, compared with the high prices of twenty-five years ago, it was not so great as to destroy the hope and ambition of the farmers. There was an air of prosperity about the farms not found in other sections. The influence of the experiment station was the reason for this. Farmers came long distances to investigate the experiments of the station, and afterward applied them to their own land. In short, the conclusion reached by the investigators was that new methods must be applied to farming in New York State. The opening of Western lands had rendered competition along the old lines impossible. New crops, adaptation to the market, and intensive cultivation, were plainly needed to make farming in New York State once more profitable.

The direct result of all this research was the founding of the school at Briarcliff Manor, which has just completed its first year, and is now busily occupied with preparations for its second. A train over the Harlem Railroad takes one from the Grand Central Station here to Pleasantville in fifty-nine minutes. Pleasantville is a beautiful little village in Westchester County, three miles back from the Hudson. For twenty-five cents a country stage, which goes meandering over the hills to Sing Sing, takes one as far as the Manor. There one finds a big Colonial building, set on a hill top, with a wide landscape of beautiful wooded country rolling away in every direction at its feet. The school building is plainly but artistically finished within; hard wood and rough plaster in the natural tints; wide halls, framing great pictures of hill and dale at either doorway, and pleasant class and living rooms.

The building was completed only at the end of the Spring term. All last year the school gave lectures in the basement of the public school building of Pleasantville, and the pupils lived wherever they could find board. The fact that, under such unfavorable circumstances, there were thirty pupils, although the school could not advertise because it had no accommodations, is considered very encouraging.

The avowed object of the school is to teach profitable farming, in fact it opens a new avenue of money making. This is proved by the sort of pupils who have taken it up. Not a farmer's son or daughter is among them, although the school was founded for the express purpose of reaching the farmer's son. But the young men who have come here are many of them college graduates; one is from Harvard, another from the Virginia Polytechnic, and so on. Nine-tenths of them are New Yorkers, graduates of the city colleges and high schools. Seven of the thirty are young women. The course does not differ for them at all. They go into the fields and farm yards with the boys, and learn the practical actualities of farming. Most of them, however, expect to specialize. One comes from Honolulu, and is going back there to practice floriculture. Two women in the class are going to start greenhouses when they finish their course. Another is planning to open a college of horticulture for women near Boston. Another expects to buy a small farm somewhere in New York State, and stock it with blooded cattle. The men have similar plans. Most of them expect to specialize but they come here not only to learn their speciality, but to lay the foundation of a general knowledge of farming.

All have capital, and have chosen this as a means of making their living, just as any other profession or business is chosen. This indicates a very different state of things from that wherein the farmers' sons, having inherited their land to start with, refuse to stay upon it. It means a new kind of farming; gentlemen farming, in which brains and capital are employed. But although the school during its first year has not touched the farmer's son, the man that the founders were after, indirectly it will affect him in time, even if he never goes to school there. These student farmers, when they settle in the country, and put into practical application the things they are learning, are sure to have a vast influence upon the farming methods all about them.

Rotation of crops and adaptation to the market are two of the keynotes of the Briarcliff system. They urge their students to begin with general farming, and to specialize as the market opens before them. One cause of the old-fashioned farmer's failure, they consider his devotion to one or two crops. At Briarcliff they have any number of things under cultivation. For instance, they have 12,000 violet plants, each in a pot by itself, sitting in the shade under the trees. These will be transferred to the greenhouses at the proper time, and right after Christmas they will begin to cut the blooms for the New York market. The greenhouse is in four sections, all steam-heated. Two sections will be devoted to violets—which are specially profitable—but they will also grow carnations and roses.

In driving past the cornfield at the Manor one can see corn in assorted sizes; short and tall, and half way between. The instructors are giving their pupils practical lessons with it, as to the value of different kinds and quantities of fertilizer. They will ascertain by experiment exactly the amount and the nature of the fertilizer required to produce the best crop on their own soil; and the pupils will be instructed how best to experiment in similar fashion with the soil of their own farms when they buy them. Here is a thriving cabbage field, which produced a luxuriant crop of strawberries earlier in the season. The strawberry plants were plowed under, and the next year's strawberry bed is on another plot of ground. Rotation of crops is steadily followed, and two different crops a year is the rule.

The peach orchard is showing some remarkable results in early bearing. A year ago last May Mr. Powell, the Director of the school, while overseeing the putting up of buildings for the opening of school in September, 1900, had a peach orchard planted for the students' work of the present year. The little trees were but one year old from the bud, and when pruned and set were but eighteen inches high. They were mere sticks, every branch having been pruned away. They were set in sandy loam and given special fertilizer, consisting of muriate of potash, nitrate of soda, and ground bone. These trees in July, 1901, were eight feet high, and some of them bore as many as 150 peaches. The school management points to this as an example of what can be done in scientific agriculture.

"There are thousands of baskets of peaches shipped to New York every year," says Prof. Fraser, the practical instructor at Briarcliff, "which are small, poor, and half developed; nothing but skin, pit and fuss. We are taking up a line of instruction that will make it possible not only to bring orchards into bearing much sooner, from three to five years being the usual time, but to produce fruit of the highest and finest quality, that will command a market among people who want choice fruit and are willing to pay for it. The possibilities of peach culture in New York are as yet unknown. By our methods, preventing the trees from overbearing, we get a regular annual crop, save the vitality of the tree, and seldom have that dreaded disease, peach yellows."

The students thinned the fruit relentlessly this year, leaving but three peaches to develope to a tree, on account of the youth of the latter.

Mr. Powell has a large fruit farm of his own near Ghent, in Columbia County. Before he became a Government lecturer and director of farmers' institutes his farm was very heavily mortgaged, and he was staggering under the burden which oppresses so many of the farmers. He raised the mortgage and became prosperous by intensive fruit culture. He has on his place the only apricot orchard in that section. His large orchards of apricots and peaches were heavily loaded with fruit this Summer. Yet a force of men, women, and children went over them early in the Spring removing 75 per cent. of the fruit that had "set." Apricots were thinned to five inches apart, peaches from six to ten inches, and plums from two to four inches. Such very severe prunning is not common, but Mr. Powell claims that it pays in the end.

At the school they have begun an experiment with California prune trees. One-third of the field was planted this year, and the remaining thirds will be planted in the next two years, for the benefit of future pupils. This is the first prune orchard in this section, and the management confidently believes that it will produce fruit that will successfully compete with the California product. They are experimenting with all sorts of things, grass, potatoes, corn, and cabbage, as well as peaches and prunes. In one of their grass experiments, by an expenditure of $3 an acre for a fertilizer, consisting of nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia, they increased the yield from 2,000 to 3,600 pounds, a net gain of $9 an acre.

"The field for investigation and improvement in the common farm products is almost unlimited," says Prof. Frazer. "The average yield of corn for the whole country is the same to-day as it was thirty-four years ago—twenty-five bushels an acre. Yet if every stalk bore only one ear, planted at the usual distance apart, the yield would be forty bushels an acre. One hundred years ago the average sugar beet contained 5 per cent. of sugar. To-day we can get 20 per cent. The carrot, rutabaga, parsnip, potato, and other common farm vegetables, are waiting to show what they can do with the same kind of study and development.

"Then there is the study of insects. In New York State alone the annual loss from insects that destroy fruits, vegetables, plants, trees, and live stock is estimated at $26,000,000. This enormous destruction can be greatly lessened with proper care after proper education. For instance, there is the May beetle, whose larvae feed on the roots of corn, grass, and strawberries. At the very time when these pests are most active and villainous, the screech-owl is rearing its young, which eat the May beetles by millions. Yet the farmers will kill the screech owl on sight. The European cabbage butterfly will destroy cabbage and cauliflower in a way to make a truck gardener feel as if he could commit suicide. Yet he doesn't know that a remedy is easy and at hand, for one pair of wrens will keep half an acre free from the pests, as they raise their young at the very time the cabbage worms are thickest. The scientific farmer must know just these little things to convert his farm from a load on his shoulders to a source of profit."

Briarcliff has only sixty-five acres of its own, but the students have the run of the Briarcliff Farms, belonging to Walter W. Law. This great estate of 6,000 acres is generally accredited with being the most successful example of scientific farming in this country. There is a dairy herd of 1,000 blooded cattle. There are 500 pigs, large flocks of sheep, and many horses. Seven thousand "broilers" are killed in a season from the chicken yards scattered over the farm, each given up to one particular breed of poultry. The dairy house is fitted with every modern equipment, where the pupils have the advantage of studying the workings of a big dairy farm. They test the milk, and "score" the cattle, and take part in the care of all the different animals. Mr. Law has stores of his own in the city, where he sells milk at ten cents a quart, cream, butter, pot cheese, chickens, pork, and lambs, at the highest market rates, and students get a practical knowledge of how he does it, thanks to his courtesy. This requires more capital than the students at the school can afford on beginning business for themselves, but they are encouraged to establish business relations with hotels and other big institutions, which they can supply direct, thus putting the middleman's profit into their own pockets. This development of their own exclusive markets for their finer productions is a part of the training.

The pupils have the benefit of studying all Mr. Law's experiments. There was a swamp of twelve acres opposite his office which he cleared four years ago. Last year he took from it forty-five bushels of wheat to the acre. This year he took off three tons of hay to the acre. Under proper rotation he claims that wheat would pay for growing in New York State even now.

This Summer the students at Briarcliff are having a course in nature study at the school under the charge of Miss Louise Kline Miller of Pittsburg, with lectures by Mr. Powell and Prof. Fraser. It has been attended largely by teachers, who have sought instruction in this specialty for the benefit of their general class work. Miss Miller has also been giving a series of free talks on plant and animal life to the women of the neighborhood. One of the most interested students in the nature study class has been Miss Law, the daughter of the owner of Briarcliff Farms, who prefers this sort of thing to overmuch society. "The country wears a different aspect to me since I took this course," she says.

They need a great many things at Briarcliff Manor, if the school is to continue and increase its usefulness. While it is a great advantage to have the use of the Briarcliff Farms, it would be far preferable to have the same facilities on the school farm, where the work could be arranged with entire reference to the convenience of the school. A course in forestry is now under consideration, and Mr. Law will give 300 acres for the purpose, if the course is made possible in other ways. Forestry is an important branch of scientific farming, for there are many pieces of land whose most profitable crop would be trees. Apiculture is another branch which they wish very much to introduce, and there is a demand for a course in landscape gardening, which is a profession of increasing value.

The incipient idea of the school was to teach floriculture and market gardening; but the demands have forced it into the wider realm of agriculture, which includes all the branches mentioned and others. The subject of cold storage, for instance, is one of vastly increasing importance to scientific farmers, and one upon which they wish to give instruction so thorough that the school will be able to turn out cold storage experts. At present the school has not even a barn capable of holding its implements. They need complete facilities for poultry raising, one of the most important avenues of the modern farmer's income.

This school is only a part of the movement which, based on the investigations of 1896, has developed, in the line of nature study, courses in the schools of the State and an increased activity in this direction at Cornell. Such schools have passed the stage of experiment in England. Back in the '80's William Harcourt got a tax of twelve cents a barrel on beer, and this tax is used to support schools of scientific farming throughout England. Every county has one, excepting where two or three counties have combined to make one large school. The effect of these schools has been very apparent upon English farming. The State agricultural colleges of this country had this sort of training for their incipient purpose. But they have developed along different lines, and endeavor, to the best of their ability, to compete with the conventional college. They have drifted into training professional men, rather than scientific farmers. Prof. Frazer, who has charge of the department of practical agriculture at Briarcliff Manor, is a graduate of one of these English schools.

Briarcliff Manor is not yet endowed. The sum of $3,000 was subscribed by those interested, to try the experiment for three years. Mr. Law has been a warm friend to the school, advancing money for its expenses, erecting the buildings, and conducting the boarding house, besides giving the pupils the advantages of his farms. It is to be hoped that those interested in opening up a new way to make a living to the young people of this country, and in all that species of influence that goes to make the country a pleasant and profitable place to live in, instead of the best place in the world to get away from, will see in the Briarcliff Manor school a suitable institution for endowment.

MINNIE J. REYNOLDS.

Bridget's Tact.

MRS. CHRISTY was more devoted to Angy, her Angora cat, than to any thing else on earth. In the morning Angy was her first thought, and at night her last one. If one of the human members of her household became sick, it was a serious matter; if Angy became sick, it was tragic. Mrs. Christy always declared that if her cat were to die she, too, would lie down and die within the hour. But Bridget, her maid-of-all-work, proved to Mrs. Christy how vain are human predictions. On a certain morning while Bridget was engaged in house cleaning, her mistress was upstairs, and Angy was watching Bridget, and thinking how pleasant it is not to belong to the working classes. Suddenly Mrs. Christy's ears were assailed by agonized feline howls and shrieks, interspersed by the horrified tones of Bridget's voice. What had happened? Mrs. Christy's heart stood still; she was afraid to ask.

"Mum!" came Bridget's tone from below.

"Oh, what is it? What has happened, Bridget?"

"Sur'n, Mum, your cat's dead!"

"Oh!" cried the stricken woman, and grasped the banisters for support.

Half an hour later, with inflamed eyes and disheveled locks, she crept weakly down stairs and into the kitchen to see her darling's corpse. What was her surprise and delight to see Angy, as large as life, sitting on the dresser and licking her paws.

"Why, Bridget!" she cried, "I thought you told me Angy was dead?"

"And so I did, Mum; I caught him in the door, and I thought it was all over with him, so I called up to you. I wanted to break it to you as gently as possible."

1901

WHO ARE THE JAPANESE?

Their Ethnic Mixture and Future as a World-Power

By CHARLES DE KAY.

THE western world has been a buyer for centuries at the sign of Japanese bric-à-brac; it has purchased Japanese porcelains, fayences, lacquers, and silks, and tried to imitate them with more or less success; but it was not prepared for the development of Japan as that development was shown in her war with China. During the late occupation of Peking it was again surprised at the efficiency of her army and navy. Japan has taken at a single bound the lead among nations of the Orient. In view of the likelihood that she will have much to say concerning the future of China, it might be well to consider the origin of the Japanese, if that be possible, and by examining the make-up of the race, its several ancestors, as it were, be in better position to understand what its strength and weakness are and what it may be expected to attain hereafter.

We have a general idea of the Japanese as a small-sized race, rather swarthy than fair, kindly and intelligent, very different from Chinamen, yet bearing something distinctly Asiatic about them. In this general idea only one thing is correct—the fact that the average size of the Japanese is small. They are not very different from Chinamen in appearance, for when dressed in Chinese garb it is difficult for Asiatics to distinguish them from Chinese. They are not any more kindly and intelligent than the inhabitants of the mainland, the Koreans and Northern Chinese, and as to their color, they vary so greatly among themselves that it would be hard to say whether as a race they are swarthy or not.

And yet in some respects they are superior to the men of the mainland and the inhabitants of Saghalien on the north and Formosa and the Philippines on the south. They are prouder, more warlike, more dignified; their ambition makes them more industrious and their insular position readier to study foreign lands and accept suggestions from foreigners. Before the visit of Commodore Perry their ruling class had Chinese precedent and rule before them as the ideal; but as soon as this "Chinese wall" was thrown down—and it was thrown down by themselves, not by a foreign conquest—they turned to other teachers, and have learned so quickly and well that they have met and overcome their old teachers the Chinese with the greatest ease.

In view of the comparative size of China and Japan, it is perhaps fortunate for the latter that she was deprived of her spoils by the jealous nations of Europe, by Russia and Germany and France, after she had brought China to her knees. For if Japanese had taken the Government of China as the Mongols and Manchus have done in historical times, it is more than likely that the huge, immovable mass of the Chinese would have begun at once to absorb the conquerors and turn them to the old views and antique methods to which they have been wedded for centuries. Japanese literature, art, her written characters and mode of living are so largely governed still by Chinese precedent; what is more, her blood is so similar in many of its strains to that of large sections of the population of China that the pull of the great Chinese mass would be almost irresistible. While the Japanese would prove far more acceptable as a ruling class to the Chinese than any European people, owing to blood, character, and similar ideals, the moral conquest of the conquerors by the conquered would only occur more promptly and completely for that very reason.

We often think that "all Chinamen are alike" or "all Japs are the same," but, of course, that is merely because we are caught by externals like a national dress, or absence of hair on the face, or a yellow skin, or prominent eyes, or smallish, broad noses, or high cheekbones. As soon as we see much of a race, live among them, study them, the differences between man and man become so marked that we wonder how we could have been so stupid. Not all the inhabitants of Japan are small, not all have narrow slit eyes or are scant of hair about the face, not all have broad, flat faces and short, broad noses and a yellowish skin. In Japan there are wide differences of type, perhaps wider than in the British Islands. For instance, there is in the United Kingdom and Ireland no such strong separation of types as exists in Japan between the Ainos of Saghalien and Yezo in the north and the inhabitants of the main island of Hondo, in the centre. And this is true, notwithstanding the fact that one can detect in the population of the main central island the signs of Aino admixture and can guess from the names of places that at one time the Ainos occupied the centre as their own.

A German observer of things Japanese named Baelz has been summing up his impressions of Japan, gained by a residence of a quarter of a century. As a physician he was able to examine the physique of Japanese of all sorts and by questioning his patients obtain facts which no other observer would be apt to elicit. He published a book on the physical attributes of the Japanese a decade or more ago, and since its appearance has continued his investigations among all classes in all parts of the islands, from Saghalien down to the Loo Choo Islands. He divides the chief strains of Japanese blood into (1) Ainos and Aino-types, entering the archipelago from the mouth of the Amur River by Saghalien, Yezo, and Hondo southward; (2) Manchu-Koreans, crossing from Korea into Izuma and Hondo, and (3) Mongol-Malays, coming up from the south from the Philippines and Formosa to Kiushiu. The last named were carried by the warm current from the equator, the Kuroshiwo, which is split by the southern islands of Japan into two streams. The cold polar current coming down the coast of the mainland in the Japan Sea strikes Korea and turns eastward, so that it makes a passage from Korea to Izumo Island easy. These three strains of peoples have reached Japan by these currents of ocean at different times and struggled for the mastery, leaving their special traces strongest on the islands they first occupied. Thus, the Mongol-Malay type is strongest in the southern and central islands, the Manchu-Korean on those nearest Korea, and the Aino on those to the north.

In the Aino population Dr. Baelz finds a remnant of a people that in their physical characteristics belong in the Caucasus and are West Asiatics, not East Asiatics. Very short of stature, they are heavily bearded and remarkably hairy as to their bodies, especially on their arms, breasts, and backs. The hair is wavy and has a different shape in cross-section from that of other Japanese, being oval instead of round. Very broad-shouldered, they have great torsos, large hands and feet, deep-set eyes, unlike Eastern Asiatics, often yellow irises, and chestnut hair. Their skins are rough, and in the women show red. Comparisons with Little Russians show a startling likeness between two far-separated peoples. It is so striking that one could scarcely deny the claim of a Russian, should he state that he is only recovering his own when he descends the Amur and occupies Saghalien. A portrait of Count Leo Tolstoi placed beside photographs of Ainos belonging to Yezo show men who might be brothers. Though rather hairier than most people, the Ainos seem more hairy because of the lack of hair on face and body among East Asiatics. This hairiness extends to the women, but, singularly enough, never affects their faces. They have no natural mustache, as one often sees in women of Southern Europe. But this is not regarded as a beauty; quite the contrary. To atone for nature's parsimony in this regard, the Aino women tattoo themselves about the lips, simulating a mustache and a little underlip beard, hardly a goatee, on the under lip. Their photographs resemble closely young Russian men whose mustache is just growing, but who have no beard.

What Dr. Baelz does not touch upon when speaking of the derivation of the Ainos from Western Asia or the Caucasus is the linguistic connection. Certain words in the Aino language are similar in sound and meaning to words in Finnish, and certain ceremonials are common to the Finns and Ainos, as the writer has shown in former papers and publications. The ceremonies attending the killing of the bear, for instance, are very much the same in Yezo and in Lapland. The name "Ainu" given themselves by the Ainos, is found as a male and female name in Finnish literature. Vaino or Wainamoinen is the culture hero and god of music of the Finns; Aino is the name of the nymph whom he pursues in vain, a nymph of the water. The one is represented in Greek legend by Pan; the other by Syrinx.

The type of Japanese least known to us, strangely enough, is the ruling caste, which Dr. Baelz calls the Manchu-Korean because it embraces the caste that has ruled China and Korea for centuries with few interruptions. The term does not exclude an admixture of Mongol blood, but indicates a greater quantity of the Manchu strain. We know the Mongol-Malay section of the Japanese much better than the Manchu-Korean. The later comprises, roughly speaking, the families of the formerly ruling and still upper class; the former, those of the middle class. When we look at Japanese colored prints of noblemen and noble ladies, of famous actors and actresses, of semi-historical characters and persons from romance, we are surprised to find a type of Japanese not discoverable among those who visit the United States. This is particularly noticeable in portraits and pictures of women. The type is a long, narrow face, weak chin, thin, aquiline nose, narrow shoulders and hips, cheekbones not very prominent. It is really a slight exaggeration of the Manchu-Korean type, just as the broad, round face of Osumé, the patroness and exemplar of kind, jolly women, is an exaggeration of the Mongol-Malays.

The upper classes, as a rule, do not travel much. They are in a way degenerate, and even in diplomacy the offspring of the sturdier middle classes are apt to make their mark and appear at the Japanese legations and consulates as the representatives of their people. Now and then a man of high rank comes to America and Europe who shows the characteristics of a section of the Japanese people which is all that remains of some conquest of the country from the mainland, somewhat like the conquest of Great Britain by the Normans. The mercantile class, whom the feudal government of Japan scorned and depressed in rank, is that we know best, a class chiefly from the big Island of Hondo, where Tokio lies, the capital, and, owing to prejudice of caste, recruited from the lower strata. We rarely see either the noble class or the agricultural. They are very different in looks and characteristics from the middle class.

The noble class of Daimios and Samurais is tall of stature and has kept its characteristics pretty well, because, as a rule, both wives and concubines have been chosen from the same class, not the Mongol-Malays—least of all the Ainos. Their thin arms and legs, bony hands and feet, languid look, and effeminate appearance are the result of centuries of sloth. They have high heads, short fore and aft, oval, fine-lined faces; delicate upper lips, weak chins, small beards and whiskers, long, slender torsos, and legs less than half the stature, although in proportion longer than those of the Mongol-Malays and Ainos. In their complexion they show that they, too, have Mongol blood; it is yellowish in tone, without red suffusion like that among the Aino women, and soft and velvety to the touch, like Malays and Mongols, instead of rough, like the Ainos. The cross-section of their straight hair is round instead of oval, like that of the Ainos. With the late Terrien de la Couperie, this latest writer on the origins of the Chinese believes that the primitive habitat of that conquering race he calls Manchu-Korean, the race that introduced literature and the arts to North China and Japan, was the Valley of the Euphrates. He considers it established that the earliest sign writing of the Chinese was a familiar form of the cuneiform.

The acceptance of this argument tends to bring the Chinese signs back to the same beginnings as our own alphabet and all other true alphabets of the earth, and makes it still more important than before to study the extinct civilizations on the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates. Terrien de la Couperie insisted that the first beginnings of civilization in China were coincident with the flight of certain tribes named Bakh, who were dwellers in Elam, the hilly country to the east of Babylonia. They traversed the whole of Asia and conquered a large part of China from the aboriginal Miaotze, who still survive in mountainous parts of the Central Eastern China.

The Mongol-Malays, whom Dr. Baelz derives from the Philippines and Formosa, coming northward on the current of the Kuroshiwo through the Yellow Sea, fix the type for the general population of Eastern Asia—a small race, with particularly short legs, powerful torso, small hands and feet, yellow in color, with a very smooth skin, almost oily to the touch. These characteristics remain the same whether they live in the sub-tropics or under the arctic circle. They constitute at least two-thirds of the population in Japan. Like the Manchu-Koreans, they have prominent eyes—that is to say, the eyeballs do not lie deep in the sockets, as with Europeans and Ainos, but are well forward, so that they are nearly on a line with the forehead. Unlike the Manchu-Koreans, they have rather flat, short, broad noses and high cheekbones, so that the face is really very flat. Their eyelashes are short and placed peculiarly in the lids, which show a characteristic fold in their edges called the Mongol fold. The slit of the eyelids is narrower than that of Europeans, and by its peculiar curves often gives the impression of a squint, which is not, however, a real squint, but (in two senses) an optical delusion.

But the mark that tells the Mongol, and even a slight Mongol, strain of blood is found in young children. This is a dull blue mark or marks on the bodies of new-born children, which are not permanent, but usually disappear before the seventh year. Dr. Baelz analyzed these marks, and found that they inhere in the lowest skin and shine through the outer cuticle. No explanation is given of their appearance and disappearance. The colors of human skin, as of the negro and redskin, lie in the outer layers; hence the meaning and origin of this Mongol birthmark are doubly mysterious. It is found throughout Japan, with the exception of the Ainos, and forms one more sign of the deep gap that lies between the Aino and other races in the Far East.

Dr. Baelz has discovered the meaning of the word Wodjin, applied to the Japanese by the Chinese, a word the Japanese have always resented, because it means "little bent-over man," and was interpreted in the sense of "slave." The term exactly describes the Ainos, who, being very short in stature, have also a very curious way of walking bent over, with arms crossed on the breast. The term is therefore exact for the general appearance and greatest peculiarity of an Aino, superficially considered; in all likelihood it began at a time when the main population of Japan consisted of Ainos.

The question Who are the Japanese? may be answered by saying that they are a very mixed race, with a substratum of men similar to the Little Russians over which has flowed a much larger body of East Asiatics, part Mongol, part Malay. The original population has remained itself only in the two northern islands and the Loo Choos. Later came a Manchu conquering race from Korea, which has kept itself to some extent pure, leading back to the mainland from time to time armies of occupation. The latest reflux of this sort was the Chinese war, but European diplomacy did not permit occupation of any part of the mainland.

The parallels often drawn between Japan and England in their relation to the continent are many and can be extended. Thus we see the Kelt conquering, absorbing, or driving out the non-Aryan inhabitants; the Saxons doing the same by the Kelt, and mingling gradually but imperfectly; until the arrival of a race specialized for government—namely, the Norman, who was a different and more complete mixture of Teuton and Kelt. So the Manchu, with his Mongol, if not Malay, admixture, brought to Japan special gifts in the way of government, and organized the country.

At present the laws not only permit, but foster, a more perfect mixing of the ethnic parts of the Japanese people. The slothful, drink-loving Ainos are being educated and show themselves surprisingly intelligent. The ruling caste no longer monopolizes offices and careers. The nation seems to have, like Great Britain and Ireland, sufficient diversity in strains to make a powerful race, sufficient variety in character to supply the complicated needs of modern life, judged by Western standards. The ethnic mixture in Japan contains a strain of that race we consider the highest, the Aryan, and also strains of two great conquering races of Asia, the Mongols and Manchus. There seems no reason why such a people should not take the lead in Asia as the British from time to time have taken the lead in Europe, especially as Japan shares with Britain the great advantage of a natural defense in its insular position.

The Japanese with all their cleverness are often belittled in comparisons drawn between them and the Chinese, because, while the latter hold fast to their old forms of government, religious ceremonial, habits, and dress, the Japanese show astonishing suppleness and imitation. Their religion has been changed, their Government and many of their social forms, their laws and dress have followed foreign precedents. But we see the troubles the Chinese are in owing to this stubbornness of theirs. It may be admirable from one point of view, but it is not practical. The Japanese are enterprising and ambitious. Certainly it is not for Americans and Europeans to decry what is so fully their own characteristic. Doubtless it would please us, from the selfish side, to have the Japanese remain in their old, picturesque, artistic condition; for they would be as sheep for the Aryan shearer; but it is a little blind to cast up the contrary to them as a fault. If they continue to govern themselves as wisely as they have done during the last thirty years there is no reason why they should not be a world power in the Orient and put a wholesome check on Governments which squander the wealth of nations in attempts to seize countries which they do not need.

Fame of Comic Song.

THE actors who have made their fame on one play, the authors whose reputation rests upon one book, or the orators whose celebrity is connected with one speech, are not nearly so numerous as the singers who have become known through one song. The recent death of "The Great McDermott," who will go down to posterity as the singer of "By Jingo, We Will," the song which made the term "Jingoism" a familiar term to the English language, recalls the story of many of these one-achieved individuals.

"The most fickle and difficult to understand people in the world," said a theatrical manager a few days ago, "are the comic song public. Sometimes a song, with absolutely no merit to recommend it, will go like wildfire, while, on the other hand, some of the most clever and catchy songs ever written fall as flat as a smoothing iron.

"A song will sometimes be sung by a music hall singer which will seem to have in it no more of the elements of popularity than any other song. Yet suddenly it will become all the rage, and will be hummed and whistled by thousands of people all over the country who never heard the name of the singer and perhaps never put their foot in the music hall. Probably, then, a year or two later the same singer will appear with a song quite as taking apparently as the first one, yet it will fail to create the slightest stir, and will be a dead letter, except to those who have heard it in music halls."

Instances of the accuracy of this generalization abound. It was Miss Lottie Collins who first sang "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay" in a London music hall. Few thought it was a song out of the ordinary, even those who heard it, yet within a few days all London was humming it, and it was not long before it had become as familiar as "God Save the Queen."

It is said that there are at least a dozen singers of comic songs who are known in the profession as "one-song men." The meaning of the title is, of course, that they have sung one song which completely eclipsed all of their other performances. For instance, Charles Coborn, the man who sang "The Man That Broke the Bank of Monte Carlo," made more money out of other songs, but for one person who knows one of his other songs probably a hundred know this one.

Other familiar instances of the one-song success are Anna Held's "Won't You Come and Play with Me?" and Ernest Hogan's, "Who Said Chicken in this Crowd?" Both of these have sung many another song, but none of the others have had such extreme popularity. The authors of "Little Annie Rooney," "After the Ball Is Over," and other equally well known songs are almost unknown, yet in many cases their one song carried them to temporary fame

AUG

SUMMER ON THE PRAIRIES

To some the Summer of the plains is a monotonous succession of blue sky and fierce south winds. That is because they do not realize all that Summer means to the dweller in the new lands. Or it is because it is the viewpoint of the onlooker, and not of the participant. The true plainsman does not complain of the Summer heat or of the south winds. He expected them when he came upon the prairies, and he understands that they are a part of the level reaches that gather up the sunshine and the ozone of a continent for their children.

The first matter of interest to the plains dweller is that Summer begins very early. While yet the people of the New England States are wearing their Winter clothes, and while even in Ohio and Illinois there is not a suspicion that the heated term has begun, the plains are touched with the sun's torrid finger. The wheat that has for months been approaching maturity almost in a day blossoms out into a golden sheen that brings at once joy and hard work. For several years there has been each Summer a bountiful harvest. Each year the farmer has gone out and taken from each acre of the wheat field from twenty to thirty-five bushels of wheat that brought him at the local market 50 cents a bushel. He was put to little expense in harvesting it, and there was for him a clear profit of half he received. No wonder that he welcomed the Summer.

The first duty of the Summer is the gathering of the grain. It is something that makes the Westerner happy to a greater degree than the people of the East can understand. The number of bushels gathered from a field may be the deciding point of whether the mortgage shall be paid, whether the wife shall have a new dress, whether the sons and daughters shall go to college. Feverishly the farmer watches the oncoming of the grain. After the long uncertainty of the Winter is the doubt of the springtime. When this is passed and the fields are yellow as gold to the limits of the far horizon, he wonders if he can gather it all safely. He is not yet sure. One day there waved from our door 150 acres of beautiful grain. The heads of wheat were lifted beyond a tall man's shoulders, and there seemed promise of several thousand dollars—sorely needed on the beginning of the claim. The harvesters were to begin work on Monday. The preceding Friday afternoon there came out of the northwest a typical prairie storm, its black clouds fringed with a sickly green that told of celestial turmoil. When it had passed and dropped its burden of hail the wheat field was ruined, the straw beaten into the ground, and the harvesters never entered the area. It had been expected that the wheat would meet many debts and clear up a mortgage. There was nothing to do but bear it—yet it was a severe lesson of the uncertainty of things on the plains.

Much is written of the toil of harvest days on the plains—some of it in gross exaggeration. The work of garnering the grain is much the same East and West, only in the latter there is more grain to gather. The farmer with 100 acres of grain has made his preparations. He has his self-binder ready to tie up the sheaves and his men to carry them into shocks or to haul them direct to the thrasher. He needs extra men if he has many hundred acres—but he always gets them. From the States to the East come crowds of toilers who are anxious to gain a little wealth, and to see something of life on the prairies. They come on the freight trains, and when they arrive the farmers quickly engage them for the work of the fields. All sorts and conditions of men come into the harvest field. One day there was working on a Western Kansas ranch a smooth-faced man who said little, but did his work well. At the end of two weeks he asked for his wages and received them. "You are not going to leave us?" asked the farmer.

"Yes, I guess I'll go on West," was the reply. He went to town, sought the best hotel, and asked for a dress-suit case that was awaiting him. In his room he made a change of clothes and came out in stylish attire, ready to board a Pullman car for Manitou. He was a Chicago doctor, who had taken the trip as medicine for weary nerves—and found himself cured. In all his life he had never enjoyed a meal so much as he did the one on the dining car that evening.

It is to the women that Summer on the plains comes with particular severity. In the early days when the barren claims had no sign of shade, when the prairie for miles was one wide level of sod and struggling crops, they were really to be pitied. The little cabins of the settlers were ill-prepared to resist the heat or cold. The walls were thin, the roofs came close down to the living rooms, and the sun fairly baked the establishment into a sort of "done-ness" that made the dwellers therein feel that they had been through the fiery furnace. Those who lived in dugouts or sod houses were better off. The earthen walls and floors kept them from much of the suffering. Now there is at almost every farmhouse the beginning of a grove, and porches and commodious lawns are common. In the older settled portions of the West the farmers put up ice in Winter, and during the long Summer days they are as well prepared as are their friends in town to withstand the heat. There is, too, a growing cult of the bath tub that brings another comfort to the Western home.

Amusement is not lacking during the Summer. If it is a political year the party picnic is a common enjoyment. The nearest grove is selected, and on some Saturday afternoon the speakers come out from town to argue the burning questions of the day. The men and a few women surround the stand where the orator is expatiating on the glories of his faith, while the young folks sit in the swings and hammocks or ride on the merry-go-round that some enterprising speculator has set up. Likewise there flourishes the camp meeting. A half dozen sects take the Summer for outdoor devotions. Wherever there is a grove a few tents are pitched, and at night the young folks, the farmhands, and the families of the neighborhood come to hear the followers of Peter Cartwright expound with great vigor their gospel. The Sunday schools have their picnics along the creeks and rivers, the camping parties try to find enjoyment in similar places, and now and then a lodge takes an outing.

But it is all a troublous task. There is something about the hot winds that have traveled up from the far Southwest that lowers the nerve force and saps the ambition. Sometimes, as in the present season, there come along droughts that are like calamities to the people. Day after day the sky shows the same unbroken blue, the same wind surges out of the south, and the mercury climbs over the 100-degree mark. At first the people do not mind it much. Then there appear items in the papers that pastures are suffering and rain is needed by the corn. Everybody refuses to consider the crop as long as possible. That is the one hope of the season, when once the wheat is gathered. Corn means not only immediate resource, but all through the Winter months it is to feed the cattle and horses and prepare the stock for the market. Its promise comes very close home. Anxiously the farmers watch it, and every rolled leaf, every whitecap that appears on the greening sea that covers the broad fields, is one more thrill of doubt. At first the papers refrain from big headlines, but finally, when the situation becomes serious, they use their largest type and call attention to the dangers that threaten. They exaggerate the suffering of stock and tell of the privation that will follow the loss of the corn, forgetting for the moment that there have been long years of plenty in which to pile up a hoard for the lean seasons. At last they stop this and tell of the possibility of saving part of the crop, hopefully recounting the natural resources of the country. When they have reached this stage the worst of the Summer is over. It is henceforth a mere matter of what can be saved and how "roughness" can be secured for the cattle.

The "hot wind" is one of the terrors of the Summer season. It is not merely a time of heat, it is a peculiar wave of blighting air that comes from the furnace-heated South. It was more common in the early days than now. The farmer saw his corn green and flourishing in the morning; at noon it had begun to wither; two days more and there was no hope for the tassling stalks. It drove some men to tears, it sent others to the madhouse; it was a terror for the struggling settler and his wife. Its origin was the bare wheat stubble or brown prairie over which it traveled, becoming all the time more blighting.

No one can understand or appreciate the coming of a rainstorm unless he has lived on the prairies in Summer. To the Easterner the rain is but an incident; to the dweller on the plains it is an epoch. From the date of the rain are dated the events of many days; toward it is directed an eager gaze. Three or four weeks may have gone by without a storm cloud appearing in the sky. Here and there have been indications, but they have faded as they came. Then one afternoon, when the moisture has all been sucked into the air, the huge cumuli gather in a tumultuous array. They chase off to the southeast and then come back again on the wings of the wind that blows with steadiness into the northwest. Along late in the afternoon there appears above the horizon of the Northwest a dark rim. Higher and higher it climbs. On the forefront of the mass are tumbling, revolving masses of lighter clouds that have the fierce touch of lightning in their coloring. They hide the sun, they cover up the sky. Yet all the time the southeast wind is blowing and the southern sky is as blue and clear as ever. Suddenly the wind changes. In the streets of the prairie towns the dust comes with a swoop from the north; on the farms the haycocks and wheat shocks are sent whirling; the big pattering drops fall on the sizzling corn leaves; the deluge follows, and for half an hour the roadways are turned into rivers, the creeks run bank high, the slow-going prairie streams are made turbid and noisy—in a day enough water runs away to the sea to have matured the crops of a State, all because there was no provision for storage and utilization. But how glad were the farmers! They smile once more. The papers print under big headlines reports of the saving of the crops, and the whole country is again revived and happy. The midsummer rain on the prairies is like champagne to the waiting populace. In nothing else is there such sudden inspiration of tired spirits.

The town life of the prairie in the Summer is by no means as oppressive as that of the country. Not only are there many who are able to seek a respite from the heat and sunshine by going to resorts, but the townspeople have the cooling effect of waterworks and trees to assist them in spending the torrid days. Every town of size has some waterworks system, even if it be only a number of windmills owned by individuals to furnish water for private lawns. There are green spots, and the trees are kept in better form than are those of the farms. But the struggle with the lawns is a serious one. The grass that in the Spring was so promising becomes at times dead and brown, there is a rank growth of Summer grass and weeds that were not wanted. Wherever the sun strikes with its blighting effect there the blue grass dies. It is the same thing every season, but the replanting goes on, for hope springs eternal in the breast of the Westerner. In town cannas and caladiums have taken the place of the sunflower and hollyhock, castor beans have been relegated to the rear by all with true taste. The advance in the decoration of the lawns has been manifested in many ways, in none more directly than in the adoption of modern plants and flowers, and preparation for comfort in July and August. Awnings that were unknown in the West a few years ago are appearing on the porches, which, by the way, are being made wider and are furnished more comfortably. In other words, the dweller on the plains is learning how to meet the hot weather problem and enjoy as much of pleasure as possible.

Whatever may be the temperature in town, however close it may be where the trees are thick and the streets are dusty, out on the sodded hills it is different. One may drive a mile or two in the evening and reach the top of a hill that stands in an unbroken prairie. Around is the thick carpet of grass, a little browned and somewhat dust-laden from the burden of the winds. But turn to the south and face the breeze—it is sweet and cooling. For a thousand miles over prairie and cornfield it has come, and it brings the scent of it all. There is nothing more delightful on the plains than the night breeze on a high prairie. It is always there, it never fails to revive and soothe. The immensity of the canopy above, the star-flecked expanse that reaches to a horizon perfectly curved, the close touch with nature—all appeal to the most indifferent and bring to weary brains a period of rest.

A new generation is growing up on the plains—a generation that has never seen the ocean and has never felt the breath of a coast breeze. One day comes to most of these when in an era of good times they go back East and gaze upon the Atlantic. Those who have been born in the East and know the sea cannot understand this delight. There can come but one such experience in a lifetime. To most of the dwellers on the plain this dream of the sea is present long years before it is realized. It remains with them through the year, but is most vivid in Summer. Eagerly they look at the pictures presented in the magazines of ocean resorts, and a determination some day to enjoy the delights of the surf is in their hearts. For the one drawback of the plains is the lack of recreation. Life is so earnest. Even with money one must go half a thousand miles to find a cool place. And so many thousands who, if in the East, would gain relief, stay and work through it all. They go to the harvest field early and stay late; they follow the plow in late July and early August, preparing for the next year's crop. They toil at the kitchen stove year after year and wait for the cottonwood tree in the yard to grow to proportions that will furnish shade. To these Summer is a very long season. But each year the number of those who cannot get relief is smaller; each year the trees are larger, and even in the newer lands progress is being made toward those things that lead toward comfort and relief.

The ideal Summer on the plains is one in which the corn grows. If the corn fields are kept green and the stalks rise to their full height the people will be fairly happy. They will have cool nights—part of the time—and good rains often. There are more of these Summers as the years go by, and as the cultivation of the soil prevents the wastefulness that has been the fate of the earlier years. In the language of the old timer, "the Indian has been taken out of the soil," and the civilizing forces have had an effect in making the climate more equable.

However, the Summer days are long at the best fifteen hundred miles from the ocean and five hundred from the mountains and lakes. It can never be said that there is comfort in the prairie Summer, and each day that is counted off the calendar is unregretted. The heat lasts well into September, but at last it is conquered, and finally the nights become cool enough for covers, clouds pour down moisture for twenty-four hours at a time, there is a hint of coming frost in the air at times—and Summer is over.

CHARLES MOREAU HARGER.

Abilene. Kansas, August, 1901.

A Western Wilderness.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 15.—There are more than 8,000 square miles—5,283,000 acres—of vacant and unappropriated land in the United States land district of Duluth. This is a tract larger than the whole State of Massachusetts. It lies close to Duluth, none of it being more than 150 miles away, and yet it is inhabited only by a few Indians and occasional trappers and woodsmen.

It is not a desolate region. There are several thousand square miles of valuable timber lands, where grow pine, spruce, and hard woods; hundreds of miles of rich agricultural soil that will yield large crops, and areas of great extent known to be rich in minerals. Much of the mineral land is on iron ore formations. Some has in it the copper amygdaloid that extends up from the south side of Lake Superior, and there are also the silver-bearing rocks of the Thunder Bay district. Some gold, too, is in this region, and certain unfinished varieties of coal have been found at various places. There are dozens of undeveloped water-powers, that at Koochiching, or Fort Francis, alone being sufficient to generate 40,000 horse power.

Of the vast area more than 1,200,000 acres remain unsurveyed, so that people cannot enter it except as squatters and under squatters' titles. It is expected that much of the land will be surveyed after the coming session of Congress. In addition to the Government tract there are millions of acres in the same territory that are held by railroads under grants, and the greater part of these properties is unoccupied, though efforts are being made to bring in settlers. The figures given above are for the land surface alone, and take no account of the lakes, which form perhaps about 10 per cent. of the total area of Northern Minnesota.

Cook County, lying in the northeast corner of the State, bounded on the south and east by Lake Superior and on the north by Canada, has not a mile of railroad in its 1,000,000 acres. It has 800 inhabitants, one to every 1,200 acres. In this one county are $9,000,000 worth of standing white pine, and a great quantity of spruce, cedar, birch, maple, and poplar. Thousands of acres, too rocky for cultivation, have been burned over, but in the great stumps and logs of pine there is evidence that magnificent forests once covered them, and if future fires are avoided, will cover them again. The young pine is springing up everywhere. It is now between ten and fifteen years old, and in sixty or seventy years more will be worth hundreds of dollars to the acre. There are several entire townships that, on account of the rocky soil, are better adapted to forestry than to anything else, and these will in time be developed by the State. Elsewhere in the county, wheat, rye, oats, clover, and root crops yield abundantly. The surface soil and rocks of a large section resemble to a marked degree the noted iron mining regions of Wormland and Nerica, Sweden.

Itasca County has 3,500,000 unappropriated acres, nearly all timber and farming land. The remaining counties also contain large areas of good soil.

Two railroads are now being built from north to south across the wild area, and one, the Canadian Northern, across its northerly line.

With railroads, the region, no longer inaccessible, will undoubtedly receive as vast an influx of population as the adjoining lands to the south and west are now getting. Already large railroad corporations, owning hundreds of thousands of acres to the south, have sold out, and settlers are going there in droves. The Northern Pacific has in the past few months sold to large colonization companies nearly 1,000,000 acres of land in the counties mentioned, and one colonization concern, the chief stockholders of which are Bostonians, has in a few months sold 30,000 acres, in small farms to actual settlers, who are now clearing and improving the lands.

This region of unappropriated and partly unsurveyed territory in the Duluth district is probably the country's largest and most available open tract that is reasonably fitted for agriculture.

Eskimo Time Tables.

"How do the Eskimos tell time?" was the inquiry made the other night of a man who has had considerable experience in North Greenland in connection with the Peary expeditions. He had just been telling something about the long arctic "day" with the sun circling round and round a short distance above the horizon, and the question was a natural one.

"They have two different methods," he replied, "according to the interval of time involved. For instance, if you are about to start on a journey and ask an Eskimo how long it will take, he will tell you 'three sleeps' or 'four sleeps,' corresponding to the number of days the trip will take, but he knows nothing about a day—only that every so often he has to stop to sleep. And fortunately the Eskimo finds it convenient to sleep about once in twenty-four hours, so that his 'sleep' means practically a day.

"On the other hand, I remember seeing Peary dispatching an Eskimo one morning with a message to a near-by settlement, and the explorer kept pointing to the sun, which at the time stood immediately above a rocky eminence across the bay. I wondered what it was all about, and asked Peary.

"'I want that fellow to be back here tomorrow at this time,' he replied, 'and the only way to tell him is to call his attention to the position of the sun. He knows that he is to return when the sun has gotten around to that point again.'

"Sure enough, the next morning when the sun had circled the horizon and was again above the point of rock, the Eskimo could be seen coming across the bay in his kayak."

Man's Most Difficult Task.

What is the most difficult thing for a man to do?

To find what he wants after his wife has put his study to rights.

SONGS OF PAUL JONES

OVER the wintry seas drove the United States sloop-of-war Ranger, bearing to France the glorious news of Burgoyne's surrender—the news that was to win recognition for the new-born flag of the thirteen stars, and to secure the alliance of the arms of the ancient monarchy and the young Republic. And, as the wonderful little ship staggered along under every rag of canvas that could be spread to the November gales, her sailors sang the rollicking chorus composed by Midshipman Charley Hill of Barnstable:

So now we had him hard and fast,
Burgoyne laid down his arms at last,
And that is why we brave the blast
To carry the news to London!
Heigh-ho! Carry the news!
Go! carry the news to London!
Tell old King George he's undone!
Heigh-ho! Carry the news!
Go! carry the news to London!

Perhaps, as the ever-courteous Capt. Paul Jones mildly objected, the ballad was not altogether polite to his Majesty George III., King of Great Britain and Ireland; but it had the full-breath'd rhythm of the sea in every line, and it is easy to imagine the men of the Ranger, on shore leave, rolling through the streets of Nantes and roaring out their favorite chorus to the wonder and delight of the sympathetic natives.

But the Ranger was designed for sterner work than mere courier service. The following April she sailed from Brest on the eventful cruise through the Irish seas that was to culminate in the capture of the Drake—the first British war vessel to lower her flag to the prowess of American gunners.

Admiral Luce has preserved in his collection of Naval Songs a splendid ballad, "The Yankee Man-of-War," which commemorates a stirring incident of the Ranger's cruise. The ballad was taken down from the recitation of a sailor, and it most certainly is the work of a seaman—no mere landlubber could have composed a song so genuinely nautical. Very probably it was written by one of the crew of the daring little ship—and who of that gallant company is as likely to be the author as Midshipman Charley Hill?

'Tis of a gallant Yankee ship
That flew the Stripes and Stars,
And the whistling wind from the west-nor'west
Blew through the pitch-pine spars.
With her starboard tacks aboard, my boys,
She hung upon the gale;
On an Autumn night we raised the light
On the head of old Kinsale.

It was a clear and cloudless night,
The wind blew steady and strong
As gayly over the sparkling deep
Our good ship bowled along,
With the foaming seas beneath her bow
The fiery waves she spread,
And bending low her bosom of snow
She buried her lee cathead.

After more equally spirited description, the ballad tells of the appearance of a British man-of-war with "consorts four," and concludes:

"Out, booms! Out, booms!" our skipper cried,
"Out, booms! and give her sheet!"
And the swiftest keel that ever was launched
Shot ahead of the British fleet.
And amid a thundering shower of shot,
With stunsails hoisting away,
Down the North Channel Paul Jones did steer,
Just at the break of day.

The panic occasioned by Paul Jones's later descent upon the Scottish coast, and the chagrin that followed the capture of the Serapis by the Bon Homme Richard, are clearly reflected in British ballads of the period. The Caledonian pen simply sputtered vituperation at the "pirate" and "traitor." A wretched bit of doggerel of 1779, entitled "A New Song of Paul Jones, the Cumberland Militia and Scarborough Volunteers, to the tune of the Abbot of Canterbury," begins in this promising manner:

Come, each loyal Briton of courage so bold,
As annals can show, you would ne'er be controlled,
It vexes my patience, I'm sure, night and day,
To think how that traitor Paul Jones got away.

This ballad goes on to tell with ludicrous gravity how, on the advent of the dreaded pirate, the brave militia and volunteers drew their swords—and put them up again. It also recounts how this wicked Paul Jones was once a servant of Lord Selkirk, and how he committed a murder and was condemned to death, and how he broke jail "and joined with the French for to pull down our laws."

While this song minimizes the exploit of Commodore Jones by explaining that the Serapis and the Countess of Scarborough succumbed to odds of six to two, an American ballad of the time goes toward the other extreme by adding a merchant fleet to the Commodore's captures:

Now, my brave boys, we have taken a prize,
A large 44, with a 20 likewise;
With 25 merchantmen laden with store,
So we'll alter our course to the American shore.

Possibly the "25 merchantmen" is intended to summarise all the prizes taken by the squadron during the cruise; if so, it is probably well within the truth.

Another British ballad entitled "The French Squadron" takes a humorous view of the situation, graphically describing the extreme terror that prevailed along the Scottish coast when Paul Jones was threatening a descent upon the town of Leith. The Commodore would probably have succeeded in his purpose of invasion and laid the town under ransom had not his ships been driven out of the Firth of Forth by a sudden gale. This ballad begins:

The French in this war, designed for Dunbar,
To plunder the great Provost Fa'man;
The town was in steer, they trembled with fear,
Old wives they were greeting an' a', man.
Chorus:
So he ran, and she ran, and they ran;
They frightened both great and sma', man.
"If the French they come o'er to our unguarded shore,
They'll burn and plunder us a', man!"

Further on we learn that

Some swore, by their saul, 'twas plundering Jack Paul!
The greatest rogue ever you saw, man!

And still further that

Sir John sent to see what ships they could be,
With a boat, a pilot, and a', man;
But instead of tea, they some powder did gie,
And the pilot did take awa', man.

This seemingly mysterious stanza is made clear by the following entry in Paul Jones's journal, dated Aug. 16, 1779: "A member of the British Parliament sent off a boat from the north shore to give information that he was greatly afraid of Paul Jones, and begging for some powder and shot. Capt. Jones set his fears to rest by sending him a barrel of powder with a kind message, but had no suitable shot." However, he detained "Sir John's" messenger as a pilot.

"Another Song of Paul Jones," to the tune of "Ye Jacobites by Names," was published by "Hackston, a schoolmaster of Borgue, Galloway, Candidate-laureate"—whatever that last may be. It was evidently inspired by the mournful piratical ballad that begins:

My name was Captain Kidd, as I sailed, as I sailed.

After catching the swing of the opening lines the reader can readily supply the necessary repetitions in the subsequent stanzas of Schoolmaster Hackston's interrogative masterpiece:

You've all heard of Paul Jones, have you not? have you not?
You've all heard of Paul Jones, have you not?
You've all heard of Paul Jones who in Galloway was born;
A roving vagabond, is he not? is he not?
A rogue and vagabond, is he not!

You've all heard of Paul Jones, have you not? have you not?
How he came to Leith Pier, and he fill'd the folks with fear;
And he fill'd the folks with fear, did he not?

He is a bold outlaw, is he not? is he not?
He is a bold outlaw; he has joined America
To destroy his country a'—has he not?

The French King does him uphold, does he not? does he not?
The French King does him uphold; he robs for British gold;
He is a pirate bold, is he not?

He took the Serapis, did he not? did he not?
He took the Serapis, though the battle it was hot;
But a rogue and vagabond—is he not?

He went to Lord Selkirk's hall, did he not? did he not?
He went to Lord Selkirk's hall, robb'd plate and jewels and all,
Which did his conscience gall, did it not?

He is a murderer, is he not! is he not?
He is a murderer, for he kill'd his Carpenter;
He kill'd his Carpenter, did he not?

The charge of robbery contained in the sixth stanza is based upon a much-discussed episode of the Ranger's cruise. A party of her sailors, landing on St. Mary's Isle, carried off a few pieces of plate from the castle of the Earl of Selkirk. This property Capt. Jones redeemed at his own cost, and, at the earliest opportunity, returned it to the Earl, who fully acknowledged the scrupulous conduct of the American commander. The more serious accusation embalmed in the last stanza is an echo of an incident that befell when Capt. Paul—as he was then called—was master of a merchant vessel. While on a trip to the West Indies he was compelled to knock down a mutinous mulatto with a belaying pin. Soon after the arrival of the ship at Tobago, the man died, although not until after he had taken passage on another ship. Paul Jones was fully exonerated by the authorities at Tobago, but, through the malice of secret enemies, was prosecuted for murder on his return to Whitehaven. He was again acquitted, first on the ground that it was doubtful whether the man's death was due to the blow, and secondly that the Captain's action was fully justified by the circumstances. Nevertheless, the matter has been constantly raised against him in every variety of distortions.

We Americans are too prone to think of England as united again against the cause of the Colonies in the Revolutionary War, forgetting the sturdy championship of such leaders as Lord Chatham, Charles Fox, Edmund Burke, Lord Shelburne, Lord Camden, and the Duke of Richmond, to say nothing of the opponents of the King's reckless policy among the rank and file of the nation. In the following ballad, published in 1779, and evidently by one whose sympathies were with the Americans, the names of Lord North and Lord Germaine, two Ministers largely responsible for the revolt of the Colonies, are clearly indicated by the cautious elisions, "N——th" and "G——n." "Jemmy Twitcher," the name of a scamp in Gay's "Beggar's Opera," who peaches on his comrades, is here intended to indicate the notorious Lord Sandwich, also a bitter enemy of American liberties.

PAUL JONES. A NEW SONG.

Of heroes and statesmen, I'll just mention four
That cannot be matched if we trace the world o'er;
For none of such fame ever stept o'er the stones
As Germain, Jemmy Twitcher, Lord North, and Paul Jones.

Through a mad-headed war, which old England will rue,
At London, at Dublin, and Edinburgh, too,
The tradesmen stand still, and the merchant bemoans
The losses he meets with, from such as Paul Jones.

Contractors about this bold rebel harangue
And swear if they catch him the traitor they'll hang;
But 'mongst these devourers of ten per cent. loans
Are full as great robbers as any Paul Jones.

How happy for England, would Fortune but sweep
At once all her treacherous foes to the deep!
For the land under burdens most bitterly groans
To get rid of some that are worse than Paul Jones.

To each honest heart that is Britain's true friend
In bumpers I'll freely this toast recommend:
May Paul be converted, the Ministry purg'd,
Old England be free, and her enemies scourged!

If success to our fleets be not quickly restored,
The leaders in office to shove from the board;
May they all fare alike, and the Deil pick the bones
Of Germain, Jemmy Twitcher, Lord North, and Paul Jones!

Observe how mildly "Paul" is to be dealt with—except, perhaps, in the last impatient stanza. He is not to be hanged, drawn, and quartered, only "converted." The song shows that even at this early date there was a tendency to be just toward a much-slandered hero. Many years may be needed to overcome the Englishman's prejudices and resentments, but ultimately he is sure to recognize the justice of even an adversary's cause, and to honor the memory of a gallant foe. Within a very few years Paul Jones was still blackguarded as a pirate throughout Great Britain; but it is memorable that on the publication of Mr. Buell's admirable biography of Paul Jones a leading English literary periodical not only fully recognized the excellence of the work, but also paid a notable tribute to the valor and the high personal character of our first great sea-fighter.

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

Work of Handwriting Experts.

IT would seem from the frequent appearance of handwriting experts in the courts and the charges they make for their services that there must be something occult about the science of chirography, and that the ways of the handwriting expert must be queer and devious. To hear one of these men explain his science, however, it all appears exceptionally simple. One of the best known of these experts a few days ago explained his plan of work in this wise:

"When a writing of unidentified authorship is submitted to me I aim to determine the dissimilarities it exhibits from a conventional standard. Every person writes with a certain general movement, these movements being classified under the heads of forearm movements, wrist movements, and finger movements. The trained eye can see at a glance according to what general system the writing is penned.

"This anonymous writing we call the 'suspect.' The suspect is now carefully analyzed. Every letter in every word is dissected, and each departure from the standard is noted. These dissimilarities, taken in full, will be invariably found to be characteristic of the writer. In spite of himself, they will appear to a greater or less extent in everything that he writes.

"Having thus analyzed the suspect, I take up the specimens of known authorship and regarded as being very likely of identical authorship with the suspect. These specimens we call the examplars. They are analyzed and dissected, just as in the case of the suspects. It will be very easy in most cases to say that certain of the exemplars could not have been penned by the author of the suspect, and after more careful examination it will be possible to say with accuracy whether the suspect was written by the writer of one of the exemplars, and, if so, which one.

"In cases of disguised handwriting the difficulty is generally not greatly increased. A person simply cannot avoid betraying himself in his penmanship, and although he may successfully disguise a few letters, in the main the natural dissimilarities from the accepted standard will be evident and unmistakable.

"In cases of disguised handwriting the expert must first determine the method of the disguise so as to know what are the real and what the unreal features of the person's regular handwriting which are here displayed. Having determined the method, the rest is easy, for an adjustment can be made in every case, just as the surveyor allows in his calculations for abnormal influences upon his compass."

MOUNTAINS AND TAFFY.

On the beach at Atlantic City, a Westerner had scraped acquaintance with a tiny pickaninny who had "just growed" right there. When he mentioned the Rocky Mountains to this dusky mite, she tried at once to extract some information as to what that, to her, unknown thing, a mountain, might be.

"It is wonderful," he said, "how hard it is to explain such a simple thing to one who knows nothing at all about it. I told her all I knew about mountains, and yet I couldn't make her grasp the idea of a mountain at all. It was utterly beyond her comprehension. Finding myself so utterly routed and my pride so wounded, I gave up the job and changed the current of her thought by buying her some salt water taffy. She could thoroughly comprehend that."

Up-to-Date Hair Ornaments.

"Miss Hoboken is an original girl, isn't she?"

"Generally; what's she been doing now?"

"Why, last evening at Miss Englewood's whist she wore mosquitoes in her hair instead of the customary butterfly. Clever, wasn't it?"

Death Pays Some Men.

SAID the funeral man, who has been employed for years as an embalmer in one of the largest undertaking establishments in the South, to a reporter the other day: "Although it may be doubted, it is nevertheless a fact that the funeral director in the South is the only person engaged in a dead business whom one never hears complaining of hard times; he is always prosperous. The head of one of the principal undertaking establishments in the City of Jacksonville, Fla., where I am employed, rides to and from his office each day in a one-thousand-dollar automobile, besides being the owner of an elegant naphtha launch in which he sports on the silvery waters of the St. John's River for his own pleasure and those who have the honor of his acquaintance. Visitors to Florida naturally wonder how it is that its undertakers are always so highly prosperous. The explanation is simple: Every year thousands of invalids flock from all over the United States to the numerous Winter resorts in Florida in an endeavor to regain lost health through the influence of its balmy climate. The majority of these people are well-to-do and can therefore afford every luxury. Money, however, is not a panacea, and many of the health seekers never return home alive, as we undertakers well know and statistics prove. And it is owing to this fact that the undertaker reaps a profitable yearly harvest, for on the death of a wealthy sojourner he receives the order, in most cases either to embalm or cremate the body; an expensive coffin is made and everything in the way of etceteras is furnished preparatory to shipping it to its future (earthly) destination, regardless of cost. For embalming we charge from $100 to $200, and most of the work is clear profit. The establishment in which I am employed in Jacksonville did a business last year to the tune of $45,000!

"But there are other things in the business besides embalming and cremating that cost money for those who wish to have the body of a dear departed relative or friend decently laid to rest," continued the undertaker. "For shaving a dead man, for instance, we charge not less than $10. This may seem an exorbitant price, but it is well worth it, for the job, as you can well imagine, is not a pleasant one, and there are very few barbers who will perform the operation even for double the price. I know many that would much prefer to embalm a body than shave it.

"Some people, too, are very particular as to how a body shall be prepared for burial. It is surprising the amount of money that is squandered in this particular, especially when it is known that it cannot possibly benefit the dead. Of course it is done for purely sentimental reasons. A wealthy lady, whose husband died of consumption recently in the South, had the remains embalmed, the hair cut, and the face shaved, the nails neatly manicured, the false teeth removed and thoroughly cleaned, with a special preserving preparation, and replaced. The body was then bathed in water scented with attar of roses and afterward clothed in a magnificent silk robe that cost $75. The coffin itself was fit for an Oriental Prince. It was made of the finest California oak, beautifully upholstered inside, and mounted on the outside with solid silver trimmings. The letters of the dead man's name were set with genuine Indian rubies on a 14-karat heart-shaped gold plate, in the centre of the lid. The total cost of the casket was exactly $1,400, and is one of the most expensive, if not the most costly, that has ever been made in this country. I have no doubt that before the body was finally laid to rest it cost the widow close on $3,000, if not more. This, of course, is an exceptional case, but we frequently receive hurry orders to prepare a body for burial, and dispatch it to its former home, wherever that may be, that foot up a bill of between $700 and $800. And, mind you, this is practically all clear profit outside of the necessary expense for labor and time.

"Owing to the prosperous condition of the business in Florida, my employer added a motor hearse and carriages to his establishment last year; but, unfortunately, the innovation did not prove a success. The fact is the people in general did not appreciate his enterprise for they have the impression that in taking a body to its last resting place in such a conveyance all respect for the dead would be lost. Such talk, of course, is absurd and is the result of giving way to sentiment. I predict, however, that in a very few years from now the motor hearse will meet with general favor throughout the United States as it has in France. A funeral is a weird spectacle at any time, but to see a horseless funeral winding its noiseless way along the dusty highways of the country or the noisy streets of the city, would be a decided change from the melancholy appearance which the present black-plumed hearse, horses, and lumbering coaches, carry with them in their procession to the grave.

"It has always been a wonder to me why the people of the large Northern cities have not had the horseless hearse introduced to them long ago. Probably the undertaking business is not so brisk and profitable up here as it is in the South to warrant the expense. As soon as we can overcome the sentimental prejudice against the motor hearse in Florida we will again try to introduce it."

Professional Amenities.

First Pastor (proudly)—I noticed several new faces in my congregation last Sabbath.

Second Pastor (ironically)—At the ordinance of infant baptism, I suppose.

SIGNS OF OUR DAY

MUCH money is spent, and high-salaried men devote great quantities of gray matter to the problem of presenting to the public eye salable articles in a salable way through signs used as advertising media throughout the city. There is probably even a more strenuous endeavor to catch and hold this shifty eye with glittering color or alluring form when articles are not, or should not be, salable. On this point silence is golden. The public is fickle. A sign that would please one person might disgust a hundred. The veriest nostrum, on the other hand, being offered through the agency of signs properly attractive to the mass of mankind makes slaves of thousands. Thus it is. This article may not discuss such a matter; it is with signs as signs, per se and no more, that it has to do.

The average New Yorker, to use a hackneyed but serviceable term, sees little of the signs that confront him. If he is impressed at all by them it is done unconsciously. Take the sandwich man, for instance. To read and inwardly digest the burden of every such individual one meets would be to abuse one's mind. Yet people walk the crowded streets and soak in particles of information, as it were, like rain drops on a wet day, not thinking whence they come nor whither they may go. Of a sudden one remembers that he needs a cuckoo clock or a cake of adamantine glue or a Panama hat, and the mind recalls the sandwich man who bore silent testimony of the very commodity he must now go and buy.

A leisurely stroll up Broadway from the Battery as far as Forty-second Street will repay ample return of pleasure for pains, if the stroller happens to be interested in signs. Probably nowhere else in all the world is there so great a variety of them as is displayed on this wonderful avenue. Scarcely two in all the exhibition are alike, and, although the idea of personality in signs may sound a little far-fetched, each in its own way maintains a certain dignity of self-respect, be it ever so battered, as who should say, superiorly: "I instruct!" And not a sign of them all but speaks to some willing learner and earns a night's repose.

It is a singular fact about signs that they express themselves in a polyglot language. Let not the facetious observe that theirs must be a true sign language, either. A painter of signs has, in fact, grown rich on this bit of a joke, for he advertises upon the wall of his establishment, not far from Broadway, in the digital characters of the deaf and dumb alphabet. Some few can spell out the meaning of the sign he has devised, or could have done so while they were in the fifth grade at school, where secret communication was a useful art. Others can imagine it without much difficulty. But this sign now speaks a plaintive tongue of its own—a pitiful pipe, as though it realized its structural weakness as a pun and would render an apology for pretending to mean anything.

The signs on the great business houses on Broadway are a study not alone in names, in which matter they range boldly from Abraham to Ziegfried, but in style, texture, physiognomy, so to speak. A certain huge building below Fourteenth Street is literally enmeshed in signs made on wire. They riot all over this building, from cellar to garret, sideways, lengthways, fat signs, lean signs, all of wire, the lettering appearing to stand alone above the fourth story. These signs are fine and businesslike in appearance, laying no claim to anything ostentatious. They serve a useful purpose only in hailing the passer-by in the names of their owners.

Not so that monumental advertising scheme of a man who makes preserves in many varieties, and has immortalized himself by his trademark—his name on a cucumber. He had by far the most notorious sign in New York before transfers of real estate drove him from his stronghold, and his sign with him. Nevertheless his fame is gone abroad, and the old sign will be missed by more than a few who looked for it at night.

There is also another type of sign frequently met with of the large and forceful sort. This is the wall sign painted by bold artists slung by ropes over the edge of a roof, who dangle and paint at a giddy height in the utmost good cheer. He whose "system" this operation generically represents is known wide of New York, and when one travels one recognizes with a pleasure almost akin to pain the handiwork of the man with the sportsmanlike name, from Dan even unto Beersheba. There is a distinctiveness about it, even an artistic merit in many cases, that impresses the beholder with the great advantage of such signs. One of the sort is situate on a huge blank wall on lower Broadway, and is only temporary, the wall having been brought to light through the removal of adjacent structures. The sign represents a bibulous looking person of gigantic proportions and bloated face about to perpetrate a highball of a now popular brand of whisky. The bottle looks inviting. But the highball looks like a boiler explosion, and the man—well, if the whisky gave him his face it is up to proof, all right, and so is he. This is an unimportant point, however.

Brooklyn Bridge affords a panoramic view of much scope as well as enterprise in the way of signs. One of the most ingenious examples within sight from the bridge promenade is that of a manufacturer of soups, who, seizing on an available roof out of which once issued a harmless and necessary steam pipe, built the counterfeit presentment of a saucepan or skillet in such fashion that a constant cloud of presumably fragrant soupy vapor issues from the depths of his boiling pot. It is needless to say that the manufacturer's name appears to advantage on the saucepan.

The roofs of houses would seem to lack every advantage as a groundwork for signs. In this city, however, where the question of one's altitude is merely comparative and depends so little on the height of one specific roof or another above the street level, roofs in general are excellent for signboards. Ascend any tall office building down town and look at the housetops below you. Cross Brooklyn Bridge. Go to Harlem on the elevated road. Several ingenious tradesmen have even copied the housetop idea for their covered delivery wagons. Unseen from the street, these wagon covers flaunt the name of the tradesmen in the eyes of all who look down from above.

As if in direct opposition to those signs which are designed to be looked down upon comes the aerial sign. A special feature of these was made during the last Presidential campaign. They depend upon the breeze for their success, wherein lies their one great disadvantage—if the breeze fails them they are lost. These kite signs take the form of banners mostly, and are to be seen any fine day from Battery Park, the top of a many-storied office building being utilized for the purpose of sending them aloft. They flutter gracefully, high in the air, midway between a bunch of tugging kites and their anchorage on the roof, and remind one forcibly of Mr. Dick and his scheme for the dissemination of knowledge. An interesting feature of this mode of advertisement is the kite. The average kite employed for the purpose is as tall as a man.

When one views the multiplicity of devices in signs one is led to wonder how it will all end. Can anybody think of a new thing under the sun? And yet, wherever you go, you find what is to all appearances new. City lines of transportation furnish a favorite opportunity for the display of signs, and it is here that one sees the exercise of gray matter on every hand. Ingenuity is at high tide, not only on surface lines, but in the elevated trains. Station platforms and the walls of the stations themselves teem with colored bills, posters, and "paper." One ascends the stairs from the street only to be confronted at every step with the statement in staring letters that a certain soap or baking powder or patent medicine is the best and purest on earth. At the landing you are made aware that you should chew so-and-so, or drink, smoke, wear, or hook your clothes together with such-and-such. It is all very distracting, but New York would be Sahara without it. And, as if to make use of every inch of space at hand, two concerns, simultaneously or nearly so, took possession of the tops of the horse cars about the city, causing to be placed upon either end thereof small tin flags, built to turn with the wind. One flag extols the advantages of a local watering place, the other the virtues of "the genuine" for mosquito bites; and the cars take them into byways and all sorts of odd places.

Another sort of sign, only valuable as such on close inspection, but serving an excellent purpose otherwise to those pedestrians who adhere to schedule up and down Broadway between office and home, is the clock sign. Afar off it is a public timepiece, and one throws on coal or opens the furnace door, as need be, when the clock gives the hour as ten minutes to 9 or a quarter after 5. Nearby one learns with consternation that it is really the hour of M to G, or F after P, and realizes that the time is truly out of joint upon spelling, instead of the customary numerals, the name of a firm of clothiers upon the dial.

Signs conform to no set rule as to logic or relevance to the subject at hand. A pretty example of this, perhaps all the more attractive to the public for the fact, is the one illustrating the frightful result of carelessness, wherein a lad, direct from Mother Goose, holds a fast shrinking bag of something under his arm, while a flock of clean, white geese advances over the brow of an adjacent hill to eat the contents of the bag as it pours upon the ground. What connection such a scene may have with an emollient for aches and pains remains to be seen. Perhaps the mystery will be laid bare in the case of the boy when he gets home. Such a contingency is likely to arise. At least this is one solution of the problem, and will be welcome as a suggestion to many readers who have pondered it in vain.

Some people there are, no doubt, who rejoice at the aggravation of being mystified. To such must come ever and anon most joyfully the sight of a sign bidding them "Watch this Space." One almost fancies them going out of their way or hanging around a corner with lolling tongues, awatch. Kin to this is the other similar to it containing a single word, or perhaps two, having no connection with anything past or present that humanity cares for, from a set of Shakespeare to a jar of eye ointment. After weeks of fancied impatience on the part of all to be shown another word or two, the patronising advertiser has the goodness to change his sign and prolong his little agony.

Lastly, signs as they were intended to be are a good thing in their place. All have seen the absurdities of misassorted ones, however, the "three sheet," for instance, showing the head and shoulders of an eminently respectable actor sedately resting on the unidentified body, skirt, and legs of a lithe and willowy exponent of the ballet. An agglomeration of signs once existing on Third Avenue, save for the names, which are altered, that "no offense can be took," read in this way:

JOHN GRUNDY,
Undertaker.
• • •
BLANK'S SARSAPARILLA.
ENOUGH SAID.

ROY BENSON RICHARDSON.

Value of One Grass to One State.

COLORADO has one agricultural product which exclusive of all others is worth more than all her silver mines. The royal purple alfalfa, with its twelve-foot roots, is the pride of the Colorado ranch. The alfalfa crop in the State last year was worth $10,000,000. Yet in itself that was a small item.

The introduction of alfalfa into the State in 1862 solved the problem of forage, which up to that time had puzzled the pioneers, who had not been able to raise successfully any other form of forage. Alfalfa made possible the great stock growing industry of the State. Last year the aggregate number of horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep, according to assessors' returns, was 4,000,000, valued at $45,000,000. Excepting the range sheep and cattle, and some horses in the cities, alfalfa formed the greater part of the food of all these animals. Thus dairying, a new but rapidly developing industry, depends on the alfalfa.

The great grain farms and potato ranches need this product as well. Alfalfa is peerless as a soil renovator and enricher. Its long roots, penetrating to a depth below the surface that other plants cannot reach, gather the needed elements and, decaying, liberate them for the benefit of future crops.

The Colorado farmer has learned that rotating crops of wheat and alfalfa make the average yield of wheat in Colorado twenty-five bushels to the acre, while the average for the whole country is less than fourteen bushels. The same rotation has produced the famous Greeley potato, as inimitable in its way as the Rocky Ford melon.

The Colorado stock raiser has discovered that cattle may be fattened at home without sending them to corn States, and that alfalfa produces beef, not tallow. He has discovered that pigs turned into the alfalfa patch during the Summer are ready for market in the Fall, and that "alfalfa mutton" brings the top price in the East. The small rancher knows that his chickens, geese, ducks and Belgian hares are finer for the alfalfa that forms part of their daily food, and that his alfalfa honey equals, if it does not excel, the delicious white sage honey of California.

In the Suburbs.

Friendly Neighbor—Ah, good morning, Jones, what's that you are mending—your automobile?

Jones (perspiring over a cranky lawnmower)—No! My auto-mow-grass, but it doesn't.

EXPERIENCE OF ONE "LATE TRICK MAN."

PROBABLY no line of work brings a man into contact with more different sorts of life, more unusual circumstances, both comic and pathetic, than does that of the reporter, the getter of news. He meets all kinds of people, sees them in all their different moods, and sometimes surprises them into playing parts that are, whether natural or not, altogether different from the parts they would play if they had time to think.

Not long ago a broker of this city, reputed to be the possessor of millions, was sued in a Chicago court for damages which the complainant alleged to be due by reason of some improper information that had come to him from the broker's office. The amount of damages demanded by the suitor was $1,000,000, which certainly seemed to indicate that the defendant was deserving of his repute as a wealthy man. It happened that notice of the suit was filed in the Western city late in the afternoon, and not until far into the night did a report of the affair reach this city, the newspapers getting it shortly before 2 o'clock in the morning. Doubtless most of the night city editors in town decided, on seeing the dispatch, that there was but a slight chance of waking up the defendant broker and securing from him his side of what promised to be a big legal controversy. But one enterprising editor did make an effort at "landing" the local end of the matter.

That the effort was successful was remarkable in itself, inasmuch as millionaires are not wont to endure an early morning awakening to be interviewed, but the way the thing happened and the experience of the reporter who was sent to fetch in the news were more remarkable still. It was just twenty minutes before 2 o'clock when the night city editor shouted across the editorial office for the "late trick man," who is the reporter kept on duty in case of late emergencies in the way of news. This "late trick man," very sorrowful because he had been waked from his nap over in the corner, growled aloud when told what he was expected to do, and muttered something about "ridiculous to send a man on a wild goose chase like this."

The broker in question lived in the upper west side, somewhere in the seventies. By good luck the "late trick" didn't have to wait for an elevated train, so within less than three-quarters of an hour after leaving the office on Park Row he stood before the doors behind which he thought the object of his search lay asleep. All during the ride up town he had been swearing inwardly, imagining to himself how the house would look, with the windows all dark and shut fast in front, but now that he was there he was surprised to see a dim light reflected through the storm doors, one of which stood slightly ajar.

"Some of the servants still up," growled the "late trick" to himself, approaching the stoop and screwing up his courage to ring the bell, an operation that is especially distasteful to "late tricks" for the reason that some missile is likely to be hurled at them out of an up-stairs window.

With a noise that seemed deafening in the dead quiet of morning the bell resounded through the house. A clock in the neighborhood struck once, and the reporter knew that it was half-past two. He would have just fifteen minutes in which to telephone the news in time for the last edition—possibly a little more than that, for the night city editor, owing to the importance of the story, might "hold up" just a few minutes.

Hardly a second passed before the inside door was softly swung open just a crack, and the "late trick" saw standing inside, as if afraid to come out, a man of about thirty-five years, well dressed and of a genial countenance. There was a worried look on his face, though, as he asked excitedly:

"What is it? What is it?"

"Thinks I'm a burglar," said the reporter inwardly. Then he said aloud: "Is Mr. Albertson at home?"

"No, no. He's not here. What do you want with him?" responded the man in the door, making the opening between himself and the visitor still smaller.

An explanation followed. The reporter told why he was there, saying that he would like to send up a message to Mr. Albertson if he was in.

"No, he's not in. I assure you he's not," said the man in the door.

"When will he be back?" was the next question.

"Any minute, almost any minute," answered the man, as if he really didn't know what he was saying, but wanted to kill time.

"I'll just wait for him," announced the "late trick" calmly, lighting a cigarette and beginning to pace the stoop.

The door closed with a snap; then it was opened again, and the man said: "You don't really intend to wait, do you? Are you really a reporter?"

"Yes."

Again the door closed. The reporter was more certain than ever he had been mistaken for a desperado. Once more the man poked his head out, and the reporter, who was now peering down the street to see if there was any sign of the approaching Albertson, looked around.

"What's that you've got in your hip pocket?" inquired the man, nothing but his head showing behind the door.

"In my hip pocket?" the "late trick" queried back, involuntarily feeling the place mentioned with his hand, at which the man jumped out of sight.

"He thinks I've got a gun," was the thought of the newspaper man, so he shouted: "I'm not a burglar, I tell you."

"I know you're not," answered the man inside, again showing his head; "at least I rather think you're something else. Take it out. If you're going to use it, now's your time. I might as well tell you that I'm Albertson. Come in."

The reporter made a dive into the door, which had been thrown wide open. "Tell me about it—why you are sued for a million—all about it!" he cried.

"Oh, come off, now," said Mr. Albertson. "There's no use bluffing me any longer. Take it out of your pocket."

"Take what out?"

"That subpoena. I know you've come to serve it on me. It's all right. I guess to-night will do as well as to-morrow."

It turned out that the millionaire, having heard of the suit against him several hours earlier than the newspapers, had been sitting up, expecting a subpoena-server; for, although he was a business man and a rich one, he hadn't happened to have any experience in such matters, and didn't know that there wasn't an officer in New York who would bestir himself at such an hour of the morning.

After many asseverations that he was not the bearer of a subpoena, the "late trick" at last convinced Mr. Albertson of his real mission. Then Mr. Albertson was apparently so glad to see him that he was about to forget the lateness of the hour, for this was the first time he had ever heard of a "late trick" being joyfully received by a millionaire at 2:40 A. M. He managed, however, to get Mr. Albertson to tell him about the suit, after which he ran as fast as he could to the nearest telephone and told his office enough facts about the case for a yarn with big letters at the top of it. Before he left the house, though, he stopped long enough to take a hasty high ball with the broker, who, it was afterward learned, had been steadying his nerves for four hours beside a tall bottle.

# THE BEST ROUTE
from
New York to Buffalo Awheel

JUST now, when many wheelmen are planning cycling trips from this city to Buffalo, requests for information as to the best route are pouring into the local office of the League of American Wheelmen. On the side path map recently issued by the New York State Division of the league the outlines of two routes are given, one following the Hudson River to Albany, and thence along the line of the New York Central Railroad through Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester to Buffalo, and the other through New Jersey and by way of the Delaware Water Gap, Scranton, and Binghamton. The latter is the shorter route, but it is very hilly and rough, particularly through the Delaware Water Gap, and can only be recommended to those who are willing to put up with a great deal of hill climbing and rough traveling for the sake of the picturesque scenery of the Water Gap. On account of these difficulties there is practically no difference in time between the two routes.

The other route, while furnishing good traveling the greater part of the way, will also involve considerable hill climbing and rough traveling from New York to Fishkill, as the roads through the highlands are necessarily very hilly. For this reason a combination of the two routes, substituting a detour through New Jersey to Newburg for that part of the route from New York to Fishkill, will make the trip very much easier and at the same time will not increase the distance to any great extent. This route has been carefully compiled from information obtained by the Touring Committee of the League of American Wheelmen, and has been corrected by the local authorities at various points. The entire distance is 469 miles and the time required for the trip will depend upon the ability of the rider.

A New York State side-path badge, costing 50 cents, will be necessary, as a portion of the route includes the side paths of Central New York. This can be obtained at the office of the New York Division of the League of American Wheelmen in this city. The route in detail with the distances to be ridden given in miles and decimals as shown by the cyclometer, is as follows:

Leaving New York, cross the Fort Lee Ferry, at the foot of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and go up the hill—the trolley cars carry wheels. Turn to the left down a hill which is dangerous, and must not be coasted, and ride straight ahead through Leonia and Bogota to Hackensack, 5.62 miles from Fort Lee. Turn to the left on Main Street and ride to Passaic Street, where there is another turn to the left before the ride through Arcola to Paramus, 9.75 miles. There turn to the left to Ridgefield, and on the edge of the village turn to the right to the first crossroad. Here turn to the left and then keep to the main road through Hohokus, Waldick, Allendale, Ramapo, Sloatsburg, Tuxedo, and Southfield, to Arden, 37.65 miles.

At Arden take the left fork of the road and ride a little more than a mile to a white house with red barns standing near. Here take the right fork of the road and ride straight on through Central Valley, Highland Mills, and Woodbury Falls, to Mountainville, a distance of 48.25 miles. Here a turn to the left is necessary. Then cross the railroad and the creek at the grist mill. At the end of this road turn to the right to the first road, and here turn to the left to Vail's Gate, 52.4 miles. At the latter point turn to the right on the Blooming Grove Road, and at 54.1 miles turn to the left into Quassaic Avenue, and follow it to the first fork beyond the bridge; then follow the trolley cars to the ferry at the foot of Second Street, Newburg, 57 miles.

At Newburg cross the ferry to Fishkill Landing, on the east side of the Hudson, and follow the trolley tracks from the ferry six-tenths of a mile to the bank, where a turn to the left is made on the good road leading direct to Wappinger's Falls, 64.5 miles. Then follow the post road direct to Poughkeepsie, 71 miles.

At Poughkeepsie ride along Market Street to Main Street, and at Washington Street turn to the left to the Post Road, along which continue through Hyde Park and Staatsburg to Rhinebeck, 88 miles. Go straight through the town, and, after crossing the railroad track and creek at the outskirts, take the right fork and continue on the Post Road through Upper Nevis to Blue Store, 103.8 miles. At the hotel at Blue Store turn to the left for Hudson, 114.8 miles, going through Burden and McKinstreyville. Reaching Warren Street, Hudson, turn down it to North Fourth Street to Carroll Street to Short Street, passing Underhill Pond, and following the telegraph poles through Stockport and Stuyvesant Falls to Valatie, 129.9 miles.

Before reaching the railroad at Valatie turn to the left and, going past the water tower and cemetery, ride on the side path to the schoolhouse near the plank bridge. Here turn to the left and, going a short distance to a white schoolhouse, turn to the right and ride straight ahead to Schodack Centre, [illegible] miles. At the brick hotel here turn to the left and ride on Columbia Avenue to Aiken Avenue, Rensselaer, 146.6 miles. At Rensselaer continue along Aiken Avenue a short distance to Broadway, and there turn to the right on the asphalt to the bridge over the river, which you cross to Albany, 147.9 miles from New York.

At Albany turn to the left on the first street from the bridge, which is Broadway; go one block to State Street, pass to the right of the Capitol, and go along Washington Avenue and Central Avenue to the Schenectady cycle path, which leads direct to Schenectady, 15.2 miles from Albany by cycle path.

At Schenectady, wheel to the National Guard Armory, and there, turning to the right, follow the car tracks to the college grounds. Then turn to the left on the asphalt to the end of the street. There turn to the right, cross the bridge at Scotia, and there turn to the left on to the cycle path, which leads direct to Amsterdam, 17 miles from Schenectady.

At Amsterdam go down Main Street, where the cycle path is between the car tracks, and follow the path to Aiken, from which there is a path leading to Fonda. In this stretch the road is hilly and most cyclists walk up the hills. Caution must be used in riding down them. From Fonda the route is along its cycle path through Yost's, Palatine Bridge, Nelliston, St. Johnsville, and East Creek to Little Falls, 41 miles from Amsterdam. Turn to the left at Little Falls toward the river, and just before reaching it turn to the right to the cycle path to Herkimer, 7 miles away.

At Herkimer cross the Mohawk River, then turn to the right and continue, still on cycle paths, through Ilion, Magowan, and Frankfort to where the path ends at an iron bridge, which you cross. Veering to the left, ride over asphalt and macadam roads through the Masonic school grounds to Utica, 15 miles from Herkimer. At Steuben Lake, Utica, take the left fork, past the Soldiers' Monument, and after the asphalt ends continue on the cycle path to New Hartford, 4 miles from Utica. The path ends there, but keep straight on over Sanquoit Creek.

A little beyond the creek take the right fork of the road to Kirkland, which is three and a half miles from New Hartford. This stretch is fair only, but through Kirkland and further on there is good riding, past Lairdsville and Vernon to Sherrill, where a turn to the left at the schoolhouse leads across the railroad. Then turning to the right is found the road to Oneida Castle, twelve miles from which there is a fine straight road to Canastota, six miles away. Beyond that there is fine wheeling to Chittenango, another six miles.

At the last-named place, turn to the left to the schoolhouse and the cotton mill and then turn to the right and go over good roads through Mysenac to Fayetteville, eight miles from Chittenango. From Fayetteville there is a fine ride of six miles to the city line of Syracuse.

At Pine Street, in Syracuse, a turn to the right leads across the railroad tracks to East Water Street. Then ride to Salina Street, turn to the right on it, cross the canal, and at once turn to the left to West Genesee Street. Cross the railroads and the canal and take the right fork to St. Mark's Square. Take the first thoroughfare beyond the square, which is Willis Avenue, turning to the right, and continue on the cinder path through Solway, Belle Isle, Amboy, Warners, Ionia, and Jordan to Weedsport.

From Weedsport there is a good road through Center Port to Port Byron, three miles, where a turn to the left is made to the canal. There turn to the right and go along the towpath to Lyons, 24.7 miles from Port Byron. At Williams Street, near the railroad station at Lyons, leave the towpath and take Water Street, which follow until near the Newark railroad station, where there is another turn to the right to cross the canal. Again turn to the right just before reaching the railroad. This puts you on the direct road to East Palmyra, 9.7 miles from Lyons.

At East Palmyra turn to the left near the station and ride five miles to Palmyra, turning to the right on entering the town, continuing to the railroad station, where a turn to the left is made without crossing the tracks. Ride on to the first crossroads, turn to the right, and after crossing both railroads turn to the left on a good level road to Macedon Center, 6½ miles beyond. Thence continue straight ahead on a good road to the line of Monroe County, where a cycle path begins which leads through Fairport, Allen Creek, and Brighton to Rochester, sixteen miles.

From the Rochester City Hall take Lake Avenue to Rowe Street, to Broezel Place; then turn to the right to the city line, nearly four minutes out, where a turn to the left brings good roads and side paths through Greece, West Creek, Parma, and Garland to Clarkson, nineteen miles. Then keep straight on through Murray, East Gaines, and Childs to Oak Orchard, a distance of twenty-two miles. There a turn to the right is made at the forks. Ride across Oak Orchard Creek bridge, and on through Ridgeway and Jeddo to Middleport, eight miles. Then turn to the left, cross the railroad, and turn to the right for Gasport and Pease Bridge, where a turn to the left is made, and the canal is crossed. Turn to the left to Young's Bridge, thirteen and three-quarter miles from Middleport.

Turn to the left at Young's Bridge, cross the canal, and ride two miles to Lockport, where, after a turn to the right, you ride one block, turn to the right again, cross the canal to Transit Street, on which you turn left to West Avenue. Then turn to the right, go across the railway tracks, and on to the cross roads, three and a half miles beyond, where there is a big tree on the corner. At that point turn to the left and follow the road to its end, where a turn to the right and a ride of three miles brings one to Beach Ridge, ten miles beyond Lockport.

At Beach Ridge the road bends to the left for a third of a mile, and then turns right across the railroad track. Then turn to the left, back across the track again, and along the creek to its end. Then comes a turn to the right and a ride alongside the railroad for about three and a half miles, where one must turn to the left. Take the road branching off to the right and ride to the mile line road, where there is a turn to the left and a run of a half mile to the forks. Here turn to the right, and, going through Tonawanda, cross the railroad tracks to Delaware Street. A turn to the left and a ride straight on for ten miles brings one into Buffalo. Go through the park and on Delaware Street to Huron Street, where a turn to the left to Main Street is made after a run of sixteen miles from Beach Ridge, 321 from Albany, and 469 from New York City.

Made It Plain.

He was a German, and couldn't understand the intricacies of the law. He was trying to mortgage his share of the old homestead. The lawyer couldn't quite see what he was driving at, and at last the German in desperation cried:

"Vell, at the expiration of my mother's death dot property is to be divided yet!"

HAS OPHIR BEEN FOUND?

YOU may have read about that great bar of gold just received in Montreal, an ingot so heavy that to carry it the strength of six men was required. It came from British America, and was worth very much over $100,000. Human cupidity is awakened when the gold of the Klondike is discussed. The term "El Dorado" is comparatively of but yesterday, of the most recent coinage. Long before it, and born in the remotest past, men spoke in bated breath of Ophir, that land of gold, silver, precious stones, where there were apes, and peacocks, and sandalwood, and ivory. Where did Solomon fill his treasury with gold? From Ophir. Now, where again was this land of untold wealth? In Sumatra, or India, on the Malabar coast, on the Persian Gulf, or in Eastern Africa? Some thirty years ago it would have been held as savoring of impiety for any one to have questioned the locality of Ophir other than on the Persian Gulf.

Fully eight years ago a writer in THE NEW YORK TIMES advanced the idea that the ancients, those dwelling on the Mediterranean, must have been acquainted with the gold of the East African coast. This general argument seemed to hold good, and it was, that the capabilities of the men of the long past as far as locomotion was concerned, were very much greater than has been supposed. It is only as yesterday that the discovery has been made that there must have been some kind of a commercial interchange between what is known as the France of to-day and old Egypt. Man ever has sought for the metals, and to make bronze there was the tin wanted. Where could the Phoenicians or the Egyptians have procured the much-needed tin but from the English islands? The Phoenicians, as the Egyptians, constructed good ships, and were unquestionably fearless navigators.

A recent letter of Dr. Carl Peters to The London Times tells in the most interesting manner of the discoveries made by him during the last two years along the eastern border of Mashonaland, between the Zambesi and Sabi Rivers. Here he found countless ruins, and all of them of the same type, showing where mining had been carried on, but more particularly the fact that extensive metallurgical processes had been carried out. Dr. Peters writes:

"I have everywhere found the same type of ruins. Over the whole district the cyclopean wall is the typical form of house-building, and in some parts whole cities are lying open to the eyes of the astonished explorer. In North Inyanga I found débris of ancient settlements with a diameter of from one and one-half to two miles. All over the country water furrows are still existent."

Dr. Peters, with great justice, gives to the late Theodore Bent the priority in the discovery of the ancient workings for the metals in Eastern Africa. In his volume entitled, "The Ruined Cities of Mashonaland," Theodore Bent first directed attention to this ancient proof of civilization in remote Africa. The writer of the letter to The London Times says:

"His theory on the character of Zimbabowe and other ruins is undoubtedly correct. The symbols of phallus worship can be found from the Zambesi down to the Sabi, and there can be no doubt that the old race, which had lived there formerly and which had left these ruins, adhered to the cult of Baal and Astarte. Bent is also right when he points out that most of these ancient fortifications were built in connection with mining business. Not only are old workings on gold mines generally found in the neighborhood of these ruins, but I have also discovered this Summer a series of ancient copper mines along the eastern bank of the upper Sabi."

The natives informed Dr. Peters that traces of these old workings extended for many miles along the river, as much as twenty miles. The following are the conclusions the explorer arrives at:

"All these facts, which I was able to ascertain through my explorations, lead me to believe that the ancient conquerors belonged to a Semitic race, and the repeated appearance of the name of Massapa, Umsapa, Rusapi, Sabi, &c., makes it highly probable that they were Sabaeans, a race very nearly related to the Phoenicians of the Mediterranean. We have found in Manicaland two stones with old inscriptions, which I have not been able to decipher yet, and which I expect presently in London. They seem to me also in old Semitic characters.

"Thus far my explorations confirm more or less the opinions put forward by other explorers before."

Most curious are the philological arguments Dr. Carl Peters uses to show how there has been a connection with the natives of to-day and the men of the distant past. Then, too, something of the religion of the Egyptians has survived.

"Livingstone in his last diary already leads attention to the strange fact that a tribe on the Rovuma River showed tattoos of a decidedly Egyptian character. I have also wondered how it came that the Egyptian prefix 'Sa,' meaning 'land,' appears in the name of 'Sofala,' which was originally 'Sa-Ophara' or 'Ophirland.' During my last expedition I had a chance to get access to some newly discovered bushmen paintings, which are in form and in color of an absolutely Egyptian character. It is also known that etymologists have found in the Hottentot language traces of the ancient Egyptian. These all are very remarkable facts, which seemed to contradict the Semitic-Sabaean theory of ancient South African civilization. I am obliged to the chief of the police in Umtali to further and much more important evidence in this direction. I have brought with me a female, undoubtedly Egyptian, figure of 4¾ inches length, which is splendidly conserved. This figure was found about 17 degrees south and 33 degrees east, south of the Zambesi River. It has hieroglyphics round its waist which have not been deciphered yet. I take it that this figure is about 5,000 years old and a representation of the goddess Isis. This, now, is a most remarkable fact, for it is quite clear that the statuette cannot have come overland from the Nile to the Zambesi River. In connection with the other evidence I have mentioned it proves direct Egyptian influence in South Africa."

If, then, there is a great probability that Mashonaland was the Ophir of old, where was that mysterious country "Punt" or "Phoun"? Dr. Carl Peters writes:

"Now, you know that besides the 'Ophir' question the mysterious country 'Punt' or 'Phoun' has incited for centuries the curiosity of scholars. This country 'Punt' or 'Phoun' is mentioned in ancient Egyptian representations: 'And Sanch Kara of the ninth dynasty, about 2500 B. C., and the Queen Hatsepu of the eighteenth dynasty, about 1600 B. C., sent expeditions thither. They brought back gold, ivory, several kinds of valuable timber, leopard skins, and two kinds of monkeys, among them baboons, too. The interpretation of the word Punt is just as much disputed as that of Ophir; but, judging from the above-mentioned products, it is probable that under Punt an African country has to be understood' (see Dr. Carl Peters, 'King Solomon's Golden Ophir,' pages 77, 78,) and as the products of the 'Punt' expeditions are more or less identical with the returns of the 'Ophir' voyages, scholars as Carl Ritter have already concluded that 'Ophir' and 'Punt' were the same country."

The writer of the communication to The London Times thinks, and with good reason, that the country between the Zambesi and Sabi is the old Ophir, and he adds that in his last expedition there is evidence that Punt was in the same country. If there are absolute traces of the Egyptian in this African country there are also those showing the later presence of the Phoenician. There are more Phoenician than Egyptian indications. The theory then held is that the builders of the pyramids came first to the Zambesi land and were followed later by the busy and enterprising Phoenicians. Dr. Carl Peters advances the idea that the Phoenician did his mining and built his cities with their smelting plants some time between the reign of Queen Hatsepu, (1600 B. C.) and the period of King David (1100 B. C.)

With our modern geographical methods the distance from Egypt to the Zambesi River may be estimated. In a direct line overland it is about 3,400 miles. By the water route it must have been very much longer. The Red Sea had to be sailed over, then the African headland to be given a wide berth, next the African Coast had to be skirted, and so the distance a ship or a series of ships had to make must have been fully 4,500 miles. It might have been that there were connections between certain seaports and the land routes for the transportation of the treasures of Ophir.

She Had Been Afflicted Before.

He—May I read my last poem to you?

She—If it is your very last, yes.

AUG

LESS DEBT, MORE DIVIDENDS

WITH the course of market values for railroad securities on the New York Stock Exchange recently reversed from that which ruled earlier in the year, and that which may be said to have been in progress for the past three or four years, questions of doubt arise in some minds as to whether there was ever anything more than a partial foundation for the rise so long in progress. That rise saw many stocks taken up to a point which showed quotations more than doubled, and it altogether changed the face of the long list of securities dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange. It is the not infrequent experience of Wall Street to witness prices pushed to extremes, no matter in which direction the trend may be; and in the recent market it may be that not a few records have been made which will continue as records not soon to be reached again. But as to enhancement in the real and not the hypothetical value of railroad securities there would seem to be no question upon an examination of statistics furnishing reliable data. This is not saying that it is impossible for things so to change as to reduce value, or that new factors will not arise making it necessary to revise the estimate which at present can be put upon railroad property as it stands. What is revealed is just this; that to an enormous extent traffic has grown, revenues have increased, road and equipment have been raised as to their physical standard; and—hence—that the equity of stockholders has become more valuable.

But while significant and important factors—the most important from one point of view—this is not all that has developed as a strengthening and uplifting force upon railroad stocks, for while these developments have been in progress there has taken place only the most moderate expansion in funded debt, representing the mortgages held on the railroads as a whole, the lien which lies ahead of stock capital. The feature is one whose bearing will be found impressive upon investigation, and to aid in this it is a fortunate circumstance that official returns prepared by the Statistician of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, covering the completed fiscal year 1900, have been made available.

Following the wholesale bankruptcy resulting from the panic of 1893, and the subsequent depression, there was a tendency for funded debt totals to decrease in 1896 and 1897 in accord with the conversion of many securities into stock issues. Afterward there came important refunding operations and the natural increase in bonded indebtedness, due to new construction, and also for issues to cover improvements and additions found necessary to meet the growth of traffic. In what way funded debt has progressed may be seen by reference to these figures, which include all forms of bonds, omitting equipment trust obligations:

FUNDED DEBT.

	Capital Percentage.	Amount.	Increase.
1895	52.06	$5,385,495,573	....
1896	50.54	5,340,338,502	†$45,157,071
1897	49.56	5,270,365,819	†69,973,683
1898	50.19	5,430,285,710	159,919,891
1899	50.02	5,518,943,172	88,657,462
1900	48.27	5,645,455,367	126,512,195

†Decrease.

These percentages indicate clearly that whatever may have been the amount of capitalization by which the total had been increased between 1895 and 1000, the larger proportion was borne by securities bearing no fixed obligation, $5,645,455,367, or 48.27 per cent., representing funded debt for the latter year, as compared with $5,385,495,573, or 52.06 per cent. for the former. What is of importance is to see how the respective totals of debt fared as to remuneration—how they participated in the improvement of revenues. In amount the funded debt in receipt of interest naturally fell off as the aggregate was reduced in 1896 and 1897, but the proportion which still bore interest remained almost without change. But while only a fraction more than 83 per cent. of the funded debt was remunerative during 1895, 1896, and 1897, and only 84.18 per cent. in 1898, the proportion rose to 89.55 per cent. for 1899 and reached the unprecedented figure of 93.21 per cent. for 1900—the amounts at the beginning and end of the period being $4,439,018,786 and $5,206,209,241. Put another way, while more than 16 per cent. of railroad funded debt received no interest as recently as from 1895 to 1897, less than 7 per cent. was so unfortunately situated in 1900.

FUNDED DEBT PAYING INTEREST.

	Per Cent.	Amount.	Increase.
1895	83.29	$4,439,018,786	....
1896	83.74	4,429,474,129	†$9,544,657
1897	84.41	4,362,526,212	†66,947,917
1898	84.18	4,537,531,977	175,005,765
1899	89.55	4,904,474,078	366,942,101
1900	93.21	5,206,209,241	301,735,163

†Decrease.

Now, as to the development of stock capital. Reorganization plans offered liberal exchanges of stock for such senior obligations as could be displaced, thereby attaining the object sought—the reduction of fixed charges—and substituting for bonds those securities on which returns were contingent upon earnings yielding sufficient profits to warrant distribution. Funded debt totals were at first reduced, although it is not to be forgotten that new issues against new property were still being freely put out. Stock totals expanded in conspicuous amounts for all years but 1898, when there came a lull in the operation of creating new capital of that class. The proportion of stock to total capital increased from $4,961,258,656, or 47.94 per cent., for 1895 to $5,845,579,593, or 51.73 per cent., for 1900, offsetting the opposite movement in the proportion of funded debt to total capitalization.

CAPITAL STOCK.

	Capital Percentage.	Amount.	Increase.
1895	47.94	$4,961,258,656	....
1896	49.46	5,226,527,269	$265,268,613
1897	50.44	5,364,642,255	138,114,986
1898	49.81	5,388,268,321	23,626,066
1899	49.98	5,515,011,726	126,743,405
1900	51.73	5,845,579,593	330,567,867

Naturally comes the inquiry as to what extent the enlarged stock total shared in the profits of the railroads, which were feeling the impulse of improved commercial and industrial conditions; and here it is that one of the most gratifying features of recent progress stands out in effective clearness. Not only did the increase in stock total not militate against the proportion of stock in receipt of dividends, but the latter has actually expanded enormously. To show the percentages and the totals in tabulated form with increases cited to help comprehension of the situation will be sufficient. Thus, from 29.94 per cent. of the smaller amount of capital stock participating in dividends in 1895, the gain has reacted to 45.66 per cent. of the larger amount for 1900.

STOCK PAYING DIVIDENDS.

	Percentage.	Amount.	Increase.
1895	29.94	$1,485,618,453	....
1896	29.83	1,559,024,075	$73,405,622
1897	29.90	1,603,549,978	44,525,903
1898	33.74	1,818,113,082	214,563,104
1899	40.61	2,239,502,545	421,389,463
1900	45.66	2,668,969,895	429,467,250

In actual figures, dividends of $139,597,972 were paid in 1900 against only $85,287,543 five years before. This, of course, induces the question as to how much was paid out in interest during the two periods; and the answer is found in an amazing record. The showing is practically no increase at all in interest payment, an exhibit that is just phenomenal, taken in connection with the fact that, in the aggregate, funded debt has somewhat increased. Leaving no room for conjectures, interest payments for 1895 $252,512,920, and for 1900 $252,949,616. Here is the result of no other development than the reduction of interest on securities of reorganized roads and the reduction due to refunding measures recently effective. These extraordinary figures compare with the growth of dividend payments as follows:

DIVIDEND AND INTEREST PAYMENTS.

	Dividend.	Interest.	Totals.
1895	$85,287,543	$252,512,920	$337,800,462
1896	87,603,371	249,624,177	337,227,548
1897	87,110,599	247,880,230	334,990,829
1898	96,152,889	246,126,691	342,279,580
1899	111,009,822	251,158,087	362,167,909
1900	139,597,972	252,949,616	393,547,588

It is of importance to analyze the progress of railway income from which the increase in dividends has been drawn, and on which the fabric of security prices rests. It is notable that gross earnings in the five years ending with 1900 increased $411,673,352, or 38 per cent., and that net earnings increased $175,965,256, or 50 per cent. But the companies have a large income from "investments," and from other sources than traffic, the total of net earnings being thus raised materially. In 1900 this "other" net income was as much as $162,885,071. To some extent, however, there are offsetting disbursements beyond interest and dividends, the chief items including rentals that call for $100,000,000, with taxes aggregating $50,000,000 more. Nevertheless, such has been the growth of net income, that a surplus of $87,657,933 for 1900 took the place of a deficit of $29,845,241 for 1895, representing an improvement of $117,500,000 in five years, irrespective of the increase in dividends paid. It details in this wise:

	Net Income.		Net Result.
1895	$482,083,180	Deficit	$29,845,241
1896	506,205,063	Surplus	1,534,169
1897	494,655,019	Deficit	6,120,483
1898	567,555,124	Surplus	44,078,557
1899	605,355,102	Surplus	53,064,877
1900	688,501,374	Surplus	87,657,933

Here is an itemized showing condensed in tabulation which will aid comprehension of the phenomenally changed status of railroad stocks:

		Increase in 5 Years.	
	1900.	Amount.	P.C.
Capital stock	$5,845,579,593	$884,320,937	18
Stock paying dividends	2,668,969,895	1,183,351,442	80
Funded debt	2,645,455,367	259,959,794	5
Debt paying interest	5,206,209,241	767,190,455	17
Dividends paid	139,597,972	54,310,429	63
Interest paid	252,949,616	436,696	..
Net income	688,501,374	206,418,194	43
Net result—surplus	87,657,933	117,503,174	..

Such an exhibit can hardly do less than confirm confidence in the substructure upon which railroad capital (and stock capital in particular) rests.

Against an increase of only 18 per cent. in share capital in the five years ending with 1900, and of no more than 5 per cent. in funded indebtedness, net income has actually increased 43 per cent.

And so trifling has been the increase in the amount called for as interest to railroad creditors (a merely nominal sum, equal to but fifteen-hundredths of 1 per cent.) that 80 per cent. additional capital stock has been placed upon the dividend lists—owners of railroad property receiving 63 per cent. per year more in dividends.

Supplement this wonder record with realization that progress along similar lines in the year just closed is beyond all question: and there is ample demonstration that American railway stocks need no apologists. Their business basis is right.

H. ALLAWAY.

Accomplishments of Engineering.

WHAT the civil engineer has done for the country in general, for the city in particular, was well set forth in the address of J. James R. Croes, President of the American Society of Civil Engineers, at their recent annual convention. After reviewing the work of individuals, Mr. Croes summarized that of the whole profession in these words:

"The most thorough exemplar of the condition of civil engineering at the beginning of the twentieth century is the modern office building in a great city. One hundred years ago the man of enterprise who resided fifty miles from a large city and wished to consult an engineer regarding a project for a new canal, arose before daylight, struck a spark from his flint and steel, which, falling on a scrap of tinder, was blown by him into flame and from that a tallow dip was lighted. In the same primitive manner the wood fire was kindled on the kitchen hearth and his breakfast was cooked in a pot and kettle suspended from the iron crane in the fireplace. Entering the cumbrous stage coach, hung on leather springs, which passed his door, he was driven over muddy roads, crossing the narrow streams on wooden trestle bridges and the navigable rivers on a ferry boat, the paddle wheels of which were turned by a mule on a treadmill. At last he was landed in the city, where he walked through dirty streets paved with cobble stones until he reached his destination, a plain three-story brick building, founded on sand, with a damp cellar and a cesspool in the back yard.

Entering an extremely dark hall, he climbed a wooden staircase and was ushered into a neat room, rag-carpeted, warmed by a wood fire on the open hearth and lighted by a sperm oil lamp with one wick, for it was dark by this time. No wonder that before proceeding to business he was glad to take a good stiff noggin of New England rum.

"To-day, his grandson, living at the old homestead, while comfortably eating his breakfast, which has been cooked over a gas range, reads in his morning paper that the high dam of the irrigation reservoir in Arizona, in which he is interested, sprang a leak the day before, and he telegraphs to his engineer in the city that he will meet him at his office at noon. Then, striking a match, he lights the lamp of his automobile, which is fed by petroleum brought 200 miles underground in pipes from the wells, rolls over macadamized roads to the railroad station, where he boards a luxuriously appointed train, by which he is carried above all highways, through tunnels, under rivers, or across them on long-span steel bridges, and in an hour is deposited in the heart of the city, where he has his choice of proceeding to his destination through clean and asphalt-paved streets in electric surface cars at nine miles an hour, elevated steam cars at twelve miles an hour, or through well-lighted and ventilated tunnels at fifteen miles an hour. Reaching the spot his grandfather had visited, he finds there a huge and highly decorated building, twenty or more stories high. Founded on the primeval rock, far below the surface of the natural ground, the superjacent strata of compressible material having been penetrated by caissons of sheet metal sunk by the use of air compressed by powerful pumps driven by steam or electricity generated at a power station half a mile or more away, and these caissons filled with a manufactured rock such as the ordinary processes of nature would require millions of years to produce, there is erected a cage of steel, the composition of which has been specified, and the form and mode of construction of which have been so computed that the force of the elements cannot overthrow the structure or even cause it to sway perceptibly. Towering above the courts of law, the temples of religion, and the palaces of the arts, the meshes of this mighty cage are filled with products of the earth, the mine, and the forest, transformed so as to be strong and light and incombustible, and all interwoven with pipes and wires, each in its proper place and noted on the plans. In one set of these pipes there is pure water, which has been collected from a mountain area of igneous geological formation, depopulated and free from swamps, on which a record of the daily rainfall is kept, and in which impounding reservoirs have been constructed by masonry dams across its valleys. From these reservoirs the water, after filtration through clean sand, is conveyed thirty or forty miles through steel or masonry conduits to covered reservoirs, whence it is drawn as needed through cast-iron pipes to the building where it is to be used, and there distributed to all parts of it, chilled nearly to the freezing point through one system of pipes or heated nearly to the boiling point through another system. Another set of pipes carries steam, which, passing through radiators, keeps the temperature of the air throughout the building at the proper standard for comfort.

Sanitary cconveniences are provided everywhere, and all wastes are consumed within the building by the surplus heat generated, leaving only ashes to be removed. Wires convey electric currents to all points, so that the occupant of a room, sitting at his desk, can by the touch of a button ventilate his apartment, illuminate it, call a messenger, be kept informed of every fluctuation in the markets, converse with anybody 'who is not 'busy' within forty miles of where he sits, and if entirely 'up to date' can require his autograph and portrait to be reproduced before his eyes for identification. He dictates his correspondence and his memoranda, and 'takes his pen in hand' only to sign his name. He need not leave his seat except to consult the photograph hanging on his wall, which shows to him the latest condition of the mine, the railroad, the arid lands irrigated, the swamps reclaimed, the bridge in progress, the steamship, the waterworks, the tunnel or the railroad, the dam, the filter or the sewage works, the town, the machine, the power plant, or the manufacturing establishment in which he is most interested.

"Entering the brilliantly lighted hallway of this building, the air of which is kept in circulation by the plunging up and down of half a dozen elevators, the visitor is lifted at a speed of 500 feet a minute, past floor after floor, crowded with the offices of financiers, managers, and promoters of traffic and of trade, lawyers, chemists, contractors, manufacturers, to the headquarters of the controlling genius of the whole organism, the civil engineer. For he it is to whom all the members of this microcosm must apply for aid and advice in the successful operation of their respective occupations. It is not his to mechanically transform elements into matter, or matter into other forms, or to show how energy may be produced, but to direct the application of energy to the various forms of matter, original or produced, in such way as to bring about the most satisfactory results in the most speedy and economical manner."

1901

The New Spirit of Protest Against Public Discomforts

DULL, stupid tolerance of avoidable discomforts is one of the chief failings of civilized man, especially when huddled with his kind in large communities. You expect the savage in his cave to be indifferent to the somewhat obvious deficiencies of his environment. In the first place, he has never known what comfort is; his nervous organization enables him to get along very well with a bed of boughs or skins on a stone floor, to endure storm, heat, and cold, and to go without his supper now and then. And then he is helplessly incapable of bettering his condition. In so far as man fully civilized, sensitive, capable, and inventive puts up with discomforts that can be removed or avoided, he shows himself to be inert, slothful, and not yet altogether raised above the condition of the savage.

Any citizen of New York whose memory embraces say twenty-five years of strife and struggle and joy and misery and progress and triumph in this city, a period during which its growth in numbers and civilization has been wonderful, must be often reminded of the change in the public spirit. The community now protests wrathfully against outrages upon its peace and comfort that it used to bear with uncomplaining meekness, hardly realizing that they were outrages. The odors of Barren Island, the Hunter's Point nuisances, and the overcrowded horse cars were the stock subjects of grumbling a quarter of a century ago. A little earlier there was a successful public revolt against hogs in the streets, and a little later the driving of herds of cattle through the public thoroughfares to the slaughterhouses elicited vehement protests that put a stop to the practice. Only here and there a man—or woman—enlightened by foreign travel or gifted with prophetic foresight, lifted up a voice of remonstrance against city noises, filthy streets, ugly buildings, combustible hotels, and sidewalk obstructions; while a person who had demanded the abolition of mosquitoes and relief from the horrors of the New York Central's tunnel would have been hustled off to a private sanitarium.

The state of the arts did not in that remote time either suggest or permit the abatement of many nuisances and the cure of many evils that inventive genius has now not only enabled us to say are removable but has inspired us with the resolve to demand their removal. The formation of this resolve and the growth of the disposition to demand the suppression of the causes of public discomfort constitute one of the conspicuous changes that have come over the temper of the people.

All this is undoubtedly of happy augury for the future. The imagination can hardly picture forth the alleviations of our suffering that the advancement of science aided by the new intolerance of remediable ills will achieve in the years immediately before us. Plainly the great city and the country surrounding it are to be made more habitable, human life far more pleasant and free from wastes and burdens, and the daily routine of the toiler or of the man of leisure, of the rich and of the poor, is to be freed of a horde of plagues that now afflict countless ordinarily cheerful persons with moments of despondency in which they doubt whether life is really worth living.

The opening and operation of the underground rapid transit railroad will fill us all with wonder that we so long endured the torments and delays of surface transit in this long, narrow city, where there is actually not room enough in the streets to transport the innumerable multitude of passengers who seem to grow up to and overcrowd any new facilities almost as soon as they are provided. The mere saving of time is an increase of comfort, and to reach the upper regions of Harlem from the City Hall in the time now required to go to Union Square will effect redistributions of population and changes in domestic and business habit that it would scarcely be an exaggeration to call revolutionary. The new bridges across the East River and still more the tunnel to be constructed under its waters will make the wide area of Long Island so easily accessible that for permanent homes or Summer pleasuring room will be provided for the expansion of the city for decades to come. It is the discomfort of slow travel, changes from car to ferry and from ferry to car that now obstruct growth in that direction. The human stream, like the river's current, moves where it is invited to go, in the direction of least resistance.

There is another amelioration of life on Long Island that must already have suggested itself to the minds of the thoughtful. We refer to the coming extinction of the mosquito. Perhaps extinction is too sweeping a word. But surely the world has not lately seen a discovery of science come into such universal and unquestioning acceptance among professional men and the laity as the demonstration that the mosquito is the conveyer into the human system of the germs of malaria and yellow fever, nor has it seen science concern itself so promptly and eagerly with the devising of preventives and with so hopeful a prospect of complete success. The mosquito from his watery cradle through his pestiferous career to his death has been subjected to such intelligent study that we may now feel that we have acquired a sufficient knowledge of his habits to undertake with confidence the work of exterminating him or at least of so diminishing his numbers as to make him a negligible insect. On Long Island he is now by no means negligible. He turns the cool piazza into a place of gore and torment, the chamber of repose into an abode of insomnia, the shady grove into a spot where no humane lover would venture to detain his fair one even for the most hurried disclosure of his tender sentiments, and all exposed portions of the human body into red, raw, and unpleasant surfaces. What a transformation would be wrought in the lives of Long Island Summer residents if by the effusion of crude petroleum or any other bane the means of a general and effective mosquito infanticide could be put into the hands of everybody's gardener! What an advance in real estate values, what an enhancement of the pleasures of life in summertime, what unspeakable joy and peace even for the indurated natives!

Then there is the tunnel, of course—the Central's tunnel. From the bosoms of the thousands who submit their vital forces to the asphyxiating challenges of that vile hole in the ground, worse than the Black Hole at Calcutta, as Dr. Edson assured the Grand Jury, there will go up a great sigh of relief when the Legislature compels the slow and sleepy corporation to put out the fires of its polluting locomotives and haul its trains through the tunnel by electric motors, as it ought to be doing now. It is worth something, it is worth a great deal, even to the robust, to be rid of the discomfort of that tunnel. It is worth so much that the abatement of the nuisance ought to have been forced upon the corporation long ago.

But the aroused spirit of public protest will go one step further. The whole suburban service of the railroads centring within or upon the borders of the great city must soon be equipped with electric motors. When the state of the art permits the employment of a better and cheaper motive force, it is intolerable that the railroad companies should be allowed to continue the use of coal-burning locomotives that send their irritating and offensive gases through every opened window to choke the passenger, while the flying cinders imperil his eyes and defile his clothing. Over a properly ballasted railroad using electric power travel is a pleasure. It cannot be a pleasure so long as the foul breath of the locomotive affronts every passenger.

Within the city itself probably no reform now in progress can be compared with the betterment in the condition of the tenement house population, for mere enhancement of comfort is a small matter in comparison with the saving of human life. Mr. Hewitt was right when he said that the most important matter before the philanthropists of New York was the devising of plans to enable the poor to live cleaner and healthier lives. The progress already made in tenement house improvement is remarkable, and under the law that went into effect on July 1 it can and will be made impossible that anywhere in the city the old crowded, vile, dirty, unventilated, disease-breeding tenement shall exist. Air, water, and light should be reckoned among the indefeasible natural rights of man. This reform and the Summer charities for children are not simply works of mercy and humanity, but of such economic advantage to the community that their worth cannot be estimated. There is nothing so well worth saving as the lives of men and women.

Moreover, the attention which the community is giving to the safety and comfort of the poorer part of the population directly promotes the comfort and safety of the whole body of the people. Intelligent sanitation now makes this city practically secure against serious epidemic diseases, to which filth and overcrowding are direct invitations. In all these works of beneficence self-interest goes hand in hand with humanity.

The complete disappearance of the horse from the streets of the city will wonderfully promote the public comfort. He is doubtless a noble animal and a useful friend of man, but he is quite out of place in a big modern city. The street railways have discarded him save on a few unimportant lines, and he must soon lose the occupations still left to him of drawing trucks and public and private carriages. The universal use of vehicles that carry with them their sources of motive power, furnished with rubber tires and quite unproductive of noise and filth, together with the improvement in pavements which that reform will lead to, will remove causes of discomfort to which the highly civilized are acutely sensitive and which the heathen in his blindness, if he would tell the truth about it, would confess were annoying to him.

These are but a few of the removable sources of discomfort that can no longer be put up with by the community that has learned what potency resides in public clamor. This community has late but heartily taken up the practice of raising a tumult about the things it does not like and will not stand. It is a practice to be encouraged. It is going to have a visible effect in making life more livable hereabout. C.

Philanthropy and Children's Summer Suffering.

AUGUST is the month of highest mortality among city children. The heat gradually weakens the delicate infantile constitutions, and toward the end of August, sometimes even at the beginning of September, the death record of the little victims reaches its maximum. Adults as a rule have grown accustomed to the hot weather by this time, and bear very well temperatures that would have seemed insupportable at the beginning of the Summer. Sympathy for the little ones, apt to be so lively earlier when personal suffering added to the appeal for them, may grow less effective then, just when it is most demanded.

For the health of the coming generation much more than has been thought even by physicians depends on the reasonable well-being of the children during the first year or two of life. Infantile mortality is a serious drain on the population, but infantile morbidity often brings with it evils little less deplorable. The serious intestinal diseases that so often attack children in the late Summer not infrequently leave their marks on the sensitive developing organism in the shape of organic impairments whose effects are to be felt throughout life. There is a growing feeling among medical men that that newest of diseases, appendicitis, is usually the result of changes produced in the vermiform appendix in very early years. The conditions most frequently found at autopsy or after operative removal in appendicitis cases point to the existence of pathological alterations beginning many years before in some serious intestinal affection. The severe Summer complaints of the first year or two of life seem the most probable starting point, and this is only one of the serious conditions they induce.

The nervous system is the most delicate part of the very young child, and suffers most from severe disease. During the first year of life the nerve tracts are actively developing, being very rudimentary at birth. This accounts for the well-known instability of the infantile nervous system. Even slight irritation, if continued for some time, easily produces convulsions. These are evident signs of extreme nervous disturbance. Where convulsive seizures have occurred there is almost sure to be some enduring impairment of the central nervous system. In the mental and nervous diseases of later life, physicians inquire carefully for any history of convulsions in childhood, because of their value as evidence of early nerve injury.

In a word, care for the children is the best safeguard of the race, not only as regards numbers, but in the much more important respects of physical and mental health. Philanthropy can find no better expression of its desire to do good than by easing the hard lot of so many city children. It must not be forgotten that though we are approaching the end of the Summer, the danger to children, far from being over, is now about to take on its acutest phase. Of late years much has been done in this matter, but there is still opportunity for the charitably inclined to exercise a beneficent generosity of whose effect on the partakers there can be no harrowing sociological doubts.

J. J. WALSH, M. D.

Customs Annoyance Remedy.

WITH the return from Europe of thousands of Americans who went abroad in the Spring or early Summer, there will be, from now on and for the next two months, a constant agitation of the old question of the methods employed by the Customs Inspectors in examining luggage.

It is strange that a controversy that has for so many years raged between the traveling public and the Government should apparently be as far as ever from a solution satisfactory to either party.

A group of business men discussing this matter on a recent evening in an up-town café listened with particular attention to the views of one of the older men of the party who has crossed between New York and either Liverpool, Southampton, or Havre at least twice a year during the last quarter of a century.

"To my mind," this man remarked, "it seems as if there were a very easy solution of the difficulty close at hand. It is reasonable to suppose that the Government desires primarily to compel payment of duty only from those who are bringing in dutiable articles for the purpose of trade, for their own comfort, or the adornment of their persons or homes. It is also to be supposed that this last element should not be taxed for a reasonable supply of these comforts.

"My idea, therefore, would be that each passenger on entering this country from a foreign port, should be asked to sign an affidavit detailing his or her name, age, occupation, approximate income, address, and the articles in his or her possession subject to duty. This could be sworn to before a notary public. With such affidavits in their hands, the Customs Inspectors could then readily exercise a reasonable amount of judgment in the levying of duties.

"The diamond merchant or commercial man would not, of course, be allowed to bring in free any dutiable articles likely to be disposed of.

"The man or woman of leisure and of a fair or large income should be allowed clothing or jewels according to what people in their position would need for their daily use or adornment. For instance, I would say that Harry Lehr should be permitted to bring in two dress suits and at least seven changes of clothing, and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, say, five ball gowns. Gen. Miles should be allowed two uniforms, should he choose to purchase these abroad—which is not likely. To the clubman, also in business, one dress and one Tuxedo suit, two business and one afternoon suit should be allowed.

"Close watch should be kept for the first few months, and any one perjuring him or her self should be severely punished and made to suffer the penalty of a heavy fine and imprisonment. One or two examples would soon put a stop to false affidavits, and the public would know what they would have to encounter, and at the same time there would be less likelihood of injustice in individual cases."

BIG FUR IMPORTATIONS

EARLY arrivals from the Summer resorts and the recent cool days have caused a rush of business for the storage rooms of the city, where nearly $3,000,000 worth of furs have been stored since the hot weather began. The activity around these places is caused by those who desire to have their furs remodeled or renovated, and who have been warned of the approaching busy season and want to be early with their orders so that they may have them filled before the new year comes. All the experts say that the coming season will eclipse any New York has ever had in the fur trade.

One of the experts on furs in the city is William R. Jameson of the United States Appraisers' Stores, who passes on several hundred thousand dollars' worth of fluffy-looking bundles every week now, and each of these bundles would make any normal woman's heart jump for joy in sheer admiration.

Seated beside a huge pile of silky sealskins, fresh from the hands of the dyer, Jameson had this to say of the coming season, and of furs in general:

"This is going to be a record-breaking season in the fur line. Every woman and her sister, too, will have furs this year, because every one has money, and next to diamonds come furs on the list of Winter luxuries for my lady. New York City leads the world as a consumer of furs, if such an expression is permissible, and therefore calls for the choice of the world's production. It is not immoderate to say that more furs are sold out of New York to the individual than in any other two cities of the world, although London and Leipsic still remain the main markets for the handling of pelts.

"In this connection let me tell you an interesting fact not generally known. Two-thirds of the pelts taken from the fur-bearing animals of America are shipped to London, where, from time out of mind, the brokerage houses in pelts have made the market for the world. The American manufacturer goes to London or Leipsic to buy the pelts that were obtained, perhaps, not a two days' ride from his own door. The time is coming when this will not be so, because the enterprise of the Americans is telling in this as well as in other lines, and the time is not far distant when New York will be the main market for the world's fur trade in every branch of it.

"At the present time, owing to closer study and many favorable local conditions, England leads in the curing and dressing of pelts; but when it comes to the making up of the dressed fur, America leads again, for the higher wages and enterprise of the employer here have attracted the best fur workmen from everywhere. Their ideas are being improved upon every day by the new generation springing up in the business. This is indicated by the fact that even now many firms on the European Continent send their dressed furs of a certain grade here to be made up.

"I was called on the other day to look after an invoice of furs that had been sent from London to a man here in the city to be dyed. This will interest many persons who have heretofore pooh-poohed the idea of any American dyer competing with the European workmen in that line. The American importers of furs are growing to be so numerous that in many cases consolidations are taking place between them, a matter which is of no particular consequence except in the saving of help to them, for the fur business runs so strictly on absolute quality that no one firm can best its competitors unless it is so fortunate as to have secured the first choice of a season's offerings.

"The grade and nature of furs have little fluctuation. The cheap fur bears no material profit for any one except when it comes from a relative to one of the first-class fur bearers, as in the case of the martens. The martens run from high-class to mediocre and are many named. There is the brown marten, the pine marten, and the stone marten, and they all bear a close relation to just plain cat. They are the furs made up and offered in the stores as collarettes and muff trimmings of the cheaper grade.

"With this exception there is no popular cheap fur, and no doubt the dealer is glad of it, for popularity for a fur means its early death as a 'seller,' as is shown by the brief reign of the monkey skin. They found several tribes of monkeys that had a fine pelt of furry hair that stood tanning and dressing, and they could offer it fairly cheap. We rarely see one of them now.

"I have just invoiced the second or third lot of magnificent Russian sables received in a week, which is always indicative of what the importer thinks of a coming season. There have been many thousands of dollars' worth of this superior fur sent here already for the Fall trade, and much more is to come.

"Next to the sable comes the fur of the silver fox, which gets caught up around Labrador and in Greenland. The silver and blue fox live in a climate where a human being has to have a red-hot stove near him in order to keep his breath from freezing into an icicle clear into his lungs. Hunting them is not exactly sport, and, while they have a superior pelt, it is so scarce as to be very expensive.

"Another rare and expensive fur we pass on here is the sea otter, whose skin is not nearly as big as its quality, for it brings from $300 to $400 dressed.

"The baby lambskin that has aroused so much turmoil in certain kinds of humane organizations still continues popular, notwithstanding the outcry against it. The best of it comes from Russia, and we are getting it in large quantities. The South American vicuna skin and the real chinchilla are having an immense run just at present and are coming in in heavy shipments.

"The fur that the middle classes find serviceable and obtainable, and which is called French sable, we receive the year round in regular quantities. French sable is a nice-sounding name for rabbit and a certain grade of European coney skin. They dress them up and dye them so well that they make a very handsome trimming and are used extensively on the ready-made fur garments.

"One of the handsome furs that is sold and handled in regular quantities is that of the lynx, whose pelt when dressed takes on a fine silky black gloss and is used extensively with high-class mourning garb.

"A fur that has not near the popularity it deserves is that of the American skunk. It is called Alaska sable by the trade for politeness' sake, and to my mind it is one of the handsomest of all the furs. The coonskin, which is shipped from America in great quantities and brought back again, is politely called silver marten. However, the name has nothing to do with its quality, which is really very good.

"Once in a while we pass on a high-class of brown bearskin here that is shipped in from Russia, and which is used for muffs and boas. It is scarce and expensive, however, and only those who can indulge in fancies buy it.

"Like all trades, the fur trade has its specialties, and we are called upon from time to time to appraise special bits of every grade of fur that has been sent as a present or as a special order to some one. I have here before me a Russian sable lining for a lady's coat, which, as you will notice, is made up of thousands of little pieces, such as the ears, the paws, and general bits of the beast that cut as waste in the treatment of the pelt. The man who sent this probably made a half hundred workmen sew this up on some dull day, and while it practically cost him nothing at all the recipient will be receiving a bit of fur worth from $75 to $100.

"Incidental to the general fur business I want to remark that the improvement in the method of storing furs in the city has been so great that it would astonish any one who did not follow it. The old method of storing involved lots of camphor. A firm in the city anxious to improve on this method put in a specially built cold storage plant for furs alone, and now the system is becoming so popular, so safe, and so cheap that almost any store that handles dry goods will contract to store your furs for anywhere from 5 per cent. of their value to almost nothing at all. Some of them have really fine places of their own, and others are simply the agents for these cold storage houses where, it is safe to say, nine-tenths of the furs of the city repose from May till September or October. In some cases a particularly valuable and rare set of furs, reserved for special occasions, is kept at the storage rooms the year round, except when in actual use."

Women Here and There

SHE is a very pretty girl, and is spending the Summer in the city. Whether this is because the many young men who appreciate all the good qualities of the pretty girl are also spending the Summer in town is aside from the matter in hand. At any rate, the young men appreciate the generosity, or whatever it is, that keeps the young woman here and are doing what they can to make the time pass pleasantly, and are incidentally enjoying themselves immensely. It was the other evening, when the girl was holding an impromptu reception, that she offered her guests refreshments. One of the favorite treats of the young woman is tea. It may be that she knows that she never looks so pretty and domestic and altogether charming as when dangling a tea ball in a pretty cup while she pours the hot water over it with an air of absorbed interest. However, that again is a matter aside. But the other night it was really too hot for tea. The veriest tea toper could not stand it, and the girl's proposition of iced tea was received with acclamation. So she began her preparations with the same pretty air of domesticity and know-it-all about household affairs. She took a big pitcher of ice water, a number of thin, cool-looking glasses, and the same pretty tea ball with her caddy of tea, and prepared for business.

Into a glass went the tea ball, generously supplied with tea, and with all her little domestic graces the girl, with look intent, carefully poured over it the ice water, watching closely to get just the proper color in the tea. But as the glass gradually filled with a crystal clear liquid not a tinge of amber to it, though she bobbed the tea ball up and down vigorously, a puzzled expression came over her face.

"Why, it doesn't come!" she exclaimed, finally. "It must be that this new tea that came to-day isn't good," and she doesn't know now why all the men roared with laughter and declared they would prefer ice water, anyhow.

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"Talk about intelligence," said the man in the country, who is constantly taking large family parties of women and girls out for a drive, "you should see those horses of mine. You may not believe it, but those animals will stop of their own accord every time they see a flower."

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That little nod of the plumes which the pretty sextet of girls give in "Florodora" was introduced quite by accident, as so many of those things are. It was at the dress rehearsal. The sextet was departing in the accustomed way, when the last of the girls suddenly spied a friend in the audience and gave a quick little nod, which set the plumes of her hat bobbing, just as she disappeared from view. That funny little nod with the quick little tip of the plume was effective. The stage manager saw it in an instant, called back the sextet, and at a given time every girl gave the quick little nod, with the result which has brought so many laughs from Casino audiences ever since.

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There are all sorts of stories afloat concerning the accommodating habits of street cars in different towns and small cities. These are most of them true enough, as any one who goes outside of New York knows, but no one would accuse the New York cars of any such agreeable idiosyncrasies. On the contrary, the seeming intent to be disagreeable and make passengers and would-be passengers as uncomfortable as possible, has probably caused more intemperate language from men and intemperate thoughts from women than any other one thing in the whole of the Greater New York. So it is interesting to relate the history of the kind and complacent conductor and his car within the city limits and the woman who had forgotten her carfare.

It was in the homelike Borough of Brooklyn—it probably would not have occurred elsewhere—early last Sunday morning. The woman—big, stout, and comfortable looking—did not know until she was two or three blocks on her way on the Court Street car that she had forgotten her purse. To get out meant to take a long walk and be late at her destination.

"I'll tell you what, conductor," she said. "I am going to get out at a little bakeshop, and if you will hold the car a minute just there I will run in and be out with the 5 cents in a jiffy," and the conductor agreed. The passengers could not understand what the trouble was when they saw the stout woman jump off the car, run hurriedly into the shop while the car waited, the conductor lolling against the gate on the front platform talking to the motorman. Was he waiting until the woman did an errand? That was too much to believe, and while they were meditating out hurried the woman, handed her five-cent piece to the conductor with hearty thanks, and the car started on again.

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"And to think I have never had even honorable mention, to say nothing of a medal," said the girl whose business keeps her much of the time on the surface cars in the crowded portion of New York. "And I can't tell you of the number of lives I save daily at a great expense of nerve force. I don't believe there is any one in the city who realizes as I do the number of hairbreadth escapes there are every hour. Horses, boys, dogs, men, and women all just escape instant death, saved only by my own and the motorman's quick action. He turns off the power and brings the car to a sudden stop, while I hold the victims—people, dog, or wagon, whatever it may be—with my eyes. The motorman sometimes swears, but I am too frightened to do anything but exclaim and start forward, holding on to the side of the car, while I keep my eyes on the poor horse, as it so often is, who only just misses having the car dash into his side or take off a foot. But I can't stand it much longer. If I don't get out of the city for a time where I can't see or hear a car I shall collapse, but in the meantime there will be the same danger to all the poor people and animals, and only the motormen to battle with them alone."

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He will be a Harvard junior next year, and he has a pretty room at Cambridge, nicely furnished, with a comfortable little bed in it. The bed is worth mentioning; it is a valued piece of furniture, for the Harvard boy has known the want of it. When he started out to take care of himself and become a noble freshman, his first important duty was, of course, the furnishing of this room. He took great pleasure in it, and attended to everything himself—an unusual task. He expended the money to the best advantage, and was well pleased with himself. It was not until night that he discovered that one important omission had been made. He had entirely forgotten the bed. That first night he slept on the floor, and the next day set out to make the most inexpensive purchase possible, for he had spent all his housefurnishing money. A three-foot-wide cot was the best he could do, and for the whole of the freshman year he slept on it, and not a word did his mother at home know of the slight mistake he had made until the following Fall, when he was able to invest in a genuine bed. Then he told her how thoroughly comfortable it was.

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The fur manufacturers are dyeing all their fox skins a peculiar, and what, until it is known that it is to be fashionable, does not look attractive, color—yellow—for this Winter. The Isabella color they call it, and so many people do not know what it is that a little explanation is in order. There was a certain Queen Isabella, who, like Semiramis of old, was a great Queen and devoted to her country, placing it even ahead of her personal comfort, convenience, and good looks. Semiramis, finding her country under siege by the enemy while her hair was only half dressed, refused to have the other half touched until her country was victorious. So the Queen of a later day is said to have declared that until her enemies were conquered she would not change her clothes. It was a rash vow, for the enemy was persistent, and time passed and Queen Isabella's garments took on a golden hue from much use. The ladies of her Court, not having the hardihood to follow the example of their Queen exactly, but not daring to dress differently, had cloth dyed Isabella color, that they might be dressed in yellow without the unpleasantness of the Queen's method. Hence the Isabella color, which became well known. The late Queen Victoria drove behind horses of a peculiar shade which nothing but Isabella color would describe. Now it is to appear in furs for the élite.

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Miss Helen Gould has recently given a valuable collection of books to the Stockton (Kan.) Library Association, and the authorities, in thanking her, made an additional request for her picture to hang on the walls of the library. This is her reply, which is published in The Kansas City (Mo.) Journal:

> You are very kind to ask for my photograph for the library, and I am sorry not to send it as you suggest, but, for two reasons, I have made it a rule to keep my likeness from public use; first, because I do not feel that I have done anything entitling me to such a distinction, and, secondly, because I am quite annoyed by cranks and it seems a little safer not to be too readily recognized—more comfortable at any rate.
>
> With good wishes for the Stockton Library and the people of your community, I remain, very truly, HELEN MILLER GOULD.

Miss Gould does not give her picture to others than her intimate friends or send a letter with her autograph since an attempt was made to forge it by a man to whom she had, in connection with some kindness rendered, sent a personal letter.

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A Brooklyn woman who has great fondness for cats and a special sympathy for the Summer waifs of the city has had eight forlorn specimens in the basement of the house in which she lives that she has been keeping from starvation. Another sympathetic woman in the house was her accomplice in the work, and together they have managed to elude the janitor and other less complacent tenants. From time to time—though it has given a hard pull at their sympathetic heartstrings—they have taken a few of the animals to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and in this way are sending them by degrees to their happy huntings grounds. By the end of the Summer they expect they will have disposed of them all.

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An up-town man has discovered a way of selling his furniture almost without the assistance of clerks. All visitors are welcome to his establishment, and a sign in the windows to this effect brings in people not intent on purchasing furniture. Inside there are not too many salesmen around, and visitors can wander at will. Every piece of furniture is tagged; there is a sketch of the article itself, its name, and dimensions—length, breadth, and depth—with the price. Women like to browse around, and when unawares one strays into such a place as this she is delighted with this freedom and the information which she does not always like to ask for when she has no definite idea of buying. She falls in love with certain pieces of furniture, makes a note of the size, goes home, and if she finds the special nook she has in mind will hold it she then sends in a written order. It is a good thing all around.

An Omnibus Store.

Quaint old Jamesport, down at the eastern end of Long Island, believes that it has in one of its leading citizens the champion all-around business man in the State, if not in the country. Under one roof, and for the most part in one room, this man conducts a very multitude of enterprises.

His establishment is on Main Street, near the village Post Office. There he runs a barber's shop, a stationery store, a news depot, plumber's shop, millinery and fancy goods emporium, printing office, restaurant, livery stable office, ice cream saloon, and a bakery. Besides all these, the man of many businesses takes orders for coal, for carpenter work, and for dressmaking.

The dressmaking is done by his wife and the carpenter work by himself.

These many activities not being sufficient to take up all the time of this hustling Jamesport man, he fills in the gaps by driving a stage to and from the station and running a farm. He also finds it convenient to take a day off occasionally.

GOWNS SEEN AT THE NEWPORT CASINO

ONE of the prettiest gowns worn at the opening day of the tennis tournament at Newport was on Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs. It was a lavender organdy, divided into small squares by raised bars of white. The skirt showed several horizontal insertions of pale yellow lace. The upper part of the skirt was plain and fitted closely. The bodice showed a bolero effect. The upper portion, or bolero, was of the organdy with vertical insertions of the lace. The lower edge of the short jacket was edged by a band of the lace, and the lower part of the corsage was formed of finely plaited white mull. The bishop sleeves had insertions of the lace at the wrist. Mrs. Oelrichs wore a medium-sized hat of pale blue tulle, which turned up abruptly on the left. A bow of lavender velvet nestled against the hair, and another bow of the same velvet was applied on the outside of the brim on the right side.

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Mrs. George B. de Forest wore one of the most simple and charming frocks seen It was an Irish grass linen, especially silky and sheer. The skirt had the front breadth tucked in fine tucks from the belt to the foot, and down each side ran a four-inch band of white embroidery done on the grass linen. Several of these bands ran around the bottom of the back and side breadths, The bodice had a yoke outlined with the embroidery, and the bishop sleeves puffed above the wristbands of embroidery. Mrs de Forest's hat was a large écru affair, bent well over the forehead and over the coiffure in the back; and was held in place by a filmy veil. It was trimmed with a variety of delicately tinted flowers and ribbons.

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Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, who was with Mrs. de Forest, wore a light yellow batiste beautifully embroidered all over in a deeper yellow. The frock was close fitting and very simply made. Her large cream colored straw hat had bows of pale blue satin ribbon and a wreath of pink roses. She carried an exquisite parasol of rose pink silk, formed of three circular flounces on a plain foundation.

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Mrs. Clarence Mackay was in a superb gown of heavy dead white lace over heavy silk. The skirt was long and trailing, and the lace Eton coat, stiffened with the silk, was worn over a chiffon blouse. Mrs. Mackay's hat was a large one, trimmed in white. She carried a plain parasol of pale blue silk with a five-inch border of light yellow hemstitched to the blue.

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Mrs. George Crocker wore a white organdy figured in a broken pattern of black with occasional hints of pink. The skirt was trimmed with vertical appliques of black lace, and the close-fitting bodice matched. A small hat of black touched with white completed the costume.

◆

Mrs James Laurens Van Alen was in a pale shade of blue mull. The skirt had a foot-deep flounce and a four-inch band of cream lace just above the hem. Two or three inches above the straight insertion ran an inch-wide insertion forming V points. The bodice had cream lace insertions in the yoke and fine scroll embroidery both back and front forming a yoke. The bishop sleeves had insertions of lace. Mrs. Van Alen's hat was a small one of white straw, simply trimmed with lace and with clusters of lilies of the valley at the left of the front.

◆

Mrs. John Clinton Gray was in dull blue canvas cloth. The skirt was finished at the bottom in three clusters of three-quarter inch tucks, their own width apart. Above these a six-inch insertion of heavy blue lace of the same shade as the gown formed a heading. The skirt was plain otherwise. The tight-fitting bodice had tucks in the back and front, running vertically, and a deep yoke collar of the blue lace over white. The sleeves fitted rather closely and were of the ordinary bishop cut. Mrs. Gray's hat was a narrow toque of blue straw, matching her gown in color. On either side of the front were placed small masses of black feathers.

◆

Miss Daisy Pierson wore a white pique golf skirt, with white shoes, a white shirtwaist, and white sailor hat. Miss Chloise Hatch, daughter of W. Dennison Hatch, wore a white pique skirt, with white shoes, and a thin plain white blouse. Her broad-brimmed sailor hat of rough écru straw had pale blue satin ribbon loops across the front of the brim, and a wreath of large, many-leaved, bluish-white flowers and carnation pinks almost concealed the front and sides of the brim. Miss Annie Lyman, who was with Miss Pierson, also wore a white cotton skirt and blouse, with a light-brown coat and a sailor hat.

◆

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs was out driving one rainy day in a simple frock of silky blue of a medium shade, with numerous quarter-inch dots in white scattered over it. The elbow sleeves had ruffles of the blue, with rows of white satin baby ribbon run in lines of two on the edge of each ruffle. The yoke was edged with the white-ribboned ruffle, and the stock was blue and white. A large blue hat trimmed with pale blue and white was worn. The skirt was simple, and had ruffles trimmed with the wee bands of satin ribbon.

◆

Miss Cynthia Roche wore a short straight skirt of white pique. Like most of the wash skirts seen, it had no applied flounce, but the hip yoke, a foot deep, was formed of vertical half-inch tucks their own width apart. As these were left unstitched a foot below the waist they made the skirt quite full. The white blouse was not sheer and was absolutely plain. The hat worn was a tricorn shape, the under rolling brim of bright-red straw, the upper brim of a blended yellow and red. A big red chou was stuck between the front and the left points.

◆

Miss Ellen Drexel Paul was in a sheer white muslin with horizontal insertions of delicate white lace. The narrow ruffles at the skirt's edge had these insertions, and the bodice had insertions in the yoke and bishop sleeves. Miss Paul's hat was a large one of pale blue, trimmed with two wide ostrich plumes of the same shade, which crossed in the front and drooped over the hair in the back.

◆

With Miss Paul was Miss Gladys Brooks. The latter wore a simple cotton frock. The background, of a light cream color, was divided by waving lines of red an inch apart. In the centre of these stripes, and at intervals of an inch, tiny sprigs of dull red appeared. The skirt fell in straight unbroken lines to the floor, where it swept the least bit. The six-inch hem was headed by a band of hemstitching. The waist showed a little of the hemstitching, but was plain, blousing the least bit in front. The sleeves were small bishop shape, puffing above the wristband. A large round white hat was worn.

◆

Miss Nathalie Schenck wore a frock of white pique. The long skirt had a deep hem running from the waist to the hem, both back and front, and on each side of the centre were four-inch bands of white embroidery. The blouse had bands of the same embroidery, running from the shoulder seams to the belt, in line with the meeting stripes in the skirt. The bishop sleeves had bands of the same width embroidery running from shoulder to wristbands. A simple trimmed white hat was worn.

◆

Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg was seen on Monday afternoon in a simple blouse waist and wash skirt. The latter had satin finished stripes a sixteenth of an inch in width and an inch apart, and two bias bands an inch wide were stitched six inches apart near the hem. The blouse was a sheer one of white muslin. There was a straight yoke in the back and the material below was gathered slightly where it joined the yoke. There was no yoke in front, but two inch-wide insertions of lace on each side ran vertically from the shoulder seams to the belt. The stock was a band of creamy lace, and the plain bishop sleeves were gathered into bands that matched the stock. The blouse was worn over a high-necked, long-sleeved slip of palest blue. The girdle was a folded band of white satin ribbon, and in the back a tiny belt pin set with three turquoises caught it to the skirt. A pearl ornament with pendants was fastened in front, just above the bust line. Mrs. Ladenburg's hat was a rather small saucer-brimmed affair, set back from the face. Folds of delicate blue satin ribbon were placed around the crown, and formed a bow in front outside the brim. On the left side it was covered with pink tea roses, which were in turn half covered from above with the reddish tea rose leaves.

◆

Mrs. James Hude Beekman was at the Casino the same afternoon in a tailor-made cloth gown of a bright deep blue. The skirt was absolutely plain, neither applied flounce nor a single tuck, and it showed no trail. The coat was an Eton jacket that covered the belt in the back, ran in short points below the waist line in front, and had a vest front of horizontal crossing bands of the palest shade of light blue and white cloth. The coat was not buttoned, although cut to be tight-fitting, and disclosed a simple white blouse. The hat worn was a small toque of golden brown straw trimmed with pale yellow flowers on the left side and one deep velvety red rose.

◆

Miss Caroline Beekman, who was with Mrs. Beekman, wore a black and white foulard. The background was black, and was thickly covered with clover leaves in white, grilled with fine lines of black. The skirt was gathered very full in the back, and the tight-fitting bodice, which extended below the waist line, had insertions of black lace over white. There were black chiffon flounces, with ruchings of the same on the front of the skirt. A large black and white hat was worn.

◆

Mrs. F. H. Benedict was in blue and white foulard. The groundwork was pale china silk, and the white was in trailing vines, with small round leaves. The skirt was plain, except that some dozen half-inch tucks an inch apart finished its lower edge. The tight-fitting bodice bloused only a trifle in front and from the underarm seam, placket like pieces of cream lace over white silk ran to the front, ending in tab-like ends. There were appliques of the cream lace around the neck, and a yoke was simulated. The stock was cream lace, and the close bishop sleeves were finished with the lace. Mrs. Benedict's round toque had its brim formed entirely of bluets, and no crown was visible.

◆

Mrs. Charles Oelrichs wore at a recent dinner in Newport a charming frock of white mousseline over pink taffeta. The deep mousseline flounce at the bottom of the skirt was edged, both top and bottom, with insertions of white through which the rose pink silk was visible. The upper part of the skirt was trimmed with black velvet ribbon arranged in lengthwise stripes of four each, from the belt to the flounce, these clusters being their own width apart. The bodice repeated the skirt's design in velvet trimming, and the ribbon was applied in groups of four strips and ran on each side of the back from the shoulder seams to the centre of the belt, the lower ends being brought together so as to touch. Those on the skirt were also close together at the waist line, but gradually separated on the way down the skirt. The front of the bodice was a mass of fluffy lace and mousseline. Mrs. Oelrichs wore a large pink boa and her small oval toque was formed entirely of small pink roses.

◆

Mrs. Edward Moore Robison wore a white lace princess slip over a tight-fitting under robe of taffeta. The lace was ornamented with spraylike tendrils of spangles in silver and gold. The slip hung loose a bit at the waist line, and at the bust on the left side there was a large chou of white flowers and a few loops of black velvet, from which depended to the bottom of the gown long streamers of white chiffon. She wore a rather small black picture hat, set back from the brow, and gloves of black suede covered her arms to above the elbows.

◆

Mrs. Charles Childs wore a frock of black net spangled in jet and steel over white taffeta, the skirt, long and sweeping, and yoke were transparent, and a large black hat trimmed with ostrich plumes. Miss Alice Blight wore a black frock. The material was figured gauze. The sleeves and yoke were transparent, and a large black hat, a Duchess of Devonshire, was worn. There was not a single touch of color anywhere.

◆

Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury was in a Princess frock of delicate white lace over white silk. The lace was draped on, and there were glimpses of pale blue under the narrow ruffle of white lace that edged the bottom. A horseshoe of diamonds was caught in the centre back, and another diamond ornament appeared at the neck in the back. The sleeves were extremely short and white gloves met them. Mrs. Waterbury's large hat was of écru straw, with a brim turned down slightly. It was trimmed with flat bows of black velvet ribbon and sprays of pink roses.

◆

Mrs. De Forest Danielson of Boston was in black net, rather heavily jetted. The yoke and sleeves were unlined, and the jet was applied in large rings, in medallion effect, with jet centres. Her small black horsehair hat was set back from the face, and in the chou of black tulle under the edge one large diamond glittered. She wore a chain of diamonds with a large pear-shaped pearl pendant.

Pet Dogs of Society.

PET dogs are more in evidence at Newport and other fashionable resorts this Summer than ever before. The last cry in pet dogs is to have them match my lady's gown, which recalls the old story of the woman who said she married a bow-legged man because he matched her dachshund.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has recently appeared in an automobile on Bellevue Avenue, Newport, with a poodle, adorned, on different days, with satin ribbons tied in enormous bows to match the shade of her gowns. Mrs. Joseph Harriman is always accompanied by three poodles in leash, and these are generally ornamented with bows to match the gown worn. Mrs. Clinch Smith has as her attendants two Belgian griffons, which strongly resemble skye terriers, and these are also beribboned. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. E. L. Ludlow, Miss Schenck, Miss Post, and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, 2d, are other owners of beribboned pet dogs.

The craze has its disadvantages, and some recent manifestations at Newport and elsewhere have called forth protests from the lords of creation. On a recent polo afternoon at Newport all the butterflies of fashion attended in automobiles or traps, each with one or more dogs of all breeds and sizes. These became much excited over the rushing back and forth of the polo ponies in near proximity, and had to be tied to carriage wheels or chairs, where they kept up a chorus of barking and howling, while now and then one or more, particularly the fox or bull terriers, would slip their leashes and dash out on the field after the ponies' heels, to an accompaniment of curses from the players and laughter from the spectators.

The hotels of the country have drawn the line more closely this Summer than ever against the admission of dogs, and the ruses and subterfuges resorted to by the fair owners to get their pets within the precincts have been amusing and clever, to say the least.

A woman of some prominence and a fond owner of a Scotch terrier recently applied for rooms at a well-known hotel at Narragansett Pier. The proprietor wrote her, giving terms, and stating that dogs would not be admitted. She accepted the terms, but when she arrived at the hotel her Scotch terrier was with her. The hotel man was courteous but firm in his refusal to accommodate the pair. After visiting two other hotels and being refused admittance with her dog, she returned to the first and asked permission to remain over night, or until she could find other quarters. Permission was given, and she ensconced herself. When the next day came and wore on toward night the proprietor intimated to her that she must leave. This she refused to do, and, tendering him a check for a week's board in advance, she said that he would have to put her out if he wished her to go. As she was known to and a friend of other guests at the hotel, and was a woman of some position and influence, the hotel man weakened, and she and her dog still remain. Meanwhile five other women in the hotel, who had applied in vain for the admission of their pets, sent to their homes for their dogs, and the canines have arrived. Some of them howl at night, and the proprietor is rendered unhappy by complaints from the dogless guests.

Thus was one hotel made a "doggery" by the persistence and cheek of one woman with a pet dog.

Debutantes of the Season.

DEBUTANTES of the coming season are naturally exciting a large amount of preliminary attention at Newport, Southampton, and Bar Harbor, where, with few exceptions, these buds are spending the Summer with their families or guardians.

The three most prominent of these at Newport are Miss Natica Rives, Miss Gwendolyn Burden, and Miss Gladys Brooks. Miss Rives is slight, with a decidedly English figure, dark hair, large dark eyes, and a rich, creamy, olive complexion. She is the daughter of Oliver Belmont, and her mother, who was Miss Sallie Whiting, married, after her divorce from Mr. Belmont, George L. Rives, the daughter taking the name of Rives. Miss Rives's Christian name was given her in compliment to her mother's most intimate friend in bygone days, Lady Lister-Kaye, who was born Miss Natica Yznaga.

Miss Gwendolyn Burden is not so English in figure. She inherits the good looks of her mother, who was Miss Judith Moale of Baltimore. She is the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden.

Miss Gladys Brooks, the last of this trio of buds at Newport, and whose Summer début is to be made this month at a ball to be given by her mother at the beautiful Brooks villa, on the Newport Cliffs, is taller than Miss Rives, with a beautiful figure, and is a brunette. She dresses with much taste. Miss Brooks is the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks. Her mother was Miss Higgins, a sister of Eugene Higgins and a cousin of the late Mrs. Jules Reynal. Miss Brooks's elder sister, Miss Josephine Brooks, married John R. Livermore, a son of the Baroness de Sellière by her first husband, the late Charles R. Livermore.

Another bud of the coming season who is spending the Summer at Seabright with her mother is Miss Dorothy Q. Roosevelt, a daughter of the late Hilborne L. Roosevelt, who was a cousin of Vice President Roosevelt. Miss Roosevelt is rather short and plump, and inherits the sweetness of manner of her mother, who was Miss Kate Shippen.

These buds are individually heiresses with considerable fortunes, Miss Rives promising to have the largest fortune of all.

A Burning Question at Bryn Mawr.

"Of course, some of our problems in mathematics are very puzzling," said the Bryn Mawr sophomore, "but there is a far harder question which is in no way connected with our studies. There is an unwritten law in Bryn Mawr that a girl must not walk alone with a professor, and we are all very careful about observing it. There is another rule, also unwritten, that a student must not walk about alone after dark. Now, if a girl is detained unavoidably in the evening, and while walking home meets a professor going her way, which rule is she to break? There have been a great many bitter discussions about that point, and nobody has ever reached a decision."

"Yes," said her friend, sympathetically, "it must be a very troublesome question. But what does a girl generally do when she is caught in such an embarrassing situation?"

"Oh, that," replied the young collegienne, "depends entirely on how well she likes the professor."

Worn at Dinard.

An American who spends many of her Summers at Dinard writes to a friend here that the dressing at Dinard is much smarter than at any previous recent season. The majority of the smartest women there wear during the day white piqué skirts, and these—heaven be praised—clear the ground. The skirts are either severely plain or are very heavily embroidered in white. The blouses, as a rule, are quite elaborate as to embroidery, tucking, lace, &c. The hats worn with these costumes are white straw, very much like the sailor, save that the brims roll up slightly all around. At the left, where they roll over to the crown, there is fastened either a black or a white bird.

AUG

LITTLE STORIES ABOUT TOWN

Some Helps for Some Maids.

NOT a maid in the large force of assistants at the Woman's Exchange, on Forty-third Street, notwithstanding the hot weather this Summer, has succumbed to the heat. One reason for this is the benefaction of one of the Directors of the exchange made during the first extremely hot days in June. The benefaction came in the way of a check, to be used, the Director said, to give the maids outings during the hot weather. It was not a large check, but the amount of good it has done this uncomfortable Summer it is difficult to estimate.

The first excursion made with the money was on the first Saturday in July, when sixteen of the maids from different parts of the house were sent to Fort George for the afternoon. There were kitchenmaids and waitresses, and the little maids who run errands from room to room in the sales departments. Christine, the little Swedish woman from the kitchen, who makes the waffles for which the exchange is famous, was on the list. She could not go, she sorrowfully confided to the manager. Upon inquiry it was found that Christine has a big handsome Swedish husband of whom she is very fond. When it was learned that she could not with a good conscience leave him at home, she was told that there was not the slightest objection to taking him along if she liked, and he gave to the party the benefit of his presence.

To show how far a little money can go, that first excursion for sixteen people cost only $5, including the luncheon and five cents apiece for soda. The luncheon came from the exchange, and was a good one. There were sandwiches, fruit, cucumbers—the latter put in by special request—and some of the delicious exchange cake.

Since that first trip, when one of the maids is seen to look a little pale and tired, a small party is made up and they are started off to Midland Beach, to Glen Island, or some other cool place near by, and come back feeling greatly refreshed.

In addition to this, the money has been used to pay the car or boat fare for the maids on vacation trips. They are given two weeks with pay, and some are sent to a vacation home, where there is no charge; others to friends of the exchange who will take them in for that time, and one of the exchange managers is taking one of the little maids and her family, an aunt and little cousin, to stay the two weeks.

Another treat the maids of the exchange have been enjoying now for some time is the benefit of the traveling library from Albany. The bright idea occurred to the Superintendent of the exchange last Fall, and she wrote immediately to see if her thought could be put into execution. There came an affirmative reply from Melvil Dewey, and a case of fifty books was sent down immediately. This included several of Miss Alcott's works, Rosa Carey's books, Phoebe Cary's writings, Mrs. Dana's books on flowers, and a few histories and other books that promised to be useful.

This is called at the exchange "the little maids' library," and is on one of the upper floors of the building. Four o'clock Saturday afternoon is library hour, and there is a great scampering at that time, when the books are given out. The first book taken by the one colored maid in the exchange was "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The maids cannot read during work hours, but they take their books home, and read going and coming.

Several of the maids read their books aloud at home, one to a bed-ridden sister, another to a blind mother, and yet another to an old aunt. One little maid has read nearly all of the fifty books, and by Fall, when the books are exchanged, it is estimated that very nearly all will have been read by each of the maids.

Compass Points in New York.

AN old New Yorker, usually well posted, was reading an account of the recent accident to the Brooklyn Bridge structure and took exception to the references made to the scene of trouble as "the north roadway" of the bridge.

"Why will they persist in calling that the north roadway?" he went on. "The brige itself runs nearly north and south, and its sides should be designated as east and west."

"Bet you the cigars," said his friend, who also thought he knew something about the 'lay of the land' hereabout. "The bridge runs more nearly east and west than it does north and south."

"All right," rejoined the man who had started the trouble. "You look it up on a big atlas of the city or on anything else that will show accurately, and come around here next time with a couple of perfectos in your vest."

The man did look it up, and found that unless he split the points of the compass pretty finely the bet would have to be a "stand-off," because the line of the bridge is almost exactly northwest to southeast, and there is just as much reason for talking about the north and south roadways as about the east and west roadways. But in the course of his investigation he found that his ideas as to direction needed some revision, if he was going to do much betting on them, in which respect he was not unlike many New Yorkers.

Up town the avenues run considerably east of north, but one may "bank" on Broadway, for north of Union Square that thoroughfare runs very nearly due north until it reaches Seventy-ninth Street. Down town the general idea as to north is even more out of the way. Broadway does not run north and south or anywhere near it. Put ten men in the doorway of the publication office of THE TIMES, and it is a safe bet that not one of them would point toward the City Hall clock as north—yet that's right where it is. In fact, Park Row is but very little off the east and west line.

Down toward the Battery the streets seem to have been laid out with even less regard for the points of the compass, and it is no easy matter to find a street from which to get one's bearings. The State Street side of the Custom House runs north and south, as does also the block on Broad Street, between Beaver and Stone Streets.

Our ancestors were considerably more careful in this respect that we are, and many of the old farm lines, as shown on the large atlases of real estate brokers, followed the four points of the compass very closely. This is specially noticeable in the neighborhood of Union Square in the old Brevoort farm and in the Sailors' Snug Harbor tract.

The Girl with the Tan.

"BROADWAY is beginning to fill up with the girl of tan," said The Old Rounder at one of the hotels yesterday, "and it does my heart good to stand out and watch them go by these cool afternoons. What a difference there is between the nice girl of to-day and the nice one of some years ago. Then she went to the seashore or mountains and cost her papa or mamma a couple of hundred for a fine coat of tan. Then she came back and hurriedly began running up bills for face cream, bleaching powder, and other toilet plunder to take the tan off. She doesn't do that now. She has learned that if her skin is at all healthy the tan is doing it good and she comes back proud of her Indian-like skin. Long may she continue to do so. It looks a whole lot better than to see a lot of pale faces with a spot of artificial red on either cheek, and I'm hoping to live to see the day when the girl who doesn't finish the Summer with a coat of tan, whether she gets it at Newport or on an Eighth Avenue trolley car, will not be considered 'in it.'"

Starting a New Joke.

NO policeman was in sight, of course. That was because he was wanted.

"Hit him, Muggsy!"

"Soak him, Swipes!"

"Now youse got him!"

"Put it on ther smeller!"

These and many other edifying ejaculations were hurled at two small bootblacks who were earnestly engaged in spoiling each other's face with their fists, while a big crowd stood in a circle about them, in front of the Post Office.

It was going badly for the larger of the two boys when a member of the Boston Peace Society, or one of its branches, stepped in and separated the boys. For a wonder both seemed willing to stop. The peacemaker said:

"Well, what are you fighting about?"

Then an amusing explanation followed and a new idiotic joke was started on its journey through the town, for every man and boy in the crowd that heard the explanation started off to "spring" the joke on the first acquaintance he should meet, and possibly to be a participant in another fistic engagement. The boy said:

"This bloke comes up ter me and sez, 'Say, what's ther next to ther last letter in ther alphybet?'

"'Y,' sez I.

"'Cos I wants to know,' sezs he, and he laughs and swipes me on ther back, en ther others they all laugh, too. I don't see no joke in it, so I hits him on ther peeper. Do youse see——"

He stopped short; a grin spread all over his dirty and bruised face. He looked sheepish and then laughed outright.

"Hully gee, I see it now. You're all right, Muggsy. Shake! Why, Y, sure. It's a good one, and I'll spring it on me brudder."

They shook hands and went off together. The crowd laughed and each one hastened to spread the plague—a new joke.

The Young Man in Politics.

IT was at the family dinner, when coffee gave way to chitchat between parents and children.

"I'm thinking seriously of going into politics," said the elder of the sons, who has a serious turn of mind. "Affairs seem to be so shaping themselves as to offer a good opportunity for the young man in politics about whom father talks so much. Mother, what do you say? Would you like to think of your first-born as addressing the horny-handed multitude from the cart-tail of a wagon?"

"I should be delighted, my son, if you think it would be a means to your advancement. Don't say it's wholly a mother's pride, but I think you could surely teach the less well-educated as to their civic duties. But would you be bold enough to face their jeering and sarcasms, for your father says this is a thing that every public speaker must contend with. Could you withstand that?" was the anxious query.

"Oh, they couldn't fease him," put in the second scion.

"No, but he might jar the multitude mightily as an orator," put in the daughter, who never would take life seriously, anyway.

A Sneak Thief's Goose.

"DO you know what sneak thieves and pickpockets call the fellow who runs that place in there?" asked a detective while in company with a friend he was passing a small store in lower Sixth Avenue. The place was just like scores of others throughout the city, with its windows displaying numerous pawn tickets and pieces of jewelry and with a sign outside: "Pawnbrokers' Unredeemed Pledges."

Being answered in the negative, the detective went on: "The proprietor in there is known as 'the goose'—why, I don't know. After a thief has pawned a piece of jewelry or some other stolen article, he can still make a little more money out of his plunder by selling the ticket, and that's part of the 'goose's' business—buying those tickets, redeeming the jewelry or whatever it may be, and selling it, as he usually can, at a low figure, and yet at a good profit.

"Of course it's a legitimate business, in a way—that is, his trade is not wholly with crooks any more than is a pawnbroker's, and he may not be able to tell a crook when he sees one. Yet oftentimes, long after a robbery has been committed and a search of the pawnbrokers' places has been in vain, the missing article or the ticket for it may be found with the 'goose.'"

A Sidewalk Quadrille.

THESE warm nights are responsible for a number of unusual performances by people who either can't sleep or don't want to try to do so in their stuffy rooms. But it is odd that the heat should affect in the same way those who must not sleep at all, and who could therefore scarcely be expected to mind it much. But that they do mind it, and are affected by the silly season just as much as the less lucky ones who must labor by day and roll and toss between hot sheets at night, was shown by a little incident the other night.

About 2 o'clock a few mornings ago a crowd on a Broadway car was astonished to hear reproduced near Astor Place the sounds they had regretfully left behind at the various beaches an hour ago. In stentorian tones the various calls for a square dance were being roared forth, accompanied by a rhythmic tapping and tuneful whistling.

There was a general craning of necks, rewarded by a sight that even the conductor admitted was "the limit."

On the sidewalk stood a six-foot, red-headed policeman, shouting the "chassey your partners," &c., and beating time on the iron railing with his nightstick. On the broad pavement two sets of dusky dancers were flinging themselves through the figures, with here and there a cakewalk on the side, while lined up on the curb were three intensely black men, whistling the dancing tune with all the power of their lungs and lips.

In answer to a shout of encouragement from the car, the man in blue merely flung up his left hand in greeting, without interrupting his activity otherwise. As one man on the car put it, "Carter Harrison's singing 'cops' are discounted in New York."

What "Midsummer Dullness" Means

ONLY the man of complete or comparative leisure, who now and then finds himself compelled to fly across seas or come in from some watering place or Summer resort in mid-August to transact necessary business involving the seeing of a number of people, can fully appreciate how the vacation habit has grown on New Yorkers, and what the term "midsummer dullness" means. The old stock broker's advice to his customers, "Beware of Summer markets," which has this year been emphasized by the falling values and failing fortunes of many a man or woman with margined accounts, who left town in June with comparatively contented minds, was based upon his knowledge that in the heat of Summer, with the correlative absence of the majority of the great financiers and speculators, the market's props were withdrawn should trouble come.

A well-known clubman was summoned back to New York from Newport one day last week by an alarming statement of a heavy and to him inexplicable overdraft at his bank. After calling at the bank to learn that, although those institutions are supposed to be infallible, the clerk had made an error and taken the account of another man of the same surname for his, he went to Wall Street to collect some moneys due, intending to return the next day to Newport. Out of eighteen offices that he visited he found in two only any firm members or responsible persons in town. These two were at luncheon. With hundreds of dollars due him, he was unable to collect a cent, although all the accounts were good.

Next day, wishing to cash a small check at perhaps the best known of the up-town hotels, of which he had for many years been a patron, he found that the three cashiers who knew him were away, and that of all the employes, the steward, head waiters, and others, some fifteen in all, who knew him well and who could have O. K.'d his check for payment, every one was absent. He returned to Newport after two days' delay, an irritated and vexed individual, vowing he would never again try to do business in mid-August in New York.

A Couple of Chinese Curios.

IT is so seldom that Chinese children can be seen in public, even in the Mott Street district, that two little round-faced Celestials, who crossed the river on a Liberty Street ferryboat the other afternoon, were objects of much interest to their fellow passengers. They stood outside at the forward end of the boat, and seemed to be not in the least annoyed at the staring of the curious crowd, or even by a truckdriver's exhortation to "Git on to de Chink kids."

They were accompanied by an older Chinaman who either could not or would not understand questions put to him by those near by. When asked whether he was the father of the children, he declined to answer, but was more obliging in the settling of a dispute among the commuters as to the sex of the infants, by pointing first at one and then at the other and grunting, "boy—girl."

The boy looked like a pocket edition of Wu Ting-Fang—if pictures of the Chinese Minister are faithful likenesses—with his long silken frock, and a little round black cap with its top knot on his closely shaved head. His sister, if such she was, was dressed almost exactly the same, except that around the upper part of her frock was a yoke of different colored material. Her headdress, however, was quite different. For about two inches back from her forehead, her head had been shaved; then for a short distance further back the hair, of the shiniest black, was parted; while on a third area, so to speak, it was combed straight back—the whole forming a queue, which, helped out with strands of silk near its lower end, reached nearly to the ground.

Both the children looked to be about five years old, and judging by the way they kept pointing at different objects and firing questions at the "old man," they were not lacking in curiosity. On the Jersey side of the river, they hurried through the station and took a Washington train, their guardian selecting the extreme rear seat of a car, where his charges could noe be seen without a considerable craning of necks.

Chance for a Bargain.

Among the officers at the Brooklyn Navy Yard there seems to be little, if any, sentiment for the preservation of the old receiving ship Vermont as a naval relic. Most of these officers appear to be of the opinion that the place in history filled by the ancient frigate is not such as to warrant any considerable expenditure of money to preserve her. Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, the commandant of the Brooklyn yard, is one of those who has not waxed enthusiastic over the proposition that the Vermont be preserved as a relic. The other day, a man, who said that he "spoke for a great number of people," called upon the Admiral to talk about preserving the Vermont. The visitor did the talking, and the Admiral the listening. When the former had had his say, Admiral Barker quietly observed:

"Well, Sir, if you know of any man who would like to buy the Vermont to put in his museum, I dare say he might strike quite a bargain with the Government."

Mansfield Baby's Cackle.

Shortly after young Master Mansfield put in his appearance at the home of Richard Mansfield, the actor, he announced his arrival by several lusty yells as is the habit of less distinguished babies. A lady friend of the family happened to be in the house at the time with her son, a youngster of six years. The boy listened to Baby Mansfield's cries with great interest, and then asked his mother seriously:

"Say, mamma, what are they doing to that hen?"

Which One Is Missing?

Over in "Junk Shop Row," the following sign has been hanging in a window for several days. It has attracted quite a little attention and given passengers passing on the Fourth Avenue cars a chance to show their wit or lack of wit. It reads:

FOR SALE—SIX PRESSING VICES.

Are these the Seven Deadly Sins? And, if so, where is the missing one?

Labor and the National Guard

SILAS LARRABEE ON THE USE OF THE MILITARY IN STRIKES

MR. SILAS LARRABEE has been impressed very much in the last few months with the attitude of various labor bodies toward the National Guard organizations of the several States.

"Here's another of 'em," he said yesterday. "A lot of printers, holdin' a convention up to Albany, passes a resolution requestin' folks that belongs to their organization to keep out of the Naytional Guard of New York.

"Seems as though the laborin' folks is goin' plumb crazy. They'll wake up one of these days and find they've been run away with by a lot of lunytics, and have been drug so far that they've got clean away from the people. Americans is the liberalest folks on the face of the earth; that's the reason they're so confounded long sufferin'—willin' to stand pooty nigh anything raythe than take the resk of treadin' on other fellers' rights.

"But they's a limit, and my jedgment is the laborin' people has passed it, and is goin' on so the fust thing you know the people will have to take a fall out of 'em.

"I sorter think the bulk of the laborin' folks sees it in about the same light. They know their leaders is raisin' the Old Harry with 'em. They feel like the old feller did that was hitched up with a yearlin' steer. I seen a picture of him in a restaurant out in South Dakoty.

"Seems the old man's boy didn't have but one steer. 'How be I goin' to break him, dad?' says the boy.

"'To-morrer is Sunday,' says the old man. 'Instead of goin' to church you and me and the calf will go out to the meader. I'll git into one side of the yoke and you can put the calf t'other side. Then you can drive us round the meader.'

"Out they went next mornin'. Things worked fust-class for a while, but all of a sudden the steer got scat and off he went, across the meader, over the fence, down the road past the meetin' house. Got in front of the meetin' house jest as the folks was comin' out.

"'For the Lord's sake stop us,' yelled the old man. 'Ketch that calf quick or I'm a goner.'

"I dunno what Americky would be like if the laborin' folks ever come into power and put into practice the idees they're settin' forth in their conventions. I tell you they'd git up a show in this country of ours that would make Barnum's Circus look like a Tuesday evenin' prayer meetin'. They ain't nothin' down to South Americky you could mention the same day of the week.

"It does seem to me that the folks that's passin' these 'ere resolutions is demandin' pooty nigh ev'ry durn fool thing that was ever heard of, denouncin' most everything that has a tech of decency in it, threatenin' every man that's got a dollar to his name and every institution that represents a capital stock.

"Down to the bottom of this foolishness is the ridiculous idee that we're livin' about four centuries before the Christian ery was opened up—livin' in a time when brute strength settled everything that had to be settled.

"Comin' home from Dover t'other day, I sat beside a feller that was considerable interested in the steel strike. He and me got to talkin' about it.

"'Lick 'em?' says he. 'Of course we'd lick 'em if we had a fair deal. If they'd only keep away from the courts and not call out no troops we'd fix 'em all right. That's the way they oppress us laborin' men. Tax us like the devil to git the means to keep us out of our rights when we up and demand 'em. We'll attend to 'em, though, one of these days. You'll see the time when Jedges won't be stickin' their noses into no labor troubles, and soldiers won't be called out to intimerdate laborin' men that's standin' up fer their jest rights agin a lot of miserable robbers.

"'We're gittin' after the Naytional Guard pooty sharp already. Time ain't fur off when a laborin' man will have to take his choice betwixt bein' a union man and belongin' to the Naytional Guard. We'll bust that thing up; jest wait a little while and see.'

"'My friend,' says I, 'You're puttin' the laborin' man on the same level with the highway robber. The robber says he wants your money and clubs it out of you if you give him any back talk. You propose to settle labor troubles the same way, provided you can git rid of the soldiers—settle 'em with a club. You want to abolish the only force they is in any State that can make you behave yourself.

"'What gives a laborin' man ground for sayin' he ought to be allowed to back up his demands with clubs? Where do you find anything in the statoots that says laws agin maltreatin' human critters and destroyin' property don't apply to laborin' men when they're havin' a strike? You can't find no sech thing. Before the law you and me stands jest alike.

"'I sold a cow,' says I, 'to a feller over to Kennebunk. That was over two year ago, and I ain't seen nary red cent of the $27.50 I sold her for. Would the law uphold me in tryin' to git that money with a club?'

"'Of course it wouldn't,' says the feller I was talkin' with.

"'No more does it uphold you,' says I, 'when you go at folks you work for with clubs and tell 'em you've got to have more pay and shorter hours and a big sign across the factory, "You can't work here without you belong to the Union."

"'The law says they shan't be no ruffians of any kind in the country; it don't say they shan't be no ruffians but laborin' men. The law says they shan't be no murders committed; it don't add on that laborin' men, however, may kill anybody and everybody that runs agin the union. The law is pooty toler'ble ha'sh in dealin' with them that blows up buildin's or burns 'em up; they ain't no exceptions that I ever hearn tell of in favor of them that destroys property belongin' to co'perations they're havin' a row with.

"'If they's a crime I detest wuss'n I do any other, it is mob violence agin men that's doin' nothin' but honest work. When I read about fifty or a hundred men chasin' some poor fellow that hasn't done nothin' but exercise his right to earn a livin' for himself and family—chasin' him and ketchin' him and poundin' the life out of him—I can feel the blood bilin' clean from the tip of my toes to the roots of my hair. I wonder sometimes why God Almighty tolerates sech things—why He don't pertect men from sech brutal and cowardly mobs.

"'You demand for the union laborin' men perfect freedom to do anything they want to with other laborin' men that ain't in the union. That's what you want when you ask for a "fair deal."

"'You won't git no 'fair deal' like that from me. Agin the perpetratin' of violence on laborin' men whose only offense is independence of a labor union, I'd put every particle of force I could command if I was a Governor. I wouldn't stand no foolishness, nuther. If it was necessary I'd send every soldier in the State to the front and I'd give 'em orders to see that they was no law breakin'. Nobody should raise his hand agin a law-abidin' laborin' man.

"Sech crimes ain't no place in Ameriky; they don't belong to this country. And yet they come with most every big strike. They's nothin' I knows of that fetches out the brute that's in men like strikes, 'specially when the strikers begin to fear they ain't goin' to win; when they begin to git hungry and desperate. S'arch the history of the world and you won't find no record of wuss cowards and brutes than turns up pooty nigh every time a labor union gits into a long-drawn-out fuss with a factory.

"You've made your prediction. You say the Naytional Guard has got to go, and that it's got to go pooty mighty quick. 'Agin your prediction I'll put mine that it won't go, and that you'll never see the day when sech principles as you are advocatin' will be accepted by the American people. You ought to have lived about 2,300 years ago. Things would have jest about suited you then. If you'd had force enough behind you you could have helped yourself to enything in sight. But might don't make right no more.

"I kept on talkin' on them lines, but I didn't make no impression on that feller's mind. Somehow I reckon that j'inin' the union makes some fellers feel jest about as religion used to make some of 'em feel back in old times. This feller that I was talkin' with was as mild a lookin' man as you ever see, and yet he seemed to think they wasn't no more harm in killin' a non-union man than they would be in killin' a crow that you've ketched fattenin' himself in your cornfield.

"'What business has he takin' the bread out of honest men's mouths?' he asked.

"'Ain't he honest?' says I.

"'No, he ain't,' says he; 'he ain't nothin' but a rat; he ain't fit to live.'

"Well, they ain't but two things to do. We've either got to enforce the law and defend every man, poor or rich, agin them that tries to interfere with his rights, or we've got to make a new law sayin' that nobody shan't do nothin' that the labor union don't want done. They ain't no doubt in my mind how the people of the country stand on that propersition. We're goin' to keep on doin' what we've been doin' ever since the country was established. We're goin' to pertect the rights of American citizens accordin' to the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence.

"We ain't goin' to give up the only force we have that can put down mobs and keep order when strikes is ragin'. Experience has showed that soldiers is a necessary part of every State Government. Civil authorities sometimes can keep order, but won't; sometimes they want to, but can't. Either way they ain't no good pertection for life and property. But when the soldiers gits to the front it's different. Folks that was trackin' all over the civil authorities like they was swamps don't do much trackin' on the milishy after they once learn that their guns is loaded with bullets and that they will shoot if they git druv to it.

"I think it's time to come out and 'talk turkey' to the laborin' men of the country. Somebody ought to ketch the crazy calf that labor is yoked up with, the calf that's runnin' away with labor and headin' straight for the jumpin'-off place."

ROBERT W. WELCH.

Ogunquit, Aug. 15.

Deacon Blimber Remarks.

KYSERIKE, Aug. 14—Deacon Blimber was in particularly fine feather after supper last night. He sat down among the city boarders and overflowed with wisdom. Among other remarks he made incidentally were these:

"There ain't nothin' truer than that the race ain't always to the swift; but, all the same, if I was a bettin' man, I'd put my money on the fastest hoss."

◆

"Don't never git down-hearted 'cause you hain't got somethin' good that somebody else has got. A hen hain't got no teeth, but jes' see the luck she strikes by it. She don't have to have no gum biles."

◆

"I like to fish, an' I'd go a-fishin' now an' then ef I didn't know so many fellers, most of 'em keepin' two or three yaller dogs, at that, who spend seven days in the week settin' on the bank vexin' the water of the placid stream with a worm on a hook, while their wives is to hum vexin' the water in the washtub, so as to keep the house agoin'. That sort o' spiles fishin' fer me."

◆

"Natur' is wonderful, an' no mistake. You can't beat her. Fer instance, I paid purty nigh forty dollars fer this set o' teeth o' mine, an' they don't look a mite better than my darter Jinny's does, an' Jinny's is only jest her own that natur' made her!"

◆

"An' I want to tell you this. It ain't always the man what builds a sky-scrapin' buildin' that's goin' to have a mansion in the skies, an' you mind what I tell you!"

◆

"There ain't no rose without its thorn. Jest look at new cider. If there's a luxury on 'arth sweeter an' fuller o' satisfaction than a tin dipper o' new cider I'd like to know it; but the achin' an' doublin' up it kin interduce into your system is a caution to wildcats!"

◆

"The kitten that gets drownded ain't so bad off, after all, fer she won't live to have her tail pinched in the woodshed door."

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"If you want your child brung up in the way he should go, you want to travel that way yourself, now an' then."

◆

"Yit, there's sech a thing as bein' 'most too good. Take Mahlon Gody, that used to live up Shinhoppel way. Mahlon was so uncommon good that he wouldn't eat strawberries on Monday fer fear that they had been picked on Sunday; yit he run away with a neighbor's wife, an' stole his father's hoss an' wagon to do it with."

◆

"Ef the left hind foot of a rabbit wards off danger so sartin, like some folks says it does, why don't it keep the dog frum ketchin' the rabbit? That's what I'd like to know."

◆

"There hain't nobody as will go furder in standin' up fer the fair sex ag'in men folks than I will; yit somehow I can't never forgit that it's the he bird thet sings an' the she muskeeter that bites."

◆

"Goodness ain't always rewarded jest accordin' to the way the books has it sot down. Now I never sold my mother's three-dollar brass kittle fer two shillin' when I was a boy, to git money to go to the circus, an' I never played hooky to see a ball game, an' I never robbed birds' nests, nor tied tin pans to dogs' tails, an' yit, by Josh, I hain't never got to be President yit!"

◆

"It's awful to read in the papers about them unpardonable fellers that eats pie with their knife an' tucks their napkins under their chin, but sence I come to think on it, them ain't never the fellers that gits pulled up to be examined in supplement'ry proceedin's, so I've noticed."

◆

"A yearnin' to learn things an' keep posted is somethin' to be commended, but a man that'll stop on the railroad crossin' to ask what they've got the danger signal up an' the bell a-ringin' fer, is carryin' the idee a little too far, accordin' to my way o' thinkin'."

A Genealogical Conclusion.

SHE had a mild sort of genealogical craze. Ancestors were her hobby and tracing them to and from old European families was the particular branch of the family tree she cultivated. With the discovery of a new ancestor or ancestral relative there was always a discovery that "he came from a branch of the family of the most unimpeachable character and some considerable wealth, who came to this country in sixteen hundred and something or other."

The flippant son heard of these new, eminently respectable, and wealthy immigrants so frequently that when the favorite subject was on tap the other evening, he casually remarked:

"I say, mother, don't your researches prove to you, as they certainly do to me, that it was only the 'bum' families of Europe that staid on that Continent? All the truly respectable and worthy ones seem to have emigrated to America to help found our family."

Nursery for Coddled Youngsters.

MRS. RUTH ASHLEY HIRSHFIELD of this city has an exhibit at the Pan-American which is one of the most popular on the grounds. It is a neat little cottage of white, with green blinds and lattice work—the typical American village cottage. Inside is a model nursery. Mrs. Hirshfield, who is a graduate of Wellesley, has made a study of the needs of young children, and she calls her exhibit "a materialized essay on the care of children in the home." The exhibit, which is entirely non-commercial, and purely ethical in its object, attracts the attention of every woman who passes through the Manufacturers' Annex, and of many of the men. Wu Ting-Fang, the Chinese Minister, made a prolonged call there the other day, bestowing an exhaustive examination upon the contents of the nursery.

The first aim in the latter is hygiene. The furniture is made of prairie grass, treated with a substance that makes it germ proof. It is a delicate green in color, and the walls are green likewise. They are covered with a prepared burlap, painted green, and able to be repainted at any time for cleanliness or sanitation. An enamelled hospital table is fitted up with a little icebox, set into the framework of the table; an ice cream freezer, which would make about two dishes of ice cream, but which could be used for keeping various articles of food cool; a hygiea nursing bottle, a patent sterilizer, a Bunsen burner, washes and toilet powder, witch hazel for his royal highness's bumps, and various varieties of baby's food, with the utensils to cook them. His majesty's dishes are not to be washed in the common kitchen. They receive special care in his own cuisine.

There are four thermometers in this nursery. One hangs high on the wall to register the temperature, the second is near the floor to give warning of draughts where the baby is creeping, the third is for the bath, and the fourth for the milk. Easy lies the head that wears a crown in this dainty, grass-green bed lined with point d'esprit over pink, hung with a canopy of pink silk and white lace, with the softest of wool blankets, the whitest and most lavender-scented of sheets. Mrs. Hirshfield does not banish flounces and lace hangings from her nursery, but she has them all made so that they can be removed with ease for washing. She combines ruffles and hygiene.

His royal highness has a beautiful silver service on the tray of his grass-green high chair. He has a tiny rocking chair, and a white dresser. There is a nurse's chair, with sewing pockets in the arms, and mother's rocker. The pictures are as carefully selected as are those of an art gallery. They are good from an artistic point of view, and they represent pleasant and interesting phases of child life. Mrs. Hirshfield believes that the baby gets his first ideals of the beautiful from the bright colors and pretty things with which he is surrounded in infancy.

The layette contains a fund of interest for mothers. Each tiny garment has been studiously designed for comfort. The little undergarments are all of knit wear, so soft and fine that it cannot irritate the tenderest skin. The tight bands, long skirts, and cumbersome garments of former years are excluded from his modern majesty's wardrobe.

All this for the very young baby. As he grows older, his majesty will find a jumper that will afford plenty of exercise for his royal legs; and as he gets still older he will find an entire physical culture outfit, with Indian clubs, dumb-bells, and so on, all so light and dainty in their make that he can use them with both ease and profit. When he gets to be three or four years old, there is a sand table, and a kindergarten table, with all the wonderful kindergarten occupations that seem to have such an influence on the children taught to use them. Most mature amusement of all for the baby, before he graduates from the nursery, is a pile of delightful story books, full of illustrated children's classics, from which the nurse will read to him.

As the visitor examines this fascinating place, he is apt to reflect, if he be reflective, on the numerous babies who have grown up without a nursery, or an antiseptic table; who never knew a measuring glass, or a spirit lamp; who rolled on the grass, or sprawled in the dirt in the back yard, almost as free from care as the little pappoose that its mother hung on the tree top, for the wind to rock to sleep. But if the baby can't have these things; if he can't roll in the dirt and learn to take notice through the countless interesting things of a humble country home—then probably a hygienic nursery is the very best substitute. If the baby has got to be the heir to civilization, here is the ideal of how he may have its best fruits.

An Effective Prescription.

Two Deacons of the same church were of different political faiths. Politics waxed warm in the little town where both made their home, and so, although they spoke when they met, as Christian brothers should, they never had much to do with each other. One day Deacon Smith's horse fell ill, and hearing that Deacon Brown's horse was troubled with a like malady, Smith approached Brown, and, after the customary short "Good morning," remarked: "My horse is sick; what shall I do for him?"

Deacon Brown responded: "Give him a pint of turpentine."

They passed on, and the next morning Deacon Smith on meeting Deacon Brown remarked:

"My horse died last night."

"So did mine," said Deacon Brown. "Good morning!"

AUG

Society at Home and Abroad.

THE last two weeks in August mark the end of the resort season. Newport continues a bit longer than the others, and those who make Bar Harbor their Summer home, and have for years, insist that September, when the crowd is away, is the most delightful of all the months. However, one begins to hear already of Autumn plans, and it will not be long before the first town house in the fashionable district is opened and the hotels and restaurants are crowded once more. But August in town is utterly hopeless, and even the strangers who usually begin to arrive at the hotels in the middle of the mouth have postponed their coming. With this week at Newport begins the season of the dance. The débutantes, now that ball and racquet have been laid aside, will have their inning. Tennis succeeded yachting, and now social pleasures will succeed tennis. The horse commences his career this week, and Wednesday will see the opening of the show at Bar Harbor, to be closely followed by Southampton and Newport.

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One entertainment of much novelty was given at Newport yesterday. It was the amateur circus, with side shows and lots of fun, which had been arranged by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs. The very fact that Harry Lehr assisted gave a cachet to the affair, as his name is now a synonym for fun and drollery as much as that of Chauncey Depew stands for laughter and jest in an after-dinner speech. One expects it. This coming week will have any number of dances. Miss Burden and Miss Brooks will make their débuts, and it will end with the long-talked-of affair at the Crossways, where Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has promised many pleasant surprises.

◆

Three engagements announced at Newport have added much to the interest of the season. That of Miss Greta Pomeroy to Phillip Clark was hardly a surprise, as Mr. Clark has been attentive to Miss Pomeroy for some time and the match is most suitable. Both are of the same tastes and are devoted to outdoor sports. The engagement of Miss Langhorne to Reginald Brooks was rather more sudden, so to speak, as Mr. Brooks has only been most assiduous in his attentions this past Summer. Miss Langhorne is a very beautiful girl of the Gibson type, as well she might be, for it is her sister who is the wife of the artist and who has been his most celebrated model since her marriage to him. Reginald Brooks is the oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks and is one of the catches of New York. He is about twenty-five years of age. Another Newport engagement of the week announced there was that of Miss Olivia D. Cushing, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Cushing, and Andreas Anderson, the artist. Miss Cushing's mother was one of the Misses Dulany of Baltimore and a sister of the late Mrs. Gardiner Howland. She is a niece of Thomas F. Cushing and a cousin of Mrs. Percy R. Pyne and Miss Edith Cushing.

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Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman are credited with the first rental for next season of a cottage at Newport. They have taken the house belonging to Mr. Le Roy Dresser, the brother of Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt. The many recent purchases of land on Bellevue Avenue and its vicinity should put to flight the idea that Newport will be deserted by fashion in a few years. For every departure there are many candidates to replace those who tear themselves away. New York society is large these days, and is adding to its number all the time, so that a few defections will simply bring about the survival of the fittest.

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The Adirondacks have been quite lively and the camps are well filed, while the hotel proprietors are intoning a paean of joy. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid have had several parties, and this week the Upper St. Regis has been reinforced by Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes and her daughters, who arrived on Wednesday from Europe. There are to be yacht races and a golf tournament on the Upper St. Regis. Several fishing and hunting parties have been organized for the Canadian clubs. Peter Gerry will start this week for the Far Northwest in search of big game. August Belmont and his sons have returned from Canada. Mr. Belmont is at Saratoga, and his eldest son has been at Southampton.

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The meets of the hounds will commence at the end of the month. This is rather a novelty for Newport, although there were a few cross country rides last year and the year before. P. F. Collier has not been able to go to Newport, but his son has been at the polo at Narragansett and at the City by the Sea and will attend to the first meets in person.

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The programme for the Horse Show at Bar Harbor, which is scheduled for Aug. 20, 21, and 22, reveals quite an assortment of live stock. For not only horses, but dogs are also to be exhibited, and there will also be a cattle and pigeon exhibition. Miss Ruth Lawrence will show her wonderful curled poodle and there will be many other rare dogs shown, as there are some very good kennels in Maine. Cats will not be included, which is a pity, as there are some wonderful catteries in the State, whence cats are shipped all over the Union. Among the many donors of cups are Miss Ruth Lawrence, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, Mrs. Rutherfurd, Mrs. D. Hennen Morris, Mrs. Charles Abercrombie, Mrs. S. M. Wright, Countess Laugier Villars, Mrs. William E. Dodge, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Mrs. James B. Haggin, Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, Miss Furniss, Mrs. Gerard, Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, Mrs. C. C. Harrison, Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, and Mrs. William Lawrence Green.

With the Horse Show the Bar Harbor season proper will close. There is no hope of a visit from the Squadron or the British fleet. Until September the dances at the Malvern and the Kebo Valley Club will continue.

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Saratoga has been gay with the races. Mrs. Clarence Mackay left, however, last week, and passed Sunday in New York. This week she has been at Newport, and on Wednesday gave a beautiful dinner for Miss Wilmerding at the Casino. The dinner was served on the inclosed piazza of the grill room, after which the guests went to the cotillion of Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr. Clarence Mackay has been at Saratoga, where he has engaged in the polo, and Mrs. Mackay is expected there this week. Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene have not yet gone to Saratoga, but they will be there before the month closes. The floral fête will take place the first week in September.

◆

Jamestown has had its celebration, and on Thursday there was a procession, in which many of the residents took part in decorated carriages. The judges were Waldo Story, Commodore Jewell, and Richard Peters. There was, besides the procession, a dog show, which was followed by an exhibition of babies, and which concluded with a May pole dance and a cakewalk, thus affording infinite variety of amusement to suit all tastes.

◆

The week at Southampton has been gay, and many dinners were given, including those whose hostesses were Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, Mrs. H. K. Porter, Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Mrs. Henry C. Beadleston, Mrs. Henry B. Barnes, and by Newbold Edgar, Stephen Peabody, and others. Judge A. L. Monson gave a tea the middle of the week, which was followed in the evening by a Punch and Judy show, &c.

◆

Next Friday evening the Meadow Club, at Southampton, will give a vaudeville performance, including coon dances by amateurs, to be followed by a cotillion and supper in aid of the Village Improvement Society. Tickets can be procured from Mrs. Henry G. Trevor at Meadowmere, or at the Meadow Club. The patronesses include Mesdames T. Wyman Porter, C. T. Barney, B. Aymar Sands, James L. Barclay, William Manice, Charles Coster, and others.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edward Russell Thomas (Miss Linda Lee) are expected to arrive at Southampton next week. They will go down on Gen. Thomas's yacht Taro.

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The engagement was made public during the week of Miss Angelica Church of 130 East Twenty-third Street, this city, and the Rev. Edward Hart of Rochester, N. Y. The wedding is to be celebrated, it is reported, at Belmar, N. J.

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The wedding of Miss Beatrice W. Barclay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sackett M. Barclay, (Miss Cornelia Barclay,) and Stockton Beekman Colt is to be celebrated at Cazenovia, N. Y., where the Barclays' country place, Thornfield, is situated, on Oct. 9 next. The announcement was made nearly a year ago in this column that the marriage was to take place at Cazenovia in October of this year.

◆

One of the most attractive afairs scheduled for the coming week at Bar Harbor will be the fête to be given at The Sea Urchins on Friday by Mrs. Burton Harrison. There is to be a procession around the grounds, followed by pastoral pantomime, and there will a gavotte ~~and~~ country dances, and tea will be served on the lawn.

◆

On Saturday next the marriage of Miss Mary Spring Gardiner and Dr. Charles Harrison Frazer is to be celebrated at Northeast Harbor, Me., where the Gardiners have a Summer residence. Bishop Doane of Albany will perform the ceremony. He is a grandfather of the bride. Miss Gardiner is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Terry Gardiner of this city, and Dr. Frazer is a Philadelphian and a member of the Rittenhouse and Union League Clubs.

◆

Robert Livingston Gerry is due here today from Europe. He has been away the greater part of the Summer, but he comes back for the Horse Show at Newport, in which he always takes a prominent part. His father and mother left Newport yesterday on the Electra, and will meet him. Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills, who were to have come over at the same time, will be here in about a fortnight, according to the present booking on the returning ships.

◆

Among the arrivals from Europe last week was Peter Marié. A season at Southampton, Bar Harbor, and Lenox is unique without the presence of this genial gentleman, who is as generous as he is courtly. "Sir" Peter, as he is called by many, is a particular delight to every one, especially the young people, whom he delights to entertain and to have around him. He always gives charming little affairs at the golf clubs; and there are pretty prizes for every one. Mr. Marié will go first to Southampton, where his sister-in-law, Mrs. Joseph Marié, and his nieces, the Misses Leontine and Josephine Marié, are passing the Summer.

◆

This week will see the annual ball of the Southampton coachmen. Next week the Bar Harbor coachmen will have their dance and there will also be a dance at Newport by the coachmen. The Newport and Southampton coachmen are content to give their dances in a hall in town, but the Bar Harbor brethren are more particular, and their dance will be held at the Casino, with the orchestra attached to the place as an attraction. High life below stairs has reached the plane described by Dickens and Thackeray, and the existence of a servants' club at Newport is a fact of several years' standing. The Southampton Horse Show will take place Friday and Saturday.

◆

Mrs. Francis H. Leggett and Miss Alberta Sturgis, who had been visiting at Lord Norbury's, at Carlton Park, Market Harborough, the last week they were in England, have arrived in this country. They came in yesterday. Lady Cunard has been giving at Nevil Holt a number of charming house parties, and at one of the last her guests were the Marquis and the Marchioness of Granby, the Hon. Eddy and Mrs. Bourke, Lord de Walden, Lord Lytton, Gerald Nobel of Paris, Harvey Cust, and the Lord Chamberlain, Lord Clarendon. London is, of course, deserted. The shootings have begun. The Cowes week was a failure, and the bench show has been the only event talked about in the United Kingdom this week. Many of the fashionables have gone on the Continent, and yachting has suddenly sprung into favor.

◆

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel have concluded their cruise in the Margherita. They had as their guests during the Cowes week Lady Kilmorey, Mrs. Arthur Paget, and Mrs. George Keppel. Consuelo Duchess of Manchester and Lady Lister Kaye, who were at Cowes during the regatta week, have returned to London for a few days, and the Duke and Duchess of Manchester have gone back to Ireland.

◆

Golf is of much interest at Homburg. The appearance of royalties on their way to the funeral of the Empress Frederick was also one of the events of the past ten days. Among the new American arrivals at Homburg is Miss Elsie Cassatt. Mrs. Clarkson Potter has been giving prizes for a special putting match at the golf club. Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss May Goelet are at Homburg this week. They are stopping at Ritter's.

◆

Among the Americans registered at Interlaken on Aug. 5 were Mr. John Willing and family of Philadelphia, Mrs. Warren Leland, and Mr. Graham Brush. At Lucerne were Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Forsyth, Mrs. Allan McLane, Miss McLane, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Appleton, and Mr. John Sinclair.

◆

At Aix les Bains, which is having a very gay season indeed, are Mr. and Mrs. Varnum, Mr. and Mrs. Meredith Howland, who arrived last week from Homburg. Miss Delano and Mr. and Mrs. Morton Redmond. Mr. and Mrs. John Mackay left last Tuesday for the Lake of Como and Northern Italy.

◆

A very careful review of the London season has been compiled by one of the authorities on fashionable intelligence in that metropolis. The season was a surprise. A very clever American woman said that it would be one of the gayest known for years, and her prediction was not much out of the way. It is true that there were neither Court functions nor political parties, but these, after all, are bores, and people only go to keep up their prestige. There were more dances than ever, although these were a bit disguised under the name of dinners with a little music afterward, or as "boy-and-girl" dances. The Americans had quite a showing. The dances were given by Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck and Mrs. Francis H. Leggett and the dinners and musicales by Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mrs. Adair, the daughter of Mrs. Ronalds; Mrs. Herbert Eaton, the sister of Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt; Mrs. Ogilvie Haig, the second daughter of Mrs. Astor, and Cora, Lady Strafford. The most beautiful cotillion was the flower dance of Mrs. Jefferson, which was led by that veteran leader, Bertie Stopford.

◆

The foreigners at Newport this Summer are represented chiefly by the Count Guarabassi, Count Sternberg, the Marquis Gandara, and the Count Gheradesca. The latter is an American, his mother being a Miss Fisher, and he is a near relative of Eugene and Thomas Hugh Kelly and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed. The Marquis Gandara has given some very handsome entertainments, among which was a dinner on the evening of the Dyer dance. Gerald Lowther is the British representative. The embassy has not yet entertained, and, owing to the death of the Dowager Empress of Germany, will not be seen in society the remainder of the season.

FLIRTATION IN A "MOBE."

THE automobile is a great and fearsome thing, but the togs of the man who runs one are even greater and more fearsome.

The days of the horse attached to the modest but confidentially constructed "buggy" are of the mellow past; so, too, is the modest but fearless young man and his modest but courageous best girl, and his rein arm, and his hither arm, and the good old dashboard which made any kind of arm superfluous for driving.

Gone are the simplicity and the gravity and much of the sweetness of moonlit nights and country roads. And gone are the "sprigged lawn" and a good deal of the trustfulness that went with the heart worn underneath it. "The sun do move," and we are now "Johnnie-on-the-spot," and all kinds of things that sound less fascinating than was the youth and beauty of the past.

Yes, gone are the days! Now we go "mobing," and we do it in the awfullest looking and feeling things ever invented.

A country road, shut out by palisades from the rude world; a cavalier in horrid goggles, set in silk or leather as if in a highwayman's mask, marring his manly beauty; a catskin, yes, a great coat lined with catskin—and only catskin is permissible—no matter what the weather; his admirable legs encased in lightsome pigskin, worn fore and aft as a carpenter's are worn; and then his hose, so thoughtlessly thought out, just common hose such as a common man might wear; and shoes like any shoes; no noisy crackerjacks, but a wheelman's modest shoe.

See his shirt—see it and call it, if ye will, and ye cannot go it better. It's honeycombed and rigid at the wrist; a very devil of a shirt, in fine. No vulgar striped thing with pattern up or round, but woven in little squares and good as armor to arrest the eye or any other shaft of latter-day fine tilting.

Who would not run a "mobe" and have an "air," and be preceded by a dismal whistle and followed by a never-ending sizz, boom, a—a—a—h; and a stench that reaches to heaven? The while beside him sits the same old girl who waits upon the hour when old folks yawn and roads get more deserted; the willing time and hour and man. The man? He's doubtless willing, but how can he?

Then there's the leathern glove with slits within the palm, and knuckle-holes without; the man's a sight; and when his mailed hand goes forth to find its mate it makes the maiden tired.

Dost like the picture?

Having Fun with a Writer.

AMONG the younger women who write for the periodicals is one who earns her living almost solely by writing articles and stories on foreign countries and themes. Yet she has never traveled outside her own country, and little even there. This in no way disconcerts this undaunted writer, however. Quite recently she submitted to one of the magazines an article entitled "The Home and Social Life of the Chinese." Now, it happened that the associate editor of this publication was an old and much tried friend of the fair contributor. The following is the letter she received from him regarding her manuscript:

> My Dear Madam: The reading of your paper on the "Home and Social Life of the Chinese" has suggested to us the subject for a similar article, and has further suggested that you are emmently fitted to write it. The subject, which will of itself explain to you the matter we desire handled, is "The Home and Social Life of the Angels." Perhaps, with your characteristic modesty, you will exclaim that you are absolutely ignorant concerning all matters angelic, but, in our opinion, you are as well furnished with knowledge of the beatific celestials as you are with the Celestials of China.
>
> We will deem it a great favor, and would pay you for the same, if you will secure photographs for the illustration of this article.
>
> If you see fit to handle this subject for us, and we trust you will, and if it meets with our favor and is found available, we shall ask you to accept the editorship of a column which we are contemplating starting, to be headed "Hints from Heaven."
>
> Trusting to hear from you at an early date, we beg to remain,
>
> Your humble servants,
>
> ——— & ———,
> Publishers.

Such a fine piece of fun and sarcasm could not go unchallenged. Forthwith the young person began an autobiography of her own life, she being the only angel, she declares, with whom she is personally and intimately acquainted. It is not known whether the article proved available, but at any rate, true to her sex, she has had the last word.

Cucumbers and Malaria.

"With all this crusading against the mosquito," said the Jerseyite, "I have had not a little amusement and instruction from noticing what the little devils like—aside from human blood.

"I discovered something new the other night. While I was at dinner, there stood on the sideboard a small glass dish filled with cucumbers. In the course of the meal I happened to glance in that direction, and there on the cucumbers were roosting ten or a dozen mosquitoes—and this in spite of the fact that there were four, fine full-blooded human beings in the room. Just to satisfy myself I got up and 'shooed' the mosquitoes away, at the same time moving the cucumbers over to the other end of the sideboard. But within five minutes they were all back again.

"Perhaps some of the mosquito investigators can tell what there is about cucumbers so attractive to the usually bloodthirsty insects. Is it possible that cucumbers can have malaria?"

Future Relations of Canada and the United States.

By HON. JOHN CHARLTON,

Member Canadian Parliament and Anglo-American Joint High Commission.

THE Anglo-Saxon occupies the energetic and a considerable portion of the subtropical zones of North America. His territorial possessions in this field reach a total of over 7,000,000 square miles. The English-speaking inhabitants of this great region already number nearly 85,000,000 souls. To-day it may fairly claim to be the centre of Anglo-Saxon power, and it will, beyond doubt, be in the future the theatre of the highest development of civilization. The area of this great region is about equally divided between the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada. About two-thirds of the total arable area belong to the United States. Canada possesses the greater timber resources. The Canadian fisheries are at least twofold more valuable than those of the United States. The auriferous region of Canada is more extensive than that of the United States, and the two countries are both supplied with inexhaustible deposits of coal and iron ore, while Canada possesses the most valuable nickel deposits in the world, so far as known.

The United States is very far in advance of Canada in population, in wealth, and in the development of resources; but the disparity now existing in these respects will no doubt rapidly diminish in the future. In the Canadian Northwest is situated the greatest undeveloped wheat region of the world, where at least 250,000,000 acres are adapted to the growth of this cereal, and where only 2,000,000 acres are now under cultivation. Already the tide of immigration into this region has commenced to flow from the United States, and this movement must rapidly gain momentum, for Canada alone possesses great stretches of virgin soil, inviting the occupation of the pioneer settler.

The future relations of these two great countries is a matter of high importance to the inhabitants of each, and will be a matter of interest to the world at large. To the American mind the question of annexation when considering Canadian matters is generally in view, and the advantages to be derived from commercial and political union seems to him to be so obvious that surprise is felt that the Canadian does not see the matter in the same light. The American realizes the advantages that have been derived from unrestricted free trade between all the States of the American Union since the Constitution was framed. He thinks, and reasonably so, that the extension of the same system to Canada would result in material advantages equally great. The Canadian, however, has no object lesson to lead him to the same conclusion. With him it is an abstract question. The advantages likely to result from free access to the American market the Canadian has had but little practical knowledge of since 1866. For twelve years prior to that day the reciprocity treaty of 1854 gave free admission of Canadian natural products into the markets of the United States. The result of this treaty was that Canadian exports to the United States quadrupled in twelve years. The exports to the United States in 1868 were $44,143,000. The exports to the United States in 1900, without coin, bullion, and the precious metals, were $44,450,000, an increase in thirty-four years of less than 1 per cent. The export of farm products to the United States in 1866 was $25,046,000; in 1900, $7,367,000. During all of the years since 1866 the American tariff has borne heavily upon the importation of Canadian natural products, and with special severity upon farm products, by means of duties reaching in some instances 100 per cent.

If the American market, under a free-trade policy, can offer satisfactory prices to the Canadian producer extraordinary precautions have been taken by means of the McKinley and Dingley bills to conceal the fact from him, and within the last generation no practical demonstration that the American market would be a desirable one, has been offered. As a result the Canadian has become indifferent to American markets and American matters in general. Meeting the American tariff wall he has not wasted time in vain regrets, but has pushed the work of securing markets elsewhere, with great success. In 1890 the total exports of Canada to Great Britain were $48,353,000. In 1900 the total exports to Great Britain were $107,736,000. Of this amount $70,000,000 consisted of farm products, or ten times the value of exports in the same line to the United States. The same year the balance of trade in favor of Canada and against Great Britain was $62,000,000.

In 1849 an annexation manifesto was issued in Canada, and signed by a large number of leading public men. During the American civil war over 40,000 Canadians served in the Northern Army, and the two people were constantly being drawn into more intimate and cordial relations. Thirty-four years of American tariff legislation calculated to reduce to the lowest possible scale the volume of Canadian imports, has caused the state of feeling that led to issuing the annexation manifesto of 1849 to fade from public recollection, and to-day no annexation sentiment exists in Canada. Whether the inauguration of intimate and liberal commercial relations would lead to a revival of this feeling it is impossible to say, but that this feeling will ever again manifest itself while the present trade policy of the United States continues, it would be absurd to expect.

Canada is well satisfied with her own political institutions, modeled upon those of Great Britain, with executive responsibility to Parliament, and all the British safeguards of liberty, and with instant application of the popular will, as expressed as elections, and perhaps the best interests of the race will be prompted by allowing the American and the British systems of Government to develop side by side, with such international policy in force as will deal equitably with mutual interests and promote harmonious and intimate relations.

While the trade policy of the United States toward Canada has certainly been characterized by want of breadth and liberality, the trade policy of Canada toward the United States has in the main been quite the reverse. In 1900 the United States duties upon total imports were 25 per cent., and the duties upon dutiable imports were 49 per cent. The same year Canadian duties upon total American imports were 12¼ and upon American dutiable imports 25 per cent. This liberal policy has led to a great expansion of the import trade from the United States, the imports from that country having risen from $28,572,000 in 1866 to $116,972,000 in 1900, an increase of 305 per cent. Of the imports from the United States in 1900, $55,946,000 was on the free list. This was 73 per cent. of the total free imports of Canada. During the same year the free imports of the United States from Canada, aside from coin and the precious metals, were practically nothing. Of the Canadian imports from the United States in 1900, nearly $63,000,000 consisted of manufactures, $18,000,000 of which was on the free list. The same year the imports of manufactures from Great Britain were $38,000,000. In 1900 Canada imported farm products from the United States to the value of $17,862,000, and exported farm products to that country to the value of $7,367,000. The importation of corn free of duty from the United States nearly equaled the total export of farm products to that country. The list of farm products which Canada imported from the United States in excess of her exports to that country comprised horses, pork, bacon and hams, meats, lard, hides, butter, cheese, poultry and game, eggs, oats, corn, cornmeal, oatmeal, wheat flour, mill feed, potatoes, hops, flaxseed and other seeds, hemp, tobacco leaf, trees and plants, applies, dried and green; cherries, grapes, plums, peaches, and berries, to the value of $15,915,000.

Canada is the best customer the United States has in the world. Her purchases exceed those of all Latin America, with 56,000,000 inhabitants. Her imports from the United States in 1900 were seventy times greater than the imports of the Philippine Islands from the United States. She is willing to continue to buy and buy freely, but she has reached a point when she is not satisfied with buying more than two and a half times as much as she is permitted to sell. An export of $24,000,000 of coin and precious metals and a balance of trade still remaining against her of over $48,000,000 is unsatisfactory. She asks no favors, but she wants fair play. When her farmers, who take $35,000,000 of the $63,000,000 of manufactures coming from the United States, see $7,000,000 of free corn coming in from that country, and a total of $17,862,000 of farm products, while they can only squeeze $7,367,000 of farm products into the United States past its prohibition tariff wall, they naturally conclude that some change should be made.

Of course, the United States possesses a perfect right to make her own tariff, and make it just as she pleases. Canada possesses the same right. She is in favor of reciprocity, and has striven for a generation to obtain it. She has the power at any time to adopt reciprocity of tariffs and advance duties from her own scale of 25 per cent. to the American scale of 50 per cent. on articles the manufacture of which she desires to promote in her own country. By adopting this course she could soon secure the feeding of the majority of the artisans who produce the $63,000,000 of manufactures she now imports from the United States. Is it good policy for the United States to force her to adopt this course?

The relations of the two great divisions of the Anglo-Saxon race upon this continent will be settled for a long period of the future by negotiations and decisions near at hand. Canada is a vast country in extent and in resources. She can sustain a population of 100,000,000. Unimpeded trade between herself and the United States is a matter of infinite importance to both. To secure this it may safely be promised that Canada will make no unreasonable demand and will make any reasonable concession. If met in the same spirit by her great neighbor existing differences and difficulties will be adjusted. An era of good will with mutually advantageous trade relations will be established and blessings to untold millions will follow.

Lyndoch, Canada, August, 1901.

TO THOSE WHO CONTEMPLATE FLYING.

SEVERAL esteemed correspondents have written asking some general questions concerning flying, and as the matter is pertinent, and will presently be pressing, this opportunity is taken to give advice and warning to those of our readers who contemplate equipping themselves with wings.

In the first place, while flying in moderation is healthy, it may very easily be overdone, and Americans, as a people, are extremely likely to overdo it. For a gentleman of seventy years, who has not previously been in the habit of taking much exercise, to fly into business from the Orange hills every morning and out again every evening is well enough, especially in view of the extortionate charges of transportation companies, and always provided that he does not race with his neighbors, the other ex-commuters; but for the same gentleman to fly to Boston and back on a Sunday, before he has been thoroughly trained and seasoned, is very likely to do much more harm than good, and would probably result in his setting up as an invalid with "flying heart" or something of that sort.

Let everything be done decently and in order; go about this business (for after all's said and done it is more of a business than a mere sport) with soberness and circumspection. It is better for one beginning to engage a competent instructor rather than to rely upon self-tuition. Such engagement costs a little more, it is true, but it is worth the extra expense to be well grounded at the beginning in the fundamentals. Of course care should be exercised to select an instructor of unimpeachable moral character—especially for young folks.

A number of correspondents desire full instruction in the art of flying. This cannot be given them, however, by reason of the limitation of space in a newspaper. There is only room for a word or two about the two great requisites—self-confidence and poise.

Self-confidence is as necessary in flying as in swimming. When a person is about to launch himself in air from the thirty-second story of some building he must never have the least doubt concerning his ability to navigate the element on which he is embarking. Those who are not used to flying, however, should not be too ambitious at first. Let them begin by taking flight first from stoops, then from fences, then from first-story windows of houses, then from the second story, thus progressing until they have obtained complete aerial mastery.

Before beginning at all, outside, it is better to practice for some weeks with a wing machine in some gymnasium. This exercises all the muscles of arms, legs, back, and shoulders, just as they are exercised by the actual wings, and [illegible] to the special muscles employed in flying the subconscious intelligence enjoyed by all muscles in regard to occupations in which they are constantly or frequently engaged.

After accustoming one's self to the use of the wing machine and the management of the real wings, the next great thing to learn is poise, or balance. This is extremely important, as is seen when we consider that a bird deprived of its tail feathers is unable to fly. Some argue from this that we, also, need such feathers, and must hasten to develop them; but there is really no such necessity—excellent substitutes can be found.

In balancing, one must remember that the head is heavier than the feet, and that—as our bodies are now constructed—the natural tendency is to fly feet upward. As a matter of fact, beginners almost invariably do this very thing. Half-pound weights attached to each ankle are found to be of service in dealing with this difficulty.

When packages are carried great care must be taken as to their disposal. There is no reason why the ex-commuter should refrain from carrying supplies from the city when he wings his way homeward, but they must be properly distributed about his person and securely strapped so that he will not be compelled to use his hands to hold or steady them. There can be no more carrying of carpet bags or bird cages.

At no time must the person who is flying give way to fear of falling. There is nothing about a fall to cause dread except the abrupt manner in which some persons habitually stop. The remedy, therefore, is to stop gently. When one has learned to do this all danger is removed. A good thing for a beginner is to have a greased pole in his garden with a spring platform at the bottom of it. Swooping toward this pole at a good speed, he grasps it with both arms and goes sliding down to the spring platform, which effectually breaks the force of his descent.

Several stout persons have written to inquire whether their forms are unsuited for aerial flight, and one quotes the well-known saying: "Pigs might fly, but they are very unlikely birds." It is impossible to pronounce with absolute authority on this matter, but the weight of evidence seems to show that the rounded form is rather favorable to flying. The flight of Aldermen, under certain circumstances, seems to establish this, and the wild duck, which is shaped after the fashion of an alderman, cleaves the air like a bullet, leaving all thinner fowl far behind. As to the unlikeliness of pig-flying, that proves nothing, as the anatomy of the pig is [illegible] and it may well be supposed that he has never given much attention to the subject of flying.

In regard to costume, a word or two will probably suffice. It should be snug. Ladies who fly must be content to sacrifice all frills and furbelows. The loose skirt must go, and so must the large hat. Bloomers are an absolute necessity because the—ah—lower limbs of the ladies, like the legs of men, must be depended upon to furnish the chief aerial motive power.

Colors to be worn are matters of taste. Individuals must choose for themselves in this matter. The general rules which govern the costuming of well-bred people must suffice to guide one's judgment in this instance. Doubtless there are those who will insist on making parrots of themselves, but it is enough to say that no lady or gentleman will aid in making the landscape garish.

Some correspondents are anxious to know whether there will be any impropriety in their flying to church. It seems perfectly safe to say there is no impropriety. A popular pastor in Harlem is already making arrangements for checking the wings of his congregation on the roof of the edifice in which he preaches. Others will doubtless follow this example.

SIDNEY REID.

Foibles of Some Women.

THE woman lawyer gazed reflectively upon the prospectus of the woman's law class. "Of course, it is very nice," said she, "and I thoroughly approve of women who have property familiarizing themselves with the law, either for practical business purposes or for the administration of trust estates or for its value in general culture and as a higher study for mental development. But it is just a little trying, after you have been slaving to get ready for your exams, to have a friend meet you and say: 'Why, I saw the list of graduates in your class the other day and your name wasn't among them. What was the matter?' People can't seem to understand that the woman's law class is not the regular law class of the university at all and that membership in it does not make a woman a lawyer or fit her to pass the examinations for entrance to the bar. It is simply a form of university extension. But because the women who attend it are rich society women a great deal of attention is paid to their commencement day, while comparatively none at all is given to that of the regular class, in which, perhaps, there are women who have pushed their way to the beginning of a legal career or poor boys from the east side whose parents were peasants.

"It is a curious thing," she continued, "that there are some rich women who are not content with social triumphs. They want also to grasp the hard-earned honors of the professional woman. I have noticed that women's press clubs have very few active newspaper women in them. Real newspaper women are usually too busy for club life. There is a percentage of women everywhere who are attracted by a certain glamour that seems to hang about that profession, just as there are others who are attracted by the theatrical atmosphere. They push their way by hook or crook into the press clubs, and as they usually have more time and money than do the writers, they go to conventions and kindly represent the real press women, who are hard at work at home.

"I knew one woman who was an associate member of a woman's press club in a Western city. She spent a good deal of her time in the East, and when National or international conventions were held she would be on hand to represent the club as a delegate, although she never wrote an article in her life and never could. She liked to be in the press club atmosphere, and I suppose it did not hurt any one. There was another who had a brother in the railroad business. She traveled a great deal on passes and would write articles to her home paper for the pleasure of seeing her name in print. Of course, when the conventions occurred she could always go, as her transportation cost her nothing. At the convention city she would be spoken of in the local papers as 'Miss So-and-So, the bright young newspaper woman,' or 'Miss So-and-So, the well-known journalist,' and so on. When she went to distant cities she invariably visited their press clubs, proudly wearing the badge of her home club. This class of women dearly loves to reap such honors as come her way without doing any of the hard work to entitle her to them."

Children Like Chickens.

"My family is spending the Summer at a farmhouse in the Catskills, and I visited there last week," said the man who boasts that "little old Manhattan Island is good enough for him."

"I had a pretty hot and tiresome time, but there were compensating features. It is one of those large and roomy houses where 'children are not objected to,' and it seemed to me that the woods were full of them—also the public roads.

"Not long after my arrival the farmer fed his chickens, and it was amusing to see the manner in which his feathered friends foregathered from every part of the premises and followed him to the middle of the barnyard. In fact I saw but one thing that interested me more. It was shortly after the feeding of the chicks that the dinner bell rang. At the first tinkle children of all ages and in every stage of total depravity—if cleanliness is next to godliness—seemed to rise up out of the ground. They all made a bee line for the pump, where expectant mothers stood ready to give each cherub a somewhat superficial application of water to make them presentable at the table. The assembling of the 'kids' was so exactly similar to the onrush of the chickens that I am now and forever shall be a thorough believer in Darwin and his 'Origin of Species.'"

AUG

Philippine Labor Problems

What to do about the Chinese

The Indolence of the Natives

MANILA, July 1.—Capital interests are likely to be concerned with labor supply as soon as these islands can be brought into shape for the commercial growth expected of them. There is no precedent upon which to build definite forecast. The common impression of the native is that if he may own a caribou, escape direct taxation, and have plenty of leisure in which to sit in the sun in peace, his cup of content will be full. Industry, government, and such things may do what they like, so long as they do not bother him. This disposition to eat, sleep, and view the scenery rather than get down to daily grind, has not been indulged everywhere in the islands at all times, but the climate favors it, nature is a good provider, and experience and testimony that the Filipino likes to be his own easy master make out a fairly good case.

It may be a question where to find labor, if the native ambition should prove unequal to the projects of capital. China might furnish a ready answer, were immigration free, but the bars are already as high against immigration from that quarter as they are in the United States, and there is no policy upon which the native mind is more strongly committed than upon that of Chinese exclusion. It is commonly agreed that the business head of the average native family is the woman. The white soldier is so much out of the race when a colored hero in khaki appears as to suggest that the vexing problem of the disposition of the blacks in the South might be solved in this field, colonizing them where they would find climate and society alike congenial. Far from being objectionable, a new strain of blood is believed by many to be necessary to energize the people sufficiently for the demands of labor. It will not be reasonably opposed on the ground that racial purity should be preserved, for the aboriginal foundation has been superinduced by layers of Japanese, Chinese, Indian, Malay, and Spanish until only the assurance of the professional ethnologist, who may rely upon becoming so scientific that no one can follow him, can presume to furnish a competent analysis.

Although there is probably little danger that Chinese labor will be imported, the outlook points to an agitation in the not distant future in favor of changes in the law which will admit such labor, at least under temporary arrangement. Such native expression as has been heard upon this subject opposes utterly the admission of Chinese upon any pretext or for any purpose whatever. The view that favors their coming does not go beyond bringing them in on contract and sending them out as soon as the work for which they come is completed. Natives object to them because the Chinese absorb the retail trade, set examples of hustling that are both unwelcome and disagreeable, and become demoralizing social and commercial factors otherwise. Those who think they should be brought in for contract service say that they make the only reliable labor in this part of the world, and that large enterprise must halt unless their help can be had to push it.

If the Chinese could or would stick to their lasts, the natives might dislike them less. They come here generally as coolies, ready to go into the fields or to do any kind of heavy work for small pay. Presently they blossom out as shopmen. They manage after a little to lend money on crops and become a creditor class, almost before the natives realize it. They mingle with natives only when it is distinctly to their advantage to do so. They learn the language, marry the women, join the Church, attend the cockfights, and are usually around wherever there is a good profit to be pulled off or a chance for one. Scruples of the women probably furnish them with the leading motive for Church attachments, for the women wish to be properly married when they can be. Their willingness to marry Chinese is explained by the promise of more comforts of living than can come usually from a native alliance. Along with this prospect they are probably aware that the Chinaman has a wife or a betrothed in China, and that his interests here must be stronger than domestic ones to keep him in the island after he thinks that he has sufficient money to enable him to go home and end his days there in good circumstances. A Church connection under the old rule was at one time the only life insurance with which a Chinaman could provide himself. There is a cathedral in one of the outlying towns, in which the vestal fires have for many years been kept continually burning by Chinese, but whether from faith or tradition their consciences alone know. The tradition is that the convert who originally looked after the fires won the first prize in the Philippine lottery.

Some of the brightest people in the islands are the offspring of Chinese-Filipino marriages and some of the most unscrupulous. All that may be heard or said for or against half castes anywhere applies to the mestizos in these islands. They were behind the insurrection, Aguinaldo, and others of them being leaders in it. Much of the wealth of the islands in private hands is theirs. When agriculture flourished they made advances on crops and accumulated the mortgages with which much of the land is burdened. Export business was beyond their control, but they handled products up to the export point with all the profits accruing therefrom. They managed the juntas that fed the insurrection, scalping for themselves there also at every turn. It is the testimony of naval officers who have patroled the islands against smuggling of contraband, that, whenever they overhauled a boat engaged in this business, they invariably found mestizos, or Chinese, in it. The mestizos now lead in professions of loyalty to the United States, the Chinese again ably seconding them.

It has been urged on behalf of Chinese labor that the argument for exclusion which brought about the passage of the United States law cannot hold here, because of the radically differing conditions in the two places. In one case unrestricted immigration menaced and threatened to undermine energetic white labor; in the other, since labor has not acquired a dignity of its own, but has always been unwilling and indolent, it deserves no consideration. Conditions in Singapore are cited to show what might happen in the Philippines were immigration unrestricted. There the Chinese are among the most substantial residents and among the most highly respected. Of course only experience can furnish adequate material for judgment in such a matter, and one of the puzzles of the situation here is that, in spite of all that may be seen or heard against the Chinese, individuals of that race may be met in almost every section who have so fitted themselves into the social and commercial life of the islands as to have become as much a part of that life and as creditable to it as any other class. There is scarcely an important settlement in which Chinese may not be found who have lived there from forty to sixty years, who apparently enjoy the respect of the community, and who say that they know and expect to know no other home.

Perhaps there may be a suggestion in the fact that few Chinese have landed here except coolies, and that what they have accomplished has been accomplished through their own efforts, despite an environment never influential to repress tendencies toward vice and cunning and usually calculated to encourage and to develop such tendencies. The Chinese was always a despised race, and might well have felt itself under a perpetual challenge to display to the utmost its crafty qualities. It might not have been impossible to mold these people to habits and purposes having regard for ends not purely selfish, and for means not largely unscrupulous. Neither natives nor Spaniards concerned themselves about that. There was no incentive to the Chinese to have any object in life here, other than to make all the money or acquire all the property they could. They might naturally have made the most of their opportunities in any case, but here no inducement was put forward to make them honest or straightforward, and having one object in mind, the checks that restrain dealings in China not being imposed here they indulged their propensities unbridled.

While exceptions frequently appear, the rule supposed to guide Chinese conduct is to get money by any means. They became long ago notorious as adulterants of things to eat, drink, and wear. Philippine exports came under general suspicion when they passed through Chinese hands. They cheated in weight as well as in quality, and did everything possible to cast discredit on commerce. Yet, in spite of these tendencies and practices, and of native jealousy, hatred, and contempt for them, when at one time they were driven out, the Governor of the islands felt obliged to arrange for their return, because he found that business suffered by their absence. They were, and they continue to be, the vehicle of communication between the import and export houses on one hand and the consumer and producer on the other.

Chinese shopkeeping is not a business of competition among themselves. They will resort to every means to run out natives, but will not cut prices against each other. A wholesaler may thus send to every Chinese shopkeeper in a town goods to be sold at a certain price, and there will be no deviation from it. They have no bargains to offer, nor do they seek to induce trade otherwise. If consumers want their goods, their price must be paid. Since generally their thrift enabled them to lend money on land and products, they got the whip hand at almost all of the important trade centres. Country peddling also fell almost wholly to them. Natives formerly had the shops, but they never took to the migratory life and the burdensome toil of peddlers, so that in occupying this field the Chinese found chances for which the natives would never trouble themselves to look and helped their compatriots in the towns to reduce the demands upon native shops.

Having always in mind their one object in coming here, lack of scruple in gaining that object did not stop at imposing light weight, impure goods and top prices on those to whom they sold. Those from whom they bought received almost as little consideration. Wholesalers have always had to allow in their calculations for failures among merchants. Chinese make no half-way work in this line. When bankrupt assets run as high as 10 per cent., wholesalers count themselves lucky. Bankrupts have not always waited for inventories to be figured out. That process and its result being of interest to others rather than to themselves, they have frequently reached the China Coast before its completion, and sometimes before creditors became aware that it would be necessary. No means of identification or police methods were discovered to prevent hasty departures, or to detain, overhaul, or extradite Chinese who chose to round out their fortunes and terminate their foreign residence in this way. The petition of the Spanish Governor, after the Chinese massacre and expulsion, for the return of merchants from that country was granted upon an arrangement that involved the favored nation clause, and carried with it the privilege for Chinese merchants to go and come without question, thus adding to the other difficulties of restraining delinquents and bankrupts from seeking safe refuge out of the country when so inclined.

Tendencies and practices which lift Chinese immigrants here out of the coolie class and make of them shopmen, peddlers, merchants, money lenders, plantation factors, and schemers in commercial fraud level opposition particularly against the merchant class. It is barely possible that, if a way could be devised to confine Chinese immigrants to work in the fields and mines, the opposition would become less pronounced. Efforts in other years directed to that end proved futile, perhaps because of slack administration, or perhaps because it did not suit the corrupting and selfish plans of the officials to heed native prejudices. A contract system has been proposed whereby immigrants may come in by cargoes for specific purposes, contractors furnishing bonds for their delivery or return on demand. Since any such arrangement would virtually adopt for the islands the contract labor system, those who have to do with government would have to consider it not only with reference to existing conditions, and in view of the native hostility to Chinese immigration, but also mindful of the possible political development of the islands and of the prospect that the time may not be distant when the Constitution will follow the flag and the same laws become applicable both to the United States and the Philippines.

In spite of appearances, it would be rash to conclude that Filipinos may not become equal to furnishing the labor of the islands. As a matter of experience they have found themselves forced to do the drudgery when Chinese, who came here for that purpose, stepped out from the coolie class and left no substitutes to take up the tasks thus abandoned. Immigration laws heretofore have been such as to encourage native indolence, for the Chinese labor supply has never gone long without replenishment. It would seem that the lesson which conditions have taught should now be well learned. The widespread hostility to the Chinese certainly shows that it has not been lost. Just now the native mind is optimistic. It believes that new conditions of government will bring prosperity, in which labor will share. The prospect of getting better returns for work than was formerly possible is thus held out as an incentive to make such returns contribute to the welfare and comfort of those who are or will be fully identified with the islands, who will own no allegiance except to the flag that flies over them.

It will not be confessed that trouble heretofore has been because the natives could not work. When immigration had official backing and the returns of labor fell to the Chinese level, a feeling prevailed that the combination was too strong to make it worth while to fight it. So discontent was vented in hate, with murder as a frequent incident. Occasionally communities united to keep out the Chinese and succeeded. The pueblo of Taal, in Batangas Province, furnishes a case in point. All industry and business there are in native hands, much to the satisfaction of the people. This was accomplished at the cost of Chinese lives, and now one of that race would as soon think of going voluntarily to Taal as to the headsman.

Custom at this port has left in native hands the work of loading and discharging ships, than which there is no heavier work in the islands. Only natives may drive passenger vehicles in Manila, showing again what persistence in custom may do. On the other hand, the Chinese generally are the carpenters, the boilermakers, the mechanics, and the small tradesmen. Whether or not they are superior servants, they seem to be preferred as cooks. The army has found them faithful, submissive, and fearless as litter bearers, when natives could not be trusted for that work. This presents both sides of an agitation that is already exciting wide interest, and which threatens to increase as plans mature for the development of the islands. There can be no use in figuring in this connection upon reformatory methods that will apply to Chinese habits or aspirations. No influences yet operative can be expected to make of the Chinese either Americans or Filipinos in thought or action. They are after the dollar in order that they may take it back home and enjoy it there. Whether from lack of faith in the old rule, from popular hostility, or from a habit of thought in relation to affairs Philippine, inducing them to regard it as a field for temporary plunder, the Chinese have not yet been disposed to identify themselves with local life as they have in Singapore. The new rule may change that attitude, and admission is already urged as if such was the expectation. Since no chances in respect to permanency of abode and of interest need be taken, however, with the natives, it may be regarded as highly probable that the policy of exclusion will be continued until the natives shall have had a fair chance to show if they can supply the required labor, and that immigration, which has so far only corroded and sterilized the wealth of the islands, will not be permitted while labor resources otherwise remain unexhausted.

FREDERICK W. EDDY.

Italy and Trained Nurses.

"DID you ever hear," said a trained nurse the other day, "of the difficulties attending the initiation of trained nursing in Italy? They are just starting it over there. A certain high and mighty Princess in Naples, who has been caught by the fever of women's work for women, having observed the beneficent work of training schools in other countries, decided that she would start one there, hoping thus both to improve the care of the sick and to afford an avenue in which educated but impecunious young Italian women might secure a livelihood. So the Opesdale Clinico was opened, and Grace Baxter, a graduate of the Johns Hopkins Hospital is now carefully engineering her first class through the many perils that lie in wait for the feet of innocent Italian girls cast into the wilds of professional life. In the first place, not one of them can remain in the ward unchaperoned. Miss Baxter has to chaperon them whenever they are on duty. And during the year she has had to deal with two well-developed and dangerous cases of flirtation between nurses and doctors.

"Just think of it! Two!"

And the trained nurse raised her eyelids as if to signify that this was an excessive number.

"But it might have proved an infectious disease, you know," she continued, gravely, "if it hadn't been taken in time. Anyway, when the Director heard of it, he acted as though the entire institution had been disgraced. It was all Miss Baxter could do to prevent him discharging the whole staff of internes, twelve in number, for the fault of the two involved. As for the poor girls, she only saved them by keeping them out of sight for days, and they had to take lowest rank for months after. The nurses are debarred from doing night work in the wards at all, owing to 'les convenances.' In private houses, unless they are married women, they will nurse women only. And the Princess is organizing a system by which the nurse will be watched over and only permitted to accept cases after the society has explored the ground. Still, there seems to be a demand for the new departure, for calls for nurses have come in all the year. The students, however, have been allowed to take cases only in a certain school, of which the Princess is President, and in the families of relatives, and in every case Miss Baxter had to oversee their work.

"In fact, the new institution was shaken to its very foundations by the flirtations. Dear me! Wonder what they'd do in America?"

Parliamentary Amenities.

BRITISH parliamentarians have a roundabout way of "passing the lie," as we call it in this country, that makes the occasional brutalities of our Congressional ways seem more brutal. This, for instance, from a recent debate in the House of Lords is rather fetching as an example of how to do the thing politely:

The Marquis of Salisbury—Where did the noble lord get that from?

Earl Spencer—I have heard it stated more than once that Germany did not regard Manchuria as being within the agreement.

The Marquis of Salisbury—Many things are stated.

Earl Spencer—Well, I shall be glad to hear that it is not so. The noble Marquis will correct me if I am wrong.

The Marquis of Salisbury—I do not think that it is competent for the noble Earl to state things of which he has no proof on the ground that it will procure either an affirmation or a contradiction from us. That is hardly correct, and the words as they fell from the mouth of the noble Earl do not correspond with any facts of which I have knowledge.

And here, for the benefit of budding Congressmen, is the way they do it in the House of Commons. Could anything be neater?

Mr. Chamberlain—It is the Colonial Secretary who is bringing forward this vote, and is responsible for it. I most certainly believe a very large amount will be got back.

Sir W. Harcourt—The right honorable gentleman has been good enough to tell us that he is an optimist; an optimist will believe anything.

Mr. Chamberlain—A pessimist will not believe even the truth.

A Japanese Personal.

The development among the Japanese of the prosaic spirit fostered by the wholesale adoption of the methods of Occidental civilization has not yet wholly supplanted the old-time romanticism associated with the land of the chrysanthemum and the cherry blossom groves, to judge from the following clipped from the "personal" column of the Anazawa-Shembum of Tokio:

"I am a beautiful woman. My abundant, undulating hair envelops me as a cloud. Supple as a willow is my waist. Soft and brilliant is my visage as the satin of the flowers. I am endowed with wealth sufficient to saunter through life hand in hand with my beloved. Were I to meet a gracious lord, kindly, intelligent, well educated, and of good taste, I would unite myself with him for life and later share with him the pleasure of being laid to rest eternal in a tomb of pink marble."

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

No Russian "Missionaries" in China.

A recent number of La Revue Blanche contains an elaborate article on the work of Christian missions in China, by M. Alexandre Ular, in which the writer makes the surprising statement that there are no missionaries of the Russian Orthodox Church in China; that is, not according to the Western definition of the word "missionary." He says that the Chinese call the missionaries Tchouan-hsi-tziao-chi, which means "savants who propagate the doctrine of the West," which in no wise applies to Russian missionaries, for Russia is not a Western power in the eyes of the Chinese, but their northern neighbor, and she knows Chinese civilization too well to attempt to act on the popular mind by means of doctrines which are alien to their habits of thought. He points out that the Russian missions in Peking resemble in no way those of the other powers, constituting merely the Legation of the Orthodox Pope at the Court of the Son of Heaven as the spiritual head of the Chinese nation. The members of the mission spend their time and resources not in religious propaganda, but in the publication of linguistic and scientific books. Moreover, the Russians very adroitly utilize the rivalry existing between the Christian sects in China in their own interests, pointing out that Protestantism and Catholicism are both schismatic, and that their doctrines are "doctrines of the West" and are worthless.

M. Ular maintains that the Catholic missions have prospered more than the Protestant for the reason that the former have recognized Buddhist prejudices and have so presented their religion as to appeal to the intelligence and imagination of the native, assimilating Buddhist symbolism in their worship to such an extent that the Catholic churches seem with all their figures of saints to have descended from a Chinese pantheon.

The writer goes on to say that conversion is entirely confined to acceptance of this particular form of worship, for as to the moral doctrines of Christianity the Chinaman's first question is as to their practical utility, and he accepts only such as he finds serviceable. But to join a Christian community is to become a member of a secret society, which is contrary to the law, and for this disadvantage compensation must be given. The compensation consists in financial assistance, and the "unjust protection" given to converts by the foreign legations. This shows why so many poor, so many bankrupts, so many individuals of bad reputation allow themselves to be converted, and, in spite of themselves, the missionaries become the recognized heads of associations which have rather an economic than a religious character, and they themselves gradually tend to become business men. From this point to that of exploiter, says M. Ular, there is but a step, and the association very easily assumes the aspect of a band of conspirators and, before average Chinese respectable opinion, of a band of criminals. Russia, it is pointed out, has none of these incumbrances to her policy in China, and hence, when dealing directly with the Chinese Government, is able to outgeneral the other powers, whose diplomatic hands are tied by the missions.

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Financial Condition of France.

The incongruity offered by the fact that, although France is one of the wealthiest countries in the world, if not the wealthiest in Europe, its Government remains among the poorest, is a subject which is just now agitating certain French political economists, with the probable results that an elaborate plan of fiscal reform will be agitated in the Chambers next Winter. The causes of the poverty of the State are obvious to every one who has given the matter any consideration. Many of the forms of taxation have been in operation for more than a century, while the difference between their returns on paper and the actual revenue has constantly widened. For the six months ended June 30 the revenue was nearly $13,000,000 under what it was for the same period last year, and about $9,000,000 below the estimate. When it is considered that the budget framed in the early part of the year showed a surplus of barely $80,000 on a total of $710,920,000, the seriousness of the decline is understood. In the meantime the hands of the Government are tied, for the national debt and pensions take yearly $250,000,000, the army and navy $200,000,000, so that some $450,000,000 must be provided before a sou can be devoted to education, public works, the furtherance of trade, or other interests of general public importance.

The debt of France is now $6,000,000,000, and this stupendous sum will continue to augment, under prevailing conditions, until the middle of the century, when all the railways now operated privately will revert to the State. That the growing debt has never troubled the French people is said to be owing to the constant accumulation of private wealth, but now certain legislators have been aroused to the fact that half a century is a long time to wait, and that the debt will soon grow out of all proportions to the expected returns beginning in [illegible]. Besides the illusive forms of taxation of ancient date, the existing taxation is believed to be at fault, in principle and mode of administration, while the tariff [illegible] foreign [illegible] and eats into the very core of national wealth; so that unless these barriers be raised, the State, apart from the people, will grow poorer and poorer.

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Belgian Army Reform.

The Belgian Army Reform bill, to which attention has from time to time been called in these columns, has now been published in full. As has already been stated, the principle of enforced personal service, reported on favorably by the mixed commission, has been shelved. The commission proposed to overcome the annual shrinkage due to reduction of the time of service by raising the annual contingent from 13,000 men to 18,000. The bill, on the contrary, maintains the contingent on its present footing, and relies upon volunteers, to whom special inducements will be offered to enlist. Volunteers are divided into four classes: Those who choose the military profession, those who volunteer to draw for the contingent, those who offer themselves as substitutes, and the "volontaires avec prime," whose condition entitles them to special remuneration. In respect to pay they are placed on the same footing as regulars, the rate averaging from 30 francs to 35 francs per month, subordinate officers receiving from 40 francs to 50 francs.

Conscription is to be regulated as follows: If the number of volunteers exceeds 3 per cent. of the total number inscribed, the surplus is to be deducted from the contingent. If in any district the number so to be deducted equals or surpasses the total contingent, drawing by lot is altogether discarded. Thus, if out of a total of 60,000 militia to be raised by conscription, 1,800 volunteers present themselves, all volunteers beyond that figure take the place of a corresponding number of regulars.

The term of service has been reduced as follows: For infantry, 20 months, instead of 28 months, as at present, with one month's recall during the third and fourth years; for cavalry and artillery, 36 months, instead of four years, as at present; engineers, 28 months, and fortress artillery, 22 months, instead of four and three years, respectively.

In spite of the agitation of the press against the bill, it is expected that it will become a law without any radical changes.

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M. Cambon on the French in America.

Among the speakers at the annual dinner of the Alliance Française in Paris the other day was M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador to the United States. The Alliance Française, which has branches in many foreign countries and a very important one in the United States, is a society for the preservation and spread of the French language and French culture abroad. M. Cambon gave an account of his visit two months ago to the Mississippi Valley and the region of the great lakes, which he said were not merely discovered but colonized and peopled by Frenchmen. He was received, he said, with something like affection by the descendants of the early settlers, for he was the first French Ambassador who had visited them. Enough was not, perhaps, done formerly to maintain the remote union between France and these former Frenchmen. In the last century the French Government and society were indifferent to the lot of their American countrymen, and he himself when at college was taught the history of the conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards and of India by the English, but heard not a word of the exploits of Father Marquette or Cadillac in Western America. It was well now, he said, to take pride in the share of France in the ethnic formation of the American Nation. It had the qualities not of one race, but of all the races, which went from all parts of old Europe to conquer the New World. France was one of the elements of this new nation, whose destinies were beginning, and her spirit should remain one of the factors of this new Commonwealth, whose energies seemed to be on a level with its fortune. He added that probably one reason of French forgetfulness on this point was the lamentable issue of the attempt, made just as the Revolution was beginning, to plant a French settlement in Ohio. The Scioto Land Company, through mismanagement and fraud, came to a pitiful end.

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The Indian Income Tax.

The recent increase in the British income tax, and the probability that it will be still further augmented next year unless peace is made to prevail in South Africa, have drawn attention to the Indian income tax, which has remained unchanged since April 1, 1886, when the act imposing an income tax was passed. It was a measure which took the place of various local acts under which annual licenses were required for the exercise of trades, dealings, or industries. The proceeds of the tax have increased steadily from year to year at an average rate of 3 per cent. annually. Persons with annual incomes of less than 500 rupees—and these form the vast bulk of the population—are exempt. The number of assessees has increased since the tax first came into operation from 354,594 to 482,482—a growth of [illegible] per cent. in fourteen years. Nearly [illegible] per cent. of the total amount collected in 1899-1900—£1,[illegible]—was derived from salaries and pensions of persons in the service of the State. Profits of companies yield under 1 per cent. of the total. The companies are mainly banking, cotton spinning and weaving, and trading corporations. Of the miscellaneous classes under which individual incomes are grouped, that of money lenders and changers contributes by far the largest proportion. Political economists believe that the figures only illustrate too clearly the economic backwardness of the Indian population. The incidence of the tax per head is highest in Bombay and Burma, the commercial communities of Bombay and Rangoon contributing a relatively high proportion of the provincial collections.

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Scheme "to Work" Spanish Colonies.

The fact that Germany has secured from the Madrid Government the right of pre-emption of Fernando Po, in the Gulf of Guinea, West Africa, was announced in these columns July 28. Agitation of the affair in Madrid revealed the existence of open negotiations carried on between the Spanish Government and Belgian, German, and Spanish companies for contracts giving the companies interested exclusive rights, during sixty years, to administer and work all the Spanish colonies and territories in the Gulf of Guinea, including Fernando Po, also the Gold Coast Colony, in consideration of a small annual stipend. It is not positively known whether the Government was ready to make the concessions asked for, but the very existence of the negotiations has been sufficient to cause the Barcelona and Madrid anti-Government sheets to make much of the affair.

El Diluvio of Barcelona says that the great Bilboa firm of Aznar, to which recent reference was made in these columns, in connection with the extensive mining industry of Bilboa, is the real promoter of the scheme, of which only one-third of the capital is to be Spanish, and it challenges the parties interested to deny that some of the most prominent Liberal and Conservative statesmen are to be members of the Board of the West African Company.

This and similar utterances have caused the Government to declare through its semi-official press that it does not contemplate any temporary cession of the rights of sovereignty to any companies, even Spanish, and in any case that it would never do so to foreigners. The Government, moreover, announces that it has plans of its own for the colonization of its West African possessions, and for promoting its trade and public works. But nothing will be done until the mission recently sent out to survey and report on the colonies in question has accomplished its work.

The Government, however, has just increased in the budget for 1902 the credits granted for Fernando Po from $105,000 to $315,000, which is said to be incumbent upon it owing to the recent agreement with Germany.

◆

France and Morocco.

The information by way of Paris presented in these columns a week ago, to the effect that the Sultan of Morocco had removed Kaid Mehedi el Menebhi from the post of Minister of War and had appointed Abslam Zemrani in his place, is somewhat qualified by mail advices from Tangier. It will be recalled that El Menebhi, while in England as the head of the Moorish embassy, was said to have exceeded his orders in the amount of arms and munitions of war purchased from British firms. The French Foreign Office asked the Sultan for an explanation, and the reply came that El Menebhi had been removed from his post. The sudden recall of El Menebhi from Berlin, whither the embassy had proceeded, and the fact that no retinue from the Sultan was waiting to receive him on his return to Marakesh lent color to the tale of his disgrace and satisfied the French Foreign Office. But it is now learned from Tangier that El Menebhi was recalled because the Sultan was anxious to learn the contents of autograph letters addressed to him by King Edward and the Kaiser of Germany, and that the appointment of Abslam Zemrani to the War Office was simply due to the fact that it was necessary to have an efficient official in office who could execute the plans which El Menebhi himself had conceived while in London and Berlin, while the fact that the Sultan had no officials waiting to receive him at Marakesh is said to be due to his unexpected arrival. But it seems that the Sultan himself hastened to Marakesh as soon as he heard of El Menebhi's arrival there. All things considered, it is believed in Tangier that the Sultan has received satisfactory guarantees from Great Britain and Germany that those nations will intervene should France attempt any high-handed methods in regard to Morocco.

In the meantime the French Foreign Office is imparting to the Paris press more and more details of the alleged agreement entered into between France and Morocco. Le Gaulois, which declares that it is in a position to state the exact import of the arrangements, describes the terms of the convention as follows:

1. The recognition by the Shereefian Court of accomplished facts in Southern Algeria; 2. The organization of a special police for frontier incidents; 3. Abandonment of the Sahara by Morocco; 4. Early opening of new regions to French trade; 5. Access to the French oasis on the west side by the organization at Maghzen of the new tribes ceded to France; 6. The possibility of actively pushing forward the construction of the southwestern railway under conditions which will diminish the expense of the budget.

Says Le Temps, the recognized organ of the Foreign Office: "The pourparlers have had favorable results. Arrangements have been adopted by common accord to settle the application to the southwestern borders of Algeria of the [illegible] formulated in the treaty of 1845, which still governs the relations between the two countries. M. Delcassé, assisted by the French Minister to Morocco and with the help of the Governor General of Algiers, has succeeded in establishing with the Moorish mission, to the satisfaction of both parties, a friendly understanding calculated to hasten for the advantage of both countries the complete pacification of the regions bordering on our possessions in the Algerian hinterland."

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For an Ethnographic Survey of India.

The ethnographic survey which the Government of India has in contemplation will be carried out according to the plans suggested by Sir Michael Foster on behalf of the British Association: 1. Ethnography, or the systematic description of the history, structure, traditions, and religious and social usages of the various races, tribes, and castes in India. 2. Anthropometry, or measurements, directed to determining the physical types characteristic of particular groups, and 3, Photography of typical individuals, and, if possible, of archaic industries.

It is believed by scientists that the investigation of the physical and sociological characters of the various races and tribes would greatly contribute to a sound classification of them, and special attention has been drawn to the Bhils, Gonds, and other jungle races of the central mountain districts, to the Naji and other cognate races on the Assam and Burma frontiers, and to the vagrant and criminal tribes of Northern Central India. Physical measurements are expected to throw light on the origin of the Dravidian tribes and of the Rajputs and Jats, and their relation with Scythian races. There is no doubt either that photographic reproductions of types will form a most valuable and interesting gallery.

The Census Commissioner, Mr. Risley, has been intrusted with the general direction of the scheme, and local Superintendents of Ethnography are being appointed to enter into correspondence with Government officers and other persons possessing special knowledge, and these inquiries are to be supplemented from reports, books, &c.

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Punitive Expedition to the Upper Congo.

It is reported from Brussels that the Congo Free State authorities are making elaborate military preparations in the district of the Upper Congo to bring into submission the rebel tribe of Batatelas, who, notwithstanding repeated assurances of their final pacification, continue to give trouble to the trading posts situated in that region. It seems that the matter, which a few months ago had assumed serious proportions, was allowed to develop without the fact being published in Brussels, as it was feared that it might add an embarrassing element to the negotiations then going on between the King of the Belgians and the Parliament in regard to the future status of the Free State.

It now appears that for the last six months a force of 1,000 rebels, which has been constantly augmenting, has been at large and almost unchecked by the authorities. These rebels, who belong to the same tribe which gave the ill-fated Baron Dhanis so much trouble, have gradually moved southward, and at present occupy strong positions in the mountains bordering Lake Kassali, where by terrorizing the surrounding country they continue to make frequent allies. The punitive expedition which will be sent against them toward the end of the present month will be commanded by Major Malfeyt, who for several weeks has been on the defensive with 700 men at the confluence of the Congo and Lakiga. His second in command, Capt. Savaes, with 150 men, has taken up his position at the junction of the Lualaba with the main stream, while Major Vandenbroeck, with 200 men, has been ordered to hold himself in readiness at Kilwa, on Lake Moero. Smaller detachments will flank these outposts as soon as the order to advance is given, so as to make possible an enveloping movement which shall cut off a retreat either north or south, in the latter case preventing the enemy from passing into British territory.

Kitchen Outfits of Sovereigns.

There is, figuratively speaking, a great scouring of pots and pans in the kitchen of the palace at St. Petersburg, in preparation for the festivities incidental to the christening of the latest addition to the family of the Czar. The imperial kitchen is fitted up with great sumptuousness. The walls and ceiling are of black marble, richly decorated. The state cooking utensils are of solid gold. They date back to the time of the Empress Catherine, and are estimated to be worth $50,000. Several of the small saucepans are valued at [illegible]. No fewer than 267 cooks and scullions are employed. The chef's salary is $10,000 a year; ten other cooks receive from $5,000 to $6,000 annually.

After the Czar's the most luxurious court in Europe is that of Spain. The "batterie de cuisine," which is very ancient, is valued at no less than $60,000.

But all this sinks into insignificance in comparison with the kitchen of the Shah of Persia, at Teheran. There the very caldrons are of gold, and the dishes on which the viands are borne to the royal table are of gold set with precious stones. The outfit of the kitchen is said to be worth $1,000,000.

At the Church.

Young Woman—I see a man in the crowd waving a handkerchief. The bride must be coming.

Young man—[illegible]

FROM THE CURRENT MAGAZINES.

Byron's Grave at Hucknall Torkard.

Beneath the smoke-bedarkened air,
Amid a squalid village bare,
In this mean church does Byron sleep
The everlasting slumber deep;
To this lone undistinguished tomb
They brought the famous dead, for whom
The storied minster found no room.

Voices august have given since then
Their music to the sons of men,
But none has reached his giant fame,
None blanched the splendor of his name.
The valley with its beauty meek
Yearns upward to the soaring peak,
The river in the drowsy plain
Sighs for the tumult of the main,
The minds that honeyed numbers cloy
May hunger for more strenuous joy,
And with a swift impatience turn
To Byron's grandeur, sad and stern.

Insist on the false notes, the flaws,
The careless scorn of rhythmic laws,
The halting phrase, the gaudy word,
The discords and redundance heard,
The callous flippancies that brood
In some fine fancy's neighborhood;
Remember, still, the lines that flow
As clear as light, as pure as snow,
The vivid thought who runs may read,
The teeming power, the stately speed,
The sealike swell, the strength and fire
That brace when tones more polished tire,
The vigor that uplifted flew
Like a bold eagle toward the blue,
The clarion that through Europe rang,
When Freedom's haughtiest minstrels sang,
The hero's dream, the soldier's death,
The unfinished words of failing breath,
The suffering, the self-tortured pride
That left the world when Byron died.
—JOSEPH TRUMAN in The Spectator.

Transmission of Sound.

From Chambers's Journal.

A striking example of the magical effects capable of being produced by any one conversant with the laws of sound was shown by the late Prof. Tyndall, in one of his lectures. He placed on the floor of the room an ordinary guitar. No one was near, and yet some unseen hand drew sweet music from it, so that all could hear. The guitar was replaced by a harp with the same result. A wooden tray was then substituted, and even from that issued mysterious harmonies. The marvelous effect was simply due to the sound-conducting quality of wood. In a room beneath, and separated by two floors, was a piano, and connecting the rooms was a tin tube containing a deal rod, the end of which emerged from the floor. The rod was clasped by rubber bands so as to close the tube, and the lower end of the rod then rested on the sound-board of the piano. As the guitar rested upon the upper end of the rod, the sounds were reproduced from the piano, and when the sound-board of the harp was placed on the rod it seemed as though the actual notes of the harp were heard, the notes of the piano being so like those of the harp. As the professor said: "An uneducated person might well believe that witchcraft was used in the production of this music," and it is certainly more than probable that if he had done the same thing publicly in an earlier age, he would either have been reverenced as possessing supernatural powers or have been burned as a sorcerer!

Early Trade Between America and China.

From The National Geographical Magazine.

America's relations with China have always been to her cridit. Whether we consider the pioneer methods of our merchants and missionaries of a century ago or the work of our diplomatists and Generals today, our Government has little or nothing of which to be ashamed and much of which to be justly proud.

The records of relations begin with the report of Major Shaw, the clever supercargo of the ship Empress of China, which, loaded with ginseng, sailed from New York Harbor for Canton on Washington's Birthday, 1784, and returned on May 11, 1785, with a cargo of tea. The Secretary of State was then John Jay, who, like his successor, John Hay, was an honored advocate of the legitimate development of American interests. Major Shaw reported to him, and he submitted the report to Congress, which immediately resolved "That Congress feels a peculiar satisfaction in the successful issue of this first effort of the citizens of America to establish a direct trade with China, which does so much honor to its undertakers and conductors."

In the year 1832-3 there were sixty American ships at Canton, and our trade was even then valued at nearly $17,000,000 per annum. The first American missionary was Robert Morrison, a man of great learning and ability, who arrived in China in 1807.

American Railways and High Speed.

From The Engineering Magazine.

Step by step the present engine has been raised from 500 horse power to 1,500 horse power, and more in some cases, but not by means of startling novelties of any kind. The chief improvement has been secured through increasing the boiler power from 150 pounds per square inch, which was a maximum fifteen years ago, to 200 pounds as a rule and 225 pounds per square inch in some engines; but the steam-distributing details remain just where they were fifteen years ago, with some modifications in dimensions—none whatever in application. I believe that the cylindrical, corrugated firebox recently introduced by Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt has great possibilities in the direction of still higher pressure, and in that direction is an advance; but higher pressures alone will not increase average railway speed 20 per cent., and at least that is demanded.

The greatest stumbling block is the line itself, as it exists on most American railways, and it seems hopeless to expect any improvement until the roadbeds of the railways of the United States are constructed for high speed. There is no object in building high-powered locomotives to drag trains up steep hills and around short curves, or upon gradients more or less heavy, by brute force. That is merely burning the candle at both ends, for it increases the expense of maintenance without correspondingly improving the service. High speed as obtained at present is costly—exceedingly so—and railway managers are well aware of it.

Housekeeping. A. D. 4000.

H. G. Wells in The Fortnightly Review.

In many houses there are still the offensive duties of filling lamps and blacking boots to be done. Our coming house, however, will have no lamps, and, as for the boots, really intelligent people will feel the essential ugliness of wearing the evidence of constant manual toil upon their persons. They will wear sorts of shoes and boots that can be cleaned by wiping in a minute or so. Take now the bedroom work. The lack of ingenuity in sanitary fittings at present forbids the obvious convenience of hot and cold water supply to the bedroom, and there is a mighty fetching and carrying of water and slops to be got through daily, but all that will cease. Every bedroom will have its own bath-dressing room which one will use and leave without the slightest disarrangement. This, so far as "up stairs" goes, really only leaves bedmaking to be done, and a bed does not take five minutes to make. Down stairs a vast amount of needless labor at present arises out of table wear. "Washing up" consists of a tedious cleansing and wiping of each table utensil in turn, whereas it should be possible to immerse all dirty table wear in a suitable solvent for a few minutes and then run that off for the articles to dry. The application of solvents to window cleaning also would be a possible thing but for the primitive construction of our windows, which prevents anything but a painful rub, rub, rub, with the leather. A friend of mine in domestic service tells me that this rubbing is to get the window dry, and this seems to be the general impression, but I think it incorrect. The water is not an adequate solvent and enough cannot be used under existing conditions. Consequently, if the window is cleaned and left wet, it dries in drops, and these drops contain dirt in solution which remain as spots. But water containing a suitable solvent could be made to run quite simply down a window for a few minutes from pinholes in a pipe above into a groove below, and this could be followed by pure rain water for an equal time, and in this way the whole window cleaining in the house could, I imagine, be reduced to the business of turning on a tap.

Dangers of Alcoholism.

From The Westminster Review.

It is needless to enter into details as to the consequences entailed by overindulgence in the use of alcohol. Most of us are familiar with cases of ruined lives and wretched homes as the result of the fatal habit, and in these days of high pressure living it is becoming more and more common. Mental worry, overwork, ill-health, want of sufficient nourishment and clothing, tend to swell the numbers of chronic alcoholists, and the habit so easily acquired is extremely difficult to relinquish.

The real danger to the race, however, lies in the fact that the great majority of inebriates need no incentive to acquire the habit; they are born with the tendency, and it is to this cause chiefly that we must ascribe the increase in the number of deaths from chronic alcoholism during the last twenty-three years. A reference to the table of statistics shows that in 1875 27 persons in 1,000,000 died as the result of chronic alcoholism; in 1898 these figures had more than doubled themselves, the number then being returned as 65 per 1,000,000 of population.

The following quotations point to the conclusion arrived at by some of the most eminent men of the day:

"Heredity as a causation is estimated to be present in nearly 60 per cent. of all cases of chronic alcoholism."

"Sur 97 enfants nés de parents alcooliques 14 seulement etaient sains."

"There are not a few human beings so saturated with the taint of alcoholic heredity that they could as soon 'turn back a flowing river from the sea' as arrest the march of an attack of alcoholism."

Much that has been said respecting insanity applies equally to inebriety. Both belong to the group of diseases of the nervous system, showing a marked tendency to degeneration, and both are liable to be transmitted hereditarily.

Dust Motes.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

We have certain means of examining and testing the actual dust motes that hang above us. The readiest of these are perhaps the showers of rain which wash the sky or the flakes of snow which, slowly falling, carry down the dust from great heights. By these agents careful and accurate analyses have been made times out of number of the dust which has gone heavenward, and which has proved to be organic as well as inorganic; but to deal adequately with the results obtained would need a separate article.

We have, however, to recognize that by no means all the dust has come from below. Some, and not a little, hails from no man knows where, except that it must be from the void of space. Thus, it may be supposed to have come from other worlds destroyed, or, if we like to think it, from worlds that were never formed. There is not only no doubt of this, but there have been very plausible calculations made as to the actual amount of cosmic débris that from this source alone comes into our atmosphere. Thus, one of our greatest authorities has arrived at the conclusion that it is approximately not greatly less than 100 tons or greatly more than 1,000 tons in the course of every day. This quantity, large in the abstract, may appear, after all, to be relatively small, and we have to look to our own earth and the forces which reside within it as the main source from which our great dust atmosphere, as we must regard it, comes.

And in truth the air does comprise a great dust atmosphere all its own. This has been made patent to all scientific explorers of the air. But results become far more remarkable and instructive when gathered far away from the reach of land. As one example of such a result we may cite that obtained by Prof. Piazzi Smyth, whose observing station was the lofty peak of Teneriffe, standing far out in midocean. This accurate observer records having seen, from high up the mountain, strata of dust rising to an altitude of over a mile, and extending to the limits of the visible horizon; sometimes, moreover, so dense as to hide the neighboring island mountain, the peak alone of which was seen standing out of what was virtually a dust ocean. Perhaps it is not altogether a welcome thought, and yet one that we must recognize, that even in our proverbially purest air—that which lies over the broad ocean—there is to be found this enormous admixture of what we have to regard simply as foreign matter.

The Sultan's Palace.

From The National Review.

Few men have ever entered within the inner palace precincts of the Sultan of Morocco, for there the women reign supreme. It is known, however, that there are beautiful courtyards and rooms, with floors and walls of mosaics of tiles, with ceilings of gorgeously painted and carved wood, and arches that are marvels of delicate plaster work. Yet the discomfort must be intense. No fireplaces, practically no drainage, draughts everywhere, and even the attractive tanks and fountains must look cold and damp in Winter. There is an appearance of mystery over all the great palaces, with their tall windowless walls inclosing acre upon acre of courtyard and garden and palace; walls that are topped here and there by the iridescent green tiles of a roof, by some rich mosque tower, or by the straight tall stems of the cypress. Now and again a European Minister and his suite are shown the great neglected gardens, the paths roofed with broken trellis hung with vines—wildernesses of orange and olive and pomegranate trees. The whole is rank with weeds, but everywhere there is water, and in their way they are beautiful gardens indeed. Scattered about, almost hidden in the dense vegetation, are little buildings, often consisting of only a portico and one room, rich in tiles and painted ceilings, and often marvels of native art. Here sometimes the Sultan sits to receive the representatives of the powers, reclining cross-legged upon a sofa—a white figure surrounded with its Oriental setting—while at his side stands his Vizier. The European diplomat, in his uniform of gold lace, attended by his military and civil staff, forms a strange contrast, and on one occasion the writer noticed that his Shereefian Majesty was much more interested in the busby of an officer of the Queen's Company of Grenadier Guards than in the conversation.

For England.

Of all great deaths on English ground, thine most,
Simon de Montford, doth my spirit stir.
Thou fought'st for England, and thou died'st for her,
Thyself of other race, from outland cast.
Law's mandatory and Freedom's, thou thy host
Didst hurl against sceptred law-breaker;
Nor didst thou blench when Fate in plume and spur
On Evesham field swept like a hungry ghost.
Then for their lives thou bad'st thy nobles fly.
"Thou dying, we would not live," they made reply,
And dauntless round thy dauntlessness were mown.
And thou, with wrath that hewed its way on high,
Fell'st fighting the steep fight of Liberty,
In a crashing forest of the foe, alone.
—WILLIAM WATSON in The Atlantic.

Gulls and Turbots.

From The Contemporary Review.

The cod, pollock, whiting, turbot, brill, and all the flat fishes, and many more of these, with the pilchards and herrings, in the first stages, live in the surface of the sea, and most of the sea birds, especially the gulls, are ceaselessly preying upon them when in this helpless state, as nothing is easier than for these birds to pick up fish not larger than rice grains. On asking the fisher folk in the Spring months of the year why the gulls are so constantly dipping their beaks into the sea, they will tell us they are after bait, (young fish,) but without really thinking of the final results of these ceaseless activities.

To illustrate the destruction of these innocents, let me give a case or two such as are yearly happening off the coasts of Cornwall and Devon. In these waters, as the Spring advances, turbots leave the outer depths of the channel and move toward the land for the purpose of spawning. This interesting work is generally accomplished within the limits of some three, four, or five miles of the shore, the females shedding from five to fifteen million eggs, so that it must be at once seen that, as the turbot is one of the most productive of creatures, it ought to be one of the most plentiful fishes on the coasts. But note what follows.

By July young turbots, about half an inch in diameter, may be found in the surface of the sea, making their first journey toward the land. This effort takes them a month or six weeks to accomplish, their home being, for the first twelve months of life, on the sea bottom, within a hundred yards of the shore. But the crossing of this strip of sea leaves fearful results to these little ones. The destruction of Napoleon's hosts fleeing from their enemies across the frozen steppes of Russia will not compare with the yearly losses sustained by those innocents from the horrid beaks of these birds. History tells us the remnant left of the former was about one in a hundred of that wretched army, whereas I question if of the latter there are left as much as one in a million of these valuable creatures.

Aftermath.

When splendid day to sombre darkness dies;
When all the riotous birds have hushed their song,
And the blue water and the perfumed throng
Of flowers are hidden; when sad shadow lies
Where golden sunshine erstwhile filled the eyes,
And all is dark and cold the hills among;
Oh, then the moon will rise, and, pure and strong,
Flood the gray world with silver to the skies!

So, when youth's glow and glory fade away;
When the sweet laugh and dearer love-words die;
The high endeavor and the happy play
Alike are past; perhaps in the dark sky
Another light will bring a lovelier day,
More tender, rarer, full of mystery.
—HILDEGARDE HAWTHORNE in The Century.

Gold Supply and History.

From The North American Review.

There are only two periods in the history of the money metals that can be compared to the present, and to which we may look for any experimental light upon the subject. One of these was the period following the discovery of America and the exploitation of the treasures of Mexico and Peru, and the other the period following the discoveries in California and Australia. In the period of 150 years following the discovery of America, the depreciation of the metals was about two-thirds of their value; that is, in 1650 a given amount of gold or silver bought only about one-third as much as in 1500. The result, naturally, was extreme confusion in affairs, great suffering among wage earners, and embarrassment to all whose incomes were fixed in terms of money. The "poor laws" of Queen Elizabeth's time have been attributed to the distress caused by the rise of food without equivalent compensation to the wage-earning class. The quarrel of Charles I. with Parliament was undoubtedly aggravated by the necessity for new taxes to overcome the declining value of the revenues; and some historians hold that it was the deadly money question, the bane of politicians in all ages, that cost him his head.

Gold was discovered in California in 1848, and in Australia in 1851; and by 1852 these new fields were producing together over $100,000,000 a year. The first sign of the influx of the new gold into Europe was seen in the holdings of the Bank of England. They went up from about $40,000,000 in 1847 to $110,000,000 in June, 1853. To get this idle money into use the bank reduced its regular rate of discount to 2 per cent.; and the market rate, for a considerable time, was reported at 1½ per cent. The belief that the new supplies of gold would effect a permanent reduction at the rate of interest was so general that Mr. Gladstone, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, proposed in Parliament a scheme to refund the consols below 3 per cent. and fixed the rate on exchequer bills at 1½ per cent.

Theatrical Interpolations.

From Chambers's Journal.

It is related that Fechter was more than once the victim of an outspoken denizen of the topmost circle. On one occasion, in a melodrama, the tragedian was slowly paying over a sum of money to the villain. Everything depended upon whether he had sufficient money for his purpose, and the paying out was most deliberate—so deliberate, indeed, that a member of the audience, wearying of the scene, enlivened the proceedings by yelling: "Say, Mr. Fechter, give him a check." On another occasion, when the play was "Monte Cristo," the hour twelve-thirty, and the end not yet in sight, the curtain rose discovering Fechter in an attitude of contemplation; not a movement, not a sound broke the silence, until a small but clear voice in the gallery queried in tones of anxiety, "I hope we are not keeping you up, Sir?"

Europe and the Plague.

From The Popular Science Monthly.

Physical disease (1348) then as always brought moral degeneracy. A great catastrophe then as always weakened the virtues and strengthened the vices of poor custom-bound humanity. A physician at Avignon writes: "The father did not visit his son, nor the son his father. Charity was dead." Villani says of his neighbors at Florence that they behaved as "might perhaps be expected from infidels and savages." "Men gave themselves up to the enjoyment of the worldly riches to which they had succeeded." The English manor court rolls record more than one case where a house bereft of its occupants by the plague was plundered by the neighbors, and bodies of the dead stripped by their own fellow-villagers. The wealthy, in the months following the plague, gambled, reveled, steeped themselves in gluttony and lechery; the poor idled, brawled, took advantage of the necessities of their lords, and became irreligious and rebellious. Scarcely a writer fails to record the utter selfishness of the period of the visitation and the dissoluteness and lowered morals which followed in its wake. The surviving laborers insisted on higher wages, and employers used their influence with the Government to pass laws to compel the acceptance of the old rates. Contention raged between rich and poor, and the seeds were sown for Jacqueries and peasants' rebellions. The building of churches ceased for a time. The newly laid foundations of the vast nave and choir of the cathedral at Siena were left as they were, and have never been built upon to this day. A thousand partially built churches remained stationary for a time, and their construction was resumed only when architectural style had changed so distinctly that the line of division can still be seen. At Oxford and Cambridge and Paris the number of students was depleted and never again rose to its former number. The clergy suffered more than any other class in the community. Many a monastery had lost its whole body of occupants. In others the few survivors, with diminished income from their land and weakened devotion and discipline because of the death of their leading members, never refilled their numbers or regained their old prosperity and vigor. The Bishops were compelled to ordain to the service of the Church the young, the inexperienced, the illiterate, and even then there were too few for its needs.

The Nightingale.

The silence is no more; 'tis shattered by
  A frenzied rapture from a feathered throat.
Or is't a Seraph drifted down the sky
  The dreaming earth with sudden glory smote?

I know not: is it ecstasy, or pain,
  Or sated love, or unfulfilled desire,
That, crystallizing, falls in silver rain,
  And turns a bird's breast to an angel lyre?

O wizard-voice, dividing all the dark!
  O wonder-bird, that seeks night's sheltering wing!
Leaving the day to the ambitious lark,
  When all the world's awake to hear him sing.

Wherefore so humble, master of thy art?
  O peerless improvisatore! say.
Ah me! the answer comes from mine own heart:
  "The Songs of Sorrow are not for the day."

—M. HEDDERWICK BROWNE in Chambers's Journal.

A Dutch Fisherman's House.

From Outing.

The interior of one of these tiny Katwijk houses is a study in simplicity; the large room is kept for Sundays and for company—incidentally serving as bedroom for the family. In the walls are sets of doors, like cupboard doors; behind these are box-like compartments in which are built beds. The other room is kitchen and living room. The old Dutch hearth is in the corner; a copper kettle hangs from the crane. The table before the window, with its china coffee service always ready, is a feature of every home. In the cupboard are just enough plates, knives, and forks for the family. Cleanliness seems the watchword of every household, for everything glistens from the brick doorsteps, where lie the white sabots, to the fascinating brass and copper utensils hanging about. The women's duties are not many, their cares few; having scrubbed the house within and without, they linger about street corners gossiping or stand for hours out on the dunes, arms akimbo, looking out to sea. But out in the fields they do labor hard. Up through the gray mist their sturdy figures loom darkly as bending over hoe or stooping to the earth they toil silently, patiently, from dawn till dusk. Wives and daughters of the fishermen spend many of their days mending the huge nets, which, stretched out over the dunes, envelope them in a clinging veil of black. Along the edges sit the women, wooden needle and stout cord in hand, repairing the great gaps and yawning holes, stopping occasionally to drink a cup of hot coffee brought out to them in pots by the children.

Our Manufacturing Establishments.

Carroll D. Wright in The World's Work.

The number of manufacturing establishments in 1890 was 355,415. At the present time the Census Office has received the schedules of 653,000, but probably not more than 500,000 of these are for establishments comparable with those counted in 1890. Taking this calculation as fairly correct, however, there has been a gain in the ten years of nearly 150,000 establishments engaged in the manufacture of goods. The total value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing, in 1890 was $9,372,437,283. Basing an estimate on the increase in the number of establishments and the tabulations of States already completed, a most conservative figure for the value of all products in 1900 is $15,000,000,000.

The statistics of manufactured products show that the United States is easily in the supremacy relative to any country in the world. The commercial statistics are equally satisfactory. For the calendar year 1900 our exports of domestic products were greater than those of any other country, their total value for that year being $1,453,013,659. Great Britain ranked next, with $1,418,348,000, and Germany next, with $1,050,611,000.

A Questionable Pet.

From The Spectator.

The kinkajou is certainly interesting, and, when in good humor, very lovable, but, having enjoyed an intimate acquaintance with one, I cannot recommend it as a pet for the ordinary mortal. Unless it is continually shut up in a cage, in which case it is useless as a pet, the animal must be let out every day, and then the trouble begins. When loose in a room it cannot be left to itself like a dog or cat, as it insists on being played with. Its idea of play is to bite and scratch gently, or to run about the tables, &c., and upset all the ornaments it can. It can be taught to run after you, but as it can run on the flat as fast as a man, and can get downstairs a good deal faster than any one I know, the play is exhausting, while it generally tries to bite and scratch you in play when it has caught you. It is passionately fond of flowers, fruit, and scent, and will cause any amount of destruction in the pursuit of these objects. The kinkajou certainly shows no fear, as it is partly a carnivorous [illegible] such and bite their ankles. Occasionally it is subject to paroxysms of rage, and attacks man furiously. It is extraordinarily tough and strong for its size, and its sharp canine teeth inflict great wounds, while it clings on with its tail and four legs. I believe it would be able to kill an old or infirm person in a short time without warning. It makes such a noise tumbling about its cage at night that even in neighboring rooms sleep is at times interfered with. As it is crepuscular in its habits it must be played with in the evening, but it requires food and attention at other times. For any one who has much leisure, a tough skin, a large space with nothing breakable in it, and no other pet likely to be killed by it, the kinkajou will prove an interesting acquisition.

Oldest Egypt and France.

From The Monthly Review.

One finds on examination that the very oldest inscription in the whole world, whose age is fixed generally at 6,000 years, represents the Egyptian King Snefura, who reigned about 4000 B. C. (before the building of the Pyramids), conquering an Arabian or Asiatic enemy. The face of the kneeling enemy and the surrounding hieroglyphics put this interpretation beyond doubt. And where was this ancient record found? In the copper mines of Wady Magerah; which are not in Egypt at all, but in the peninsula of Sinai. Here then, as early as 4000 B. C., over all the stormy times of the invasion of the shepherd kings, &c., we find an obvious intercourse between nations already beginning, and the influence of Egypt always persisting. The great wars of the eighteenth Egyptian dynasty (wars provoked by envy of Egypt's wealth and power; fights, therefore, like all great fights, fundamentally for trade) led to campaigns in Asia on a great scale, in which Egypt came into collision with powerful nations, and for a long time she was the dominant power of Western Asia, extending her conquests from the Persian Gulf to the Black Sea and Mediterranean, and receiving tribute from Babylon to Nineveh. Nor were the west-lying countries forgotten. Prof. Flinders Petrie and others, in the course of their researches, have brought the clearest evidence of an extremely ancient movement between Egypt and the very Western Mediterranean even from the earliest times. In a lecture delivered recently at Cambridge the former began by showing a series of figures exhibiting marked stratopygia from the early prehistoric Egyptian graves, from Malta, and from the neolithic remains of Brassenpouy, in France. Here then was a clear and undoubted intercourse before the rise of history between Egypt and Malta and France; for all the remains are of the same approximate date. And that intercourse, like all real intercourse, was carried on by sea, otherwise how could it have reached Malta, or further, France?

Treatment of Servants.

From The Cornhill.

It should be remembered in the first place that servants are not superior to the rest of humanity, and that gratitude is a rare virtue and generally short lived. A servant—or anybody else—may feel grateful at the time of receiving a kindness, but you cannot expect him or her to go on feeling grateful forever, which is, I gather, what people generally expect. Must we have full payment for every little kindness we do? For gratitude certainly is a payment, though the check by which it discharges its debt be crossed on the bank of our vanity or self-complacency, instead of being paid direct to the account of our pocket or our personal trouble. Then "consideration" means many things. It may mean a weak indulgence or a moral torpor, as well as a just regard for another's rights or difficulties, and a servant will never thank you for going without what you are too lazy or too cowardly to insist upon. I believe that what appeals to, what is most valued by, servants is justice, an attitude toward them and their failings not determined by the caprice or mood of the moment, but by the merits of the case; a self-control on the part of the mistress equal to that demanded from the maid. I have always thought it must be almost unbearably trying to stand still and be found fault with, without being allowed to "answer back," even if one were wrong, and if one were, perhaps, partially in right, or had a fair excuse if not an adequate reason for one's shortcomings, how hard to be properly respectful! Justice is the crown of authority, and authority fitly exercised, that is to say firmly and with kindliness, will, in normal conditions, obtain from ordinary human nature a reasonably diligent and honest service.

The Secret Society in the Philippines.

Col. Kennon, U. S. A., in The North American Review.

Men who aided the Americans were murdered. Three native policemen of Laoag, for accepting such positions, were enticed to an adjoining town, bound hand and foot, dropped head foremost into a well, and buried alive. Three women and an old man, falsely accused of being American spies, were cut to pieces with bolos, and buried, still alive, in an old well. A prominent Ilocano, accused of being friendly to the Americans, and eight of his companions, were shot near Puncan. A man of Taytay, accused of "going to be an American spy," and his companion were placed bound and kneeling beside their open grave, knocked into it with a bar of iron, and buried alive, one on top of the other as they fell. Five more were murdered in the same town for suspected friendliness to the Americans. That the people might see the results of disobedience, these murders were not infrequently committed in open day before numerous witnesses. Sometimes tortures were added to make the lesson more impressive. This list of murders may be almost indefinitely multiplied. Friendly natives were slain by hundreds, perhaps thousands; no town probably but had its list of murders by the Katipunan. Usually their work was done at night; the hidden arms were brought forth, and an armed band would seize the victim and execute the punishment. The natives dreaded the secret, swift, and sure retribution which overtook those who [illegible] Katipunan victims; the natives, terror-stricken, huddled in the towns; but even there, under the very eyes of the military authorities, the vengeance of the society would seek out and follow those who had been marked for "punishment." Not only offenders against the society were amenable, but its "justice" threatened their families, parents, brothers, sisters, and children. It was a reign of blood and terror.

The Sacred Seven.

From The Open Court.

The law demanded that a Hebrew slave should serve six years, and in the seventh he should go out free for nothing. (Exodus, xxi., 2.) In the temple service the priest had to dip his finger in the blood of the sacrificed bullock and sprinkle of the blood seven times before the Lord, before the veil of the sanctuary. (Leviticus, iv., 6.) A woman after the birth of a male child was unclean seven days. (Leviticus, xii., 2.) The Lord threatens to punish the people for disobedience with all kinds of terrors, and if they will not yet for all this hearken, then he will punish them seven times more for their sins. (Leviticus, xxvi., 18.) Balaam requested Balak to build seven altars and prepare seven oxen and seven rams. (Numbers, xxiii., 1.) In Deuteronomy we read among the curses on disobedience that the children of Israel will flee before their enemies on seven ways. (Deuteronomy, xxviii., 25.) but if they hearken unto the Lord their enemies shall flee on seven ways. (Deuteronomy, xxviii., 7.) The walls of Jericho fell on the seventh day before the blast of seven rams' horns, blown by seven priests, after having compassed the city seven times. (Joshua, vi., 4.) Bathsheba's child died on the seventh day. (Second Samuel, xii., 18.) Because David had numbered the people, the children of Israel were punished, and a choice was given him between seven years of famine, three months of flight, and three days of pestilence. (Second Samuel, xxiv., 13.) Naaman became clean of his leprosy by bathing seven times in Jordan. (Second Kings, v., 10-14.) Job's friends mourned with him seven days and seven nights. (Job, ii., 13.) Seven days is the time of mourning for a dead person. (Sirach, xxii., 13.) The psalmist sings that seven times a day he does praise God. (cxix., 164.) In Proverbs, xxiv., 16, we read that a just man falleth seven times and riseth up again.

Cricket Reminiscences.

From The Rambler.

When I was in Canterbury in 1848 I called upon my old Friends, John and Fuller Pilch, and found them in the Tailor's Shop which they were carrying on with their Father. The old Man was still working at the Trade, and did not disdain to sit cross-legged on the Sewing-board. Fuller Pilch was the finest Bats-man of his County (Kent) and Generation. A few Years later (in 1856) I happened to be in Paris, and it was my Fortune to see the first Cricket-match ever played in France by Englishmen. The Ground was Part of the Race-course at Longchamps, and the Season one of the red-hot Days of August. The Time was Three of the Clock in the After-noon. The Company was large and distinguished, and they watched the violent Work of the Players with Amazement. At last the Head of a small Party—a Lady—could repress her Desire for Information no longer; addressing me, she said enquiringly:—"And they are not compelled to do that? Not obliged?" I assured her the Exertion was perfectly voluntary, and with a Shrug of Wonder she said "Vraiment?" In the Year 1900 the French in Paris beat the English at Football.

The Future of Canada.

From The Atlantic.

There is no reason why Canada should not have 25,000,000 population within the span of the present generation. Her wealth is increasing at fourfold ratio. Her tremendous resources are only just beginning to be appreciated, and there is no apparent limit to their ultimate development.

Conscious of her value to her great neighbor, fully appreciating the necessity of the good will of that neighbor to her own prosperity, she is chagrined at the rebuff she believes she has met. With anxious interest she is now watching the war of Europe against the commerce of the United States, not in the hope that Europe will win, but in the expectation that all parties thereto will in time reach the conclusion that commercial war is a useless expenditure of valuable forces which should rather be utilized in the making of conventions to enable the trade of one country to fit advantageously into that of another. Canadian statesmen look with confidence to the future to bring about some such result, and anticipate with equal optimism an early awakening of the United States to the promise of her neighbor to become the first instead of the third greatest customer for the products of American labor.

The Story Without an End.

From The Independent.

Have you heard of my friend P., who used to write for The Stable Boys' Own? The publisher of that remarkable paper—I am not sure that it had an editor—offered P. a cent a word for a story of adventure, and P. agreed to write it in chapters, supplying them weekly till the tale had been told. The chapters went to press as fast as they came. Presently the publisher became restive. People in this story were doing extraordinary things, and never getting anywhere. P. left them in the most awful plights whenever he wrote "To be continued in our next." At the sixtieth chapter he was no nearer to a solution of the plot than he had been in the sixth. The publisher wrote to P. begging him to close the narrative as quickly as possible, but P. replied with another batch, which ended, like the others, with the heroine hanging over an abyss by the eyebrows and the villain holding her would-be rescuer by the throat against a tree a mile away and chortling with ghoulish glee. Every chapter ended like that, so that there simply had to be another one to explain it, and get the suffering people out of trouble. The publisher did not dare to interfere. His customers would insist on the end of the story. [illegible] cent-a-word contract, about $75 a week, and drank champagne. Violent threats at last obliged him to kill off most of his characters and write the long delayed word, Finis.

Wind of the South.

Wind of the South, take this message, and bear it afar on thy pinions,
  Over the old red hills and the land of the long-leaved pine—
Northward hundreds of leagues to the Snow-King's wide dominions:
  Bear unto her that I love, O Wind, this message of mine.

Whisper it into her ear when the errant birds, returning,
  Flutter about her feet and tales of the springtime tell;
Breathe her a word from me while the sunset's beacon is burning,
  When, in the gathering dusk, she waits for the twilight bell.

Tell her of Austral isles and the palm tree's magical glory;
  Tell her of roses fair and of seas where the white sails shine—
Speak in what words you will, but simple and old my story:
  Bear unto her, O Wind of the South, this message of mine.

—WILLIAM HURD HILLYER in The New Lippincott.

Modern Chivalry.

From The Empire Review.

The British soldier is the chief sufferer by the humanity of his countrymen living in ease and plenty at home. His Generals, obeying orders from the War Office, have made it clear to him that Boer property is sacred. Hence he has starved in a land of plenty. The eggs and the chickens, the pigs and the milk, were left for the commandoes of the enemy. For months Gen. Rundle's men, hungry and ragged and footsore, tramped the eastern part of the Orange River Colony, and the farms of the burghers in the field were as safe from petty thieving as the farms of Devonshire. "How honorable," said the humanitarian, and he never thought that the enforced self-restraint of Thomas Atkins was responsible for the terrible sick lists which have been such a melancholy feature of the war. He starved to please the sentimental humanitarian, and in too many cases he died for it. What did it matter? England's reputation for magnanimity was preserved.

Even the enemy's sticks were respected. It was at Senekal, half empty because the burghers were out on commando, and our men, after a hard day's march in which the sight of a tree or a shrub was an event, were sent out to collect fuel to cook their meat ration. There were plenty of wooden fences and trees in the town, but these were not to be taken on pain of imprisonment. A party of Royal Mounted Rifles, most of them unarmed, in their fruitless search for fuel, fell into an ambush, and five were shot dead. In Senekal itself British soldiers wandered up and down the streets collecting in their helmets and handkerchiefs half-dried cow-dung, the Dutch women grinning and jeering at them from the windows. Over and over again when our men have been on short rations a full meal has been ordered for Boer prisoners, and over and over again our men, exhausted and hungry, have had to march on foot while Boer prisoners were being conveyed by us in British carts and wagons. This, by monumental ignorance of human nature, is supposed to conciliate the enemy. It only makes him despise us more and more.

The Camphor Tree.

From Good Words.

The camphor tree (Cinnamomum camphora) is an evergreen, a member of the laurel family, belonging to the same genus as the tree whose bark furnishes the spice called cinnamon, and is related to the bay and to the sassafras of the United States. Of symmetrical proportions, it is one of the noblest objects in the forests of Eastern sub-tropical Asia. In its native habitat it attains gigantic dimensions, notably in girth of trunk, some specimens measuring ten to fifteen feet in diameter. It is said they have been known to reach as much as twenty feet, and they may be sixty to over a hundred feet high, and live to a great age. As a rule, they rise twenty or thirty feet without limbs, and then branch out in all directions, becoming a mass of splendid and luxuriant foliage. Their leaves, broadly lanceolate in form, are of a light green color, smooth and shining above, and whitish or glaucous on the under surface. Small white or greenish-white flowers are borne from February to April, and by October ripen into berrylike, one-seeded fruits about three-eighths of an inch in diameter.

The Quaker Witness.

From Chambers's Journal.

Quakers are notoriously bad witnesses for lawyers "on the other side." The late Josiah Hunt of Bristol, a typical Quaker of half a century ago, was called as a witness in a case tried before the Recorder. The opposing counsel was an Irishman, who, although possessed of a full-flavored brogue, was very anxious to be thought an Englishman. Failing to obtain much information from the cautious replies of Mr. Hunt, the lawyer became rather angry, and thus addressed the witness: "Now, Mr. Hunt, be good enough to attend to me, and remember, Sir, you are on your oath." "Excuse me," said Mr. Hunt, "but I am not." "Your affirmation, then, Sir. I believe, Mr. Hunt, you are a Quaker?" The witness, looking straight at the lawyer, replied: "And I believe thou art an Irishman!" Every one in court, from the Judge to the messenger, knowing the lawyer's weakness, was greatly amused at the Quaker's home thrust, and it is hardly necessary to add that the Quaker was asked no more questions.

Dahlia and Fuchsia.

From Notes and Queries.

These names are sometimes misspelt and frequently mispronounced, owing to neglect of their origin. If we bear in mind that they commemorate two botanists, Dahl and Fuchs, we shall not give the same sound to the a in dahlia, nor pronounce fuchsia as if the c were absent. Flower names like bougainvillea and poinsettia, derived from those of [illegible]

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Old Shipping Days

THERE is a study of humanity at the steamship piers on steamer day that is peculiar to the outgoing or the incoming of the vessels. There are so many ships plying on the ocean ferries and so many people coming and going that the crowds at the docks make up part of an animated scene of which the ship is but a part and which almost invests the ship with a personality. When the lines are cast off and the whistle blows and the puffing tugs keep the ship straight as she moves out from her berth, a study of the people on board is worth taking. But it must be quick, and there is an involuntary feeling that the ship is almost a human custodian of hopes or affection.

Not so many tearful faces, fading from view, as there used to be when the voyage over sea was a longer one and the ships were smaller and not so numerous. Young faces, lighted up with all the brightness of a pleasant farewell, old faces with an ill-concealed look of sadness, and others with the stolid countenance that expresses nothing but the fact that somebody is going away and that the owner and manipulator of the countenance wishes he or she were going away also. In the crowd that presses toward the stringpiece and then surges toward the end of the pier all are waving everything, from 'kerchief to parasol, and throwing kisses with a liberality only equaled by the same kiss-throwing throng on the decks of the receding vessel.

For the incomer there is another phase of the human emotion. Expectancy is on every face; conversation is lively; the natty young man is restless at the restraint of the officer on the dock, and indignant at the regulations of the Custom House people, and "the smart-set" young woman, who has traveled over the highways and byways of the Old World, is generous with her descriptions of what she has seen, exchanges confidences with her friends, and takes special care that her costume is the most becoming she can wear, lest the revelation of some imported fashion, brought down over the gangplank upon the person of an expected friend, should be too startling a contrast. The optical illusion of recognition while the ship is coming in is one of the pleasant things of the custom of meeting friends, while the disillusions and surprises are punctuated freely with exclamation points.

There was a crowd of sightseers and friendseekers on the White Star dock when the big Celtic was coming in. It was more than an expectant crowd, and rather a hard one to manage. Places of vantage were limited. With a privileged few, there was alertness, and all was good-natured, the taller men having the best of it. As the Celtic came up stream and pointed in toward her berth, the pent-up anxiety broke out and then died away, only to break out again with the sweetest looks from the Summer girl of little avail in securing preferment.

There was a tall, modest-miened old gentleman hemmed in by a lot of pretty women, to whom, with a dignity that was almost grandfatherly, he seemed willing to give his place near the front. He had the look of one who had scanned the horizon from shipboard and surveyed the ship from water line to funnel top with a critical eye. When a man in the White Star Line uniform quietly said: "This way, Captain!" and gave him a better place, he nodded graciously, took the place, and, without any apparent intrusion on the good nature or courtesy of the official, took the writer with him.

"She's a big one, young man," said he, without looking away from the vessel, as she came in slowly. "Sets the water well, and handles like a rowboat!"

Soon the newcomer was in her place; the crowd had broken itself into groups. The first excitement of the Celtic's arrival had died away, like the ripple from a spent wave. The serious business of the day began, and the first-voyage passengers awaited revenue regulations with such serenity as they could command.

The old-time Captain went aboard ship and interestedly watched the newspaper men at their work, for a time. Then, as the writers separated the old Captain became reminiscent. In a pleasant lounging place astern he made an entry in a well-worn memorandum book, which he carefully treasured.

"This book's one of my treasures," said he, tapping it affectionately on its morocco cover. "That's the link between the old times and the new, to me—and it goes back more years than you've seen. You're in no hurry, and I've time to chat a little."

He stood, gazing out upon the river, and then surveyed the deck scene with an expert's eye.

"They're building big ships nowadays, and there are more coming. Well, there's business for them, and there doesn't seem to be any limit to skill and invention. Why, look over there—" and he pointed with his cane to the New Jersey shore, and swept the horizon with a motion that began away up stream and ended away down toward the Narrows. "New York isn't big enough for all the steamship lines, and there's a steamship town over the river. You see that big house, with the trees and a lawn about it, high up on the cliff? That's the old Stevens place, on Castle Point. Used to belong to Commodore Stevens—a big man in his day. It looks down on commerce now. Hoboken's a big place now—and it isn't as pretty as it used to be when they had the little old ferryboats running, and the Elysian Fields were a recreation ground for New Yorkers on a Sunday. Talk about it now to a man of to-day, and he'll ask you where it was, but his grandfather will tell him, if he has a grandfather, and he'll go back to the early days of the New York Yacht Club, when he tells it, and how the boats were anchored over there, and they had the boat builders in New York waters and turned out boats that could win races at home and send one over to bring back a cup from England and give us something to fight for.

"New York's a big place; skyscrapers in buildings and comparatively as big a development in the steamship business. The newspapers recently had pages of good reading about what a century has done. The half century closest to 1901 did fully its share of it. Fifty years isn't such a long stretch, after all, to an old New Yorker, who has seen the city grow till it takes in part of Westchester and holds Brooklyn fast with one big bridge and another coming.

"There's Staten Island; that used to be a garden spot, when the 'swell' people lived there, and the New York Yacht Club had its home there, and the races were sailed over a course that began at Owl's Head—where it sometimes took an hour to get away—into open water in the bay. They're trolleying or rapid-transiting the island now, but it has lost its place in the love of the present people.

"And Brooklyn's spread out all over, with its river front so full of piers and warehouses that there isn't room for more; and business is creeping up along the shore of Hell Gate at Ravenswood and Astoria.

"The shipping interests of New York have made great changes within that fifty years, and they're going further up stream every year. The East River shows it more than the North River, since the sailing vessels have sort of lost their hold. The North River always had its steamboat docks, and some big bulkheads, but the ships that come in wanted big, long piers, so they stretched them out as far as could be, and away up town they have planted steamship lines till the question is how much higher up they will have to go."

The memorandum book had been taken from the pocket, carefully opened, and referred to, and the old Captain continued:

"The ocean steamship wasn't my line of business. The clipper ship was my hobby, but when you've seen the spray fly from the bows of a big one, racing around Cape Horn, and think of the busy times in the fifties, and look at New York's shipping to-day, it leads up to the big lines under foreign flags, and you can't help thinking that the American Line is something to be grateful for.

"The Cunard people were the starters in the ocean trade, away back in 1840, with the sidewheeler Britannia. They ran ships to Boston and to Halifax. Sidewheelers were the boats first built. The old Scotia was the last of this kind, and everybody knew Capt. Judkins. He was a good ship master and a good fellow, afloat or ashore. All the stories told of Judkins would fill a book, and many a landsman's story has been credited to him—provided it was a good one, with enough salt water in it to make it go. The history of the Cunard Line is a story of steady work, and they pride themselves on the Lucania and the Campania and steady going.

"There was the start of an American Line with the Collins Line ships, about 1850. The Cunard people were having it their own way, and I think Congress granted a subsidy to Collins, and the Pacific was built and made a quick trip from New York to Liverpool—inside of ten days. They had the Atlantic, the Arctic, and the Adriatic—all fine ships. But bad luck goes with ships sometimes, and the story of the Collins Line is a sad one. The Arctic was lost in 1854, and Mr. Collins's family with her; the Pacific has never been heard from since she left Liverpool on a home voyage in 1855, and after a series of disasters and loss of confidence, the line, or what was left of it, went into the Inman Line in 1857.

"Then there came sharp conpetition with the Cunard people, and the ships of the Inman Line, such boats as the City of Brussels and the City of Berlin, were pulling down the time across the ocean pathway. Meantime the International Navigation Company had been formed, under Pennsylvania law, in 1871, and two years later began to run American-built ships, named after the States, between Philadelphia and Antwerp. Then they included a line from New York. All the interests of the Inman Line were bought by the International Company in 1886, and two famous ships, the City of New York and the City of Paris, were ordered. They were twin screw boats, and a revelation in shipbuilding. They were the pride of the seas, but under a foreign flag, and foreign built. Then Congress passed a bill to have foreign built vessels put under the American flag, when American owned, and in 1893 they were rechristened New York and Paris, and the American flag raised on them in New York Harbor. Their latest ships, the St. Louis and the St. Paul, are American built, and that's something to be proud of.

"The foreign lines are rich, and their service complete. The North German Lloyd started in 1857 with the steamship Bremen, and their biggest ship, the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, came out in 1897. The Hamburg-American Line is their neighborly competitor, and their ships are big ones, and do a heavy business. They began record-breaking twenty years ago, with the Auguste Victoria, the Lahn, and the Columbia—but advance in shipbuilding outbuilt these ships, for speed. They are cracking the whip over the Deutschland, and she is playing her own game with the record now.

"The French Line began between New York and Havre in 1864 with a mail contract from France, and their advance has been steady. Their first ship was the Washington. They are proud of the Lorraine as their latest, and of La Savoie.

"The old shipping firm of Williams & Guion took to the steamship business in 1878, and the Guion Line boats Alaska, Nevada, and Arizona came over for their share of trade and got it, and in the early 80's the Nevada made the run from Sandy Hook to Queenstown in less than seven days, a record that was unbeaten for more than three years.

"The White Star Line are proud of the Celtic, though she isn't one of the flyers, and they have a right to their pride. She is the biggest ship afloat, or ever built, and overtons the Great Eastern—that big, strange-looking ship that came here in 1860. She had paddle wheels and a screw and seven masts. But she was more of a show ship or marine curiosity than a craft for service. She made three uneventful voyages to New York, and was consigned to Howland & Aspinwall. Her last trip was in '63 or '64, and she was anchored in Long Island Sound, off Flushing Bay. She was broken up in the Mersey in 1888.

The White Star began their work in 1869 with the Oceanic. Six years later they gave us the Britannic and Germanic, and began climbing down that record pole. I think they made some change of power in the Germanic, and she became a less than seven-day ship in 1896. Then they brought over the Teutonic and the Majestic, and in 1891 they clipped about a day from the record. The second Oceanic came over two years ago, and she is a good one, with more than 17,000 tons measurement.

"There's the old Anchor Line, still doing a good business, with its line to Glasgow, the City of Rome its biggest boat, and the Atlantic Transport Line, which runs its big ships from New York to London, doing a freight business that is immense and giving passengers accommodations that make people comfortable, where they want plenty of room and are not breaking up speed records.

"It's all true, when you hear people say that the foreign ships have the best of it. So they do; but the subsidies they've had were the cornerstones on which they built success. However, it's the more the merrier, and American prosperity will feed them all, and give the American lines their share.

"When an old fellow looks at the North River he sees enough to think about; but my early associations were with the East River, and, somehow, I don't feel happy when I go around the Battery and ride up along South Street. Forty or fifty years ago that East River was a busy place. The immigrant business was in the packet ships of Marshall's Black Ball Line and Tapscott's Line, and Spofford & Tileston's, and Magan. They were honest old craft, and took from twenty days to a month to make the voyage from Liverpool—that was before the steamships made a bid for steerage passengers and cut into the packet ships' trade. Now, there isn't anything of that sailing ship business left but the memory. There were such firms as Howland & Aspinwall, N. L. & G. Griswold, Snow & Burgess, Dunham & Dimon, Trask & Dearborn—all big houses, with vessels doing a good trade.

"South Street was a meeting place for everybody, and the coasting trade with the schooners, owned by Dallner, Potter & Co., Jonas Smith & Co., R. M. Demill, J. W. Elwell & Co., O. M. Pettit & Co., and the rest of them, kept the harbor masters busy finding berths for them, their pet places being between Peck Slip and Roosevelt Street, where the big bridge goes over the river now. They were smart-built fore-and-afters, and smart boats, too, and some of the little fellows in the fruit trade to the West Indies hurried up the fastest of the New York pilot boats, when they caught them down the Bay. The pilots acknowledged this, in those good, old-time days, when they met at Avery's old place in Water Street.

"There was a brisk trade with California in the 50's. It was a long trip around Cape Horn, but that was the only way; there wasn't any over-landing it then, and the clipper ships that were built down East, at Portland, East Boston, Bath, Rockport, and Kennebunk, were turned out as fast as money and labor could do it. And there were Webb, Westervelt, Stevens, Englis, and Poillon near by—all at work. Fast ships, those big clippers, and they sprung up all at once. Their lines were beautiful, and they were pictures to look at. They were sparred to perfection, and as to speed—there was the Challenger, a 2,000-ton ship, owned by the Griswolds. She was a racer. The Flying Cloud sailed from Sandy Hook to San Francisco in eighty-nine days in 1851. The Comet came from 'Frisco to New York in eighty-three days. There was the Sovereign of the Seas, the Red Jacket, the Young America—all big fellows—and the famous old Dreadnaught, that made steamer's time—thirteen days from Liverpool to New York in 1853. Sutton & Co., Snow & Burgess, W. T. Coleman & Co., were heavy California trade men, and A. A. Low & Brothers had the call on the tea trade with China, and their ships, the N. B. Palmer and the Samuel Russell, and the barks Benefactor and Benefactress were fast ones.

"The Lows had the Great Republic in 1853. She tonned 3,356, and was a four-master, built by Donald McKay at East Boston. The ship was a wonder, and was put on exhibition at Pier 28 East River on her arrival from Boston. There was a genuine affection for the Great Republic. Everybody had a pride in the big American ship that was to be sent around Cape Horn, to come back with a cargo of tea, silk, and firecrackers.

"She was all ready for sea, crew shipped, awaiting the expiration of a holiday to start away, when a fire broke out in Goodwin's cracker bakery in Front Street. With the stiff breeze toward the river, the sparks were carried to the upper rigging of the big ship, and she could not be saved. She was scuttled in her berth as a last resort, and after a long time raised and sent to Boston to be rebuilt. That was a hard fire along the docks. The Joseph Walker was burned at Pier 29, the Constellation was damaged, and a new clipper, lying at the end of Pier 28, was cut adrift and sent, all afire, up the river, on the strength of the flood tide, to go ashore on the Hell Gate rocks and burn to the water's edge. The big side-wheeled towboats, that afterward went into Government service during the war, made money. They went away out beyond Sandy Hook, to pick up the big ships and race into port, as it was first come, first, served when they got there.

"There wasn't room for all the big ships in those days. They were tied up, two or three deep, at the ends of the piers, waiting for turns in the slip or kept at anchor in the North River. Freight was piled up high on the piers, and the stevedores worked night and day. It was a grand sight, with the big fellows lying at the wharves, with their jibbooms stretching over the street, and it was something that no other city than New York could have seen.

"Then came the war. That altered everything. The coasting schooners were quick to get away to their home ports in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida. Their Captains made haste to get into their usual places of loading and get out again, with cotton and naval stores, as a last chance, and many of them became blockade runners. The big clipper ships were scattered everywhere; their voyages were changed, and some of them were destroyed at sea by the Confederate cruisers. After the war the Southern trade drifted into the way of small steamers and some "tramps," and American shipbuilding had a hard blow.

"This lasted about ten years, when there were two big ships built at Kennebunk. They were of the regular clipper class, and one of them, the Henry B. Hyde, made a record of 123 days to San Francisco.

"They're building some big schooners now, and have taken to seven masts. That's a revelation and a comparison with what they used to be. And there are other big ships under way in Maine; but the iron and steel boats have the advantage, and steam is crowding sail out of the question, even in the oil trade, while there are some good sized iron sailing ships, clipper built, in the same business.

"You can see this on the East River. The canal boats have their place down near Whitehall Street; there are few schooners below Wall Street, and you can find half a dozen barks and brigs. But the flags are mostly foreign, and the East River has changed into shedded piers for transportation lines to the railroads, some small steamboat lines, and some to the Eastern ports. The warehouses that were so much in demand are no longer prominent; the balance docks, where they took out the big boats, and had the Adriatic of the Collins Line out of water, are gone; the old Marble Yard, near Corlears Hook, has lost its calling, and it shows how everything will change. However, it's all right. There isn't any use for the clippers, with the railroads across from ocean to ocean; you know what the steamships are doing, and New York will take care of itself and make changes as she wants to make them." CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN.

School in a Railroad Station.

One would not expect to find school in progress in a busy railroad station, and yet, just that was seen in the Pennsylvania Station in Jersey City a few nights ago. A man and woman, both foreigners and both past middle age, were deeply engrossed in "lessons." The woman had evidently enjoyed the advantage of living in America some time, and she was teaching her companion how to count in the English language.

The man had already made a little progress and without hesitation pronounced the numbers to twenty. Then he stopped and waited.

"Twenty-one," said his teacher.

He repeated the number, but fumbled again after thirty. So it went on until train time, the pair apparently oblivious to the curious listeners beside them. They finally left, talking in an unintelligible dialect.

Chicago's Theater Train---12:10 MIDNIGHT---New York Central.